22 PAGES. **THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.** PART I. 1-12

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The End And The Beginning.

If a fair beginning were enough to save us, this world would have a very different face and the lives of most men would tell a very different story. Almost every man who enters the Dry Goods trade, means at the outset, after a certain way, to do well—at least to fare well—yet most careers have a thread of disappointment running through them; while many who started with bright hopes come to a disastrous end. One great cause of the contrast between the beginning and the end lies in the human will; and he who resolves upon some commendable enterprise often gives it up from sheer weariness, the motive force being spent.

Measured by the vital elements of activity that exist here; the influence of ability and enthusiasm that shape events, the true purpose and specific work of employer and employees, this business is in the early bloom of youth. Our leadership is as fixed as fate.

"What Saith September?"

Autumn. Transition. The wind will soon blow cold. Detached, looming masses of dark clouds instead of rosy, goldeny streaks of sun-kissed sky. The driz and plash of rain. Sleet, keen and incisive. Snow, too. The store scene changes. New tone and stimulus in the advertising. It's a-glow and a-thrill with the freshening, brightening zest of a dawning season. Exit summery stuffs—winsome, filmy, billowy folds that have wreathed counters and festooned fixtures during recent days. Enter, an amazing wealth of Fall and Winter merchandise wrought alike for simple human needs and cultivated artistic tastes. The serial story of the store is fascinating and sensational. You follow it through glittering, radiant chapters, and not a dull paragraph is found. These columns are too costly for memoranda of trivialities or indulgence in mawkish theorizing. Every line strengthens the loyalty of old friends and invites the confidence of shy strangers. No shadowy, evanescent, glimmering, half-hearted methods. Nothing vague or obscure about that which follows. It tells of the season's first fruits, the most splendid gift in all the horn of plenty.

We Assimilate All That's Worthy.

The store is constantly enriched by thoughts and impulses that are good, no matter where found. New ideas adopted are subjected into harmony with our own broadening process of interior development. We receive nothing which we do not modify with our own individuality, and scrawl "High, his mark," equally on what is borrowed and what is created.

We believe what we practice and practice what we believe, and meet all emergencies with honest expediencies. The same practical sagacity which has heretofore met real competition will meet impending competition when it becomes real. The foregoing is not meant to be blatant or bragging—a conceit resorted to by some to thinly veil self-distrust.

The public knows that for years we've been the nimblest, quickest-witted and most tenacious partizans of all that represents progress in retailing. That policy remains absolutely unchanged.

Ladies Tailoring and Dress-making Department on Third Floor.



Autumn Opening of Dress-making Department

Thursday, September Fifteenth

Under the Direction of Miss Swett, of Baltimore

The beau monde of Atlanta will be exceptionally gratified to know that we will this season conduct Dress-making in connection with our Silk and Dress Goods business. Without designing in the least to decry local talent or disparage local facilities, it seemed to us an imperative duty of progress and enterprise to establish this important interest beneath our roof. It has been done to satisfy an appeal popular, direct and irresistible.

Today, we present Miss Swett, of Baltimore, to the general public, and to the ton in particular. She will give personal attention to our Dress-making department. Miss Swett will be better known by her work than by any words of ours. However, it is simple justice to her, ourselves and an expectant clientele to concisely summarize her claims upon your preference.

Until coming to Atlanta, Miss Swett had limited her productions to the very cream of the private trade of Baltimore. She was among the conceded leaders, and bade fair to rank as the most celebrated modiste in that famous centre of fashion. She is nothing if not original. Her creative genius being equal to any emergency. Her costumes range through every extreme. We've seen them brilliant, dashing and eccentric, typically Parisian in the light and frothy sense. Her gowns in sedate, unobtrusive, quiet effects are ideal. Marked characteristics that stamp her as an enthusiast are impressed upon every garment that leaves her hands.

A New York importer—a critic of recognized power upon all questions of woman's dress—inspected the products of Miss Swett, and conscientiously pronounced them equal in all respects to the costumes of Doucet, Favre, La Ferierre, Mlle. Corne, Drecoll, Gerson and Sara Mayer. He added that it is not unreasonable to predict that Americans of her culture and skill will soon be sending styles to Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Nice, San Remo and other European cities. Miss Swett, modestly and deservedly, claims as her special forte, perfection in street gowns, dinner dresses, reception costumes and bridal trousseaux.

We may confidently assert that Miss Swett will win for her patrons the most stylish women of our city. Hers is the rare province of richness and dignity in dress, and you may safely depend upon invariable excellence and rigid exclusiveness.

Dress Silks... The new Silks are a-flaunt with color. Every piece has the impress of beauty and strength. They rustle and spring and crack as the hand lifts them. There's an iridescent glamour in every fold. Those already on display are merely the forerunners of coming silken splendor. This brilliant multitude will vanish before the first sharp white frost. It's a jocund time for buyers. The thrift of every practical woman will impel her to come here. This is a period of fruition. A full and good stock is outspread. You look and marvel—it is so full and good—so attractive with color, and shimmer, and grace, and novelty and economy. See the Bayadere, Pekin and Faconne Stripes—some are broad and single, others are clusters, formed of many fine lines. The Brocaded Taffetas, Faille and Satin Duchesse and Illuminated Printed Warps are incomparable—winged flowers and pretty blooms in moonbeam and starbeam tints. The Barre and Ombre Plaids—full of Tartan flash and gayness—every shade, from deep purple of grape to delicate pink of peach blossom melting and mingling indescribably. The solid Taffetas and Satin Duchesse are fresh and cheery. Full of sunlighty contrasts. In their exquisite folds you dream dreams and see visions of waists, petticoats, dress skirts, linings and the like. Evening Silks and Black Silks—we'll tell of them another time. . . . . .



Dress Goods... First of all we have sufficient resources for a colossal and monumental stock. Sufficient capital, sufficient space, sufficient capacity to collect, and sufficient outlet. Dress Goods are the vertebra of this business. They are our passion. Fabrics for substantial use are here. Fabrics that merely satisfy the delicate and dreamy striving for exquisite ornament are here. And every in-between sort is here, or coming. The newness of the weave, pattern and coloring gives Dress Goods its charm and value. Those we now show have crossed the ocean within a month. They are the precious, dashing, exalted examples of French, English, Scotch and German manufacturers whose reputations and characters are world-wide. Stuffs that were favorites last season have been enhanced, sublimated and beautified in ways that are secrets to all save the wizards and magicians of foreign looms. The rough and roughish weaves captivate your fancy at first sight. Wool grounds are embellished with velvet and frise. Others have clumps of silk, briary and a-curl; hanging hairs tangible and a-tangle, or fuzzy fleece deftly teazled and frouzled, but graceful withal. Indescribable virtue inheres in them—woof and weft. Their mellow tones bring harmony out of chromatic discord. Green be-flecked with fringy splotches of violet velvet-dark; black, rifted, lustered and bestarred with the vivid hues that burnish a red bird's breast; darkly gray-purple; blotches and spatterings of coral, bluet, cerise, lilac, gold, emerald and turquoise shining against dull grounds with something like barbaric gloss. . . . . .

Elegant Fall Styles In

Carpets and Rugs.

The perennial attractiveness of economy is supplemented by the charm of novelty in the Carpets and Rugs we invite you to examine. We display styles and patterns that can be seen nowhere else. They are as fresh and tempting as the sheen of the first golden rod. Axminster, Wilton Velvet, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, and Ingrain are the season's favorites. The designs and color combinations we exhibit are beautiful and artistic. Scrolls, vines, floral effects—dainty buds and full-blown flowers single and in clusters—Grecian and Turkish fancies. Among the striking colors are vivid Indian red, Empire blue, leaf green, geranium pink, terra cotta, russet, and Indian red, Empire blue, leaf green, geranium pink, terra cotta, russet, and scores of others, They will please the most critical, and the prices are low enough to give added pleasure to every buyer. . . . . Smyrna, Burmah, Moorish, Savonniere, Wilton, Moquette, and Animal Rugs in endless variety. . . . . .

First View of New

Suits, Waists, Skirts.

The project of our buyer was grand and unique. He insisted upon gathering a universal and comprehensive stock. Of course he secured scores of trophies—exclusive and original models of London and Paris Suits and Costumes—but he searched as industriously for the more popular effects that many limited purses must of necessity demand. The result is, that we display an assortment that pleases the tastes and incomes of all classes. The hardy, nobby, serviceable $10 Suit has as much value and fashion, comparatively, as the recherche Costume that costs seven times as much. It may interest you to know that every garment we show is strictly and authoritatively accurate—made perfectly, and according to the latest and best styles current. Silk Waists and Separate Skirts share honors with Suits and Costumes in the vast light space on the third floor. . . . About half a hundred Suits from last Spring's purchases remain unsold. They are worth from $15 to $40. Your choice $7.50 to $20. . . . .

Stirring Business In The

Shoe Department.

Our Shoe selling has been matchlessly successful. But we do not permit success, however large, to suppress energy or annihilate endeavor. We know that the Shoe business will not continue to move by its own momentum. That's why practical principles of aid are constantly applied to it. Result: Expansion, development, growth. Visit the balcony, where the Shoe department has found a new and ideal home. All the conveniences are there, including a stock that should arouse a spirit of emulation among surrounding dealers. Under its present bettered and improved management, the Shoe store has taken a long forward step. This, intelligently interpreted, means greater varieties, additional elegance and surer economy. The Autumn stock is now complete. Footwear for men, women and children as you've never seen it before in this city. . . . . We desire nothing better than for you to judge the whole store by the Shoe department. It is thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. . . . .

MADDOX'S INNINGS; SECOND GOES OUT

The Judge's Argument Convinced Secretary Meiklejohn.

RESCINDS FORMER ORDER

Declares That the Department's Rule Will Be Adhered To.

FIRST MUSTERED IN, FIRST GET OUT

After Judge Maddox's Talk Adjutant General's Office Is Visited and Acting Secretary Meiklejohn Has Friday's Order Held Up.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, September 10.—(Special.)—The Second Georgia is to be mustered out, after all, and the Third is to stay in the service.

That was finally determined today, and orders to that effect were sent out from the adjutant general's office tonight. The change was brought about by Judge Maddox. As I wired The Constitution last night, the judge came with his war paint on, or, rather, he put it on just as soon as he learned from Governor Atkinson that the two regiments designated to go out were the First and Third, leaving that in which the judge was particularly interested to remain in the service. When the judge gets mad, he is mad all over, and he was still very mad today when he went to the war department. Despite the determination reached by the war department officials after their talk with the governor yesterday, Judge Maddox was resolved upon fighting his way to a finish. He first went to see Acting Secretary Mieklejohn. He asked the acting secretary whether there was a chance of reopening the Georgia matter, for just a few minutes, long enough for him to make a statement. The acting secretary said he would be glad to hear whatever Judge Maddox had to say about the matter, but indicated very clearly that there was small chance of any change of the plan determined upon.

The Judge's Argument.

Judge Maddox struck out from the shoulder, as the saying is in prize-ring circles. He told the acting secretary that to keep the Second Georgia in service and let the Third be mustered out would be a shame, and at length he told of the work the Second has done. He said it was in reality the first of the Georgia regiments to be recruited and mustered in; that within ten days it had been hurried off to Tampa, there to fight with flies and mosquitoes and fevers, and to be jerked about under conflicting orders. The regiment, he contended, had undergone all the hardships of four months' service—all, indeed, that any of the regiments had, save actual fighting, which they had been anxious to see. He contrasted this record particularly with that of the Third, which had been largely recruited after there had been a suspension of hostilities, and which, he thought, ought to see garrison duty if any of the Georgia regiments were retained for that purpose.

Judge Maddox presented his case so forcible that the acting secretary went at once with him into Adjutant General Corbin's office. He asked General Corbin if the order for the muster out of the First and Third had been issued. The adjutant general said it had.

"But how has it been sent?" asked Judge Maddox. The adjutant general sent at once to see, and found that it was just ready to be sent out. He held that order, and again Judge Maddox went over his case.

With regard to the question of geographical distribution, which had been one of the considerations upon which the former order had been issued, the congressman contended that the Second did not fill the bill of a strictly north Georgia regiment at all, but that one full battalion came from Savannah, and only three or four of the companies came from north Georgia, strictly speaking.

Rescinded Former Order.

The upshot of his argument was that the order issued yesterday was rescinded, and later when Judge Maddox went back, under appointment, he was informed that his wishes had been granted, and that orders for the mustering out of the First and the Second would be issued tonight.

Adjutant General Corbin expressed himself as gratified that the rule of the department should finally be followed. He said he had advised Governor Atkinson yesterday that the first regiments in ought to be the first mustered out, and that in the Georgia case there ought to be no deviation from the general rule.

The adjutant general told me tonight that there was no chance of the order being again changed.

DISCUSSED BY THE FIRST.

Conflicting Reports About Mustering Out Received at Knoxville.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 10.—(Special.) The Georgia boys have today been discussing the pro and con press reports relative to their being mustered out. The reports sent out yesterday to the effect that Governor Atkinson had secured an order for mustering out the First Georgia was received with little degree of enthusiasm. The regiment is not inclined to accept any report as authentic information concerning its destiny until it comes in the shape of positive orders to move. The reports this afternoon to the effect that the mustering out order had been withdrawn did not cause quite as much enthusiasm in the camp as did that of yesterday. The Georgia boys seem contented to remain here for a time at least, but it is of course not presumed that they will care to remain an indefinite period. A number of honorable discharges are now pending and by that means many of the men in the regiment who desire to withdraw from the services immediately will be enabled to get out. It is believed that this will prove effective in diminishing the muster out sentiment so far as it exists.

The Georgia baseball team today defeated that of the Thirty-first Michigan regiment by a score of 14 to 2. The game was at Baldwin park and was seen by at least 800 people from the city and military camp. At the conclusion of the game the Georgia boys paraded the streets of the city, headed by their magnificent brass band. Other games will be played in the Camp Poland league.



JUDGE JOHN W. MADDOX,

Congressman from Seventh District, Through Whose Exertions the Order Mustering Out the Third Regiment Was Reconsidered.



This is the picture of a man who is healthy, clear-headed, successful and impartial—Lord Herschell, the Ex-Lord Chancellor of England. You may be very sure his blood is pure. The man who suffers from impure blood isn't likely to achieve eminence in any walk of life. You cannot pump impure blood into the brain, and expect the brain to be active and keen. If you feed the brain cells on impure blood, you are sure to have weak, sluggish brain cells. If you pump bad blood into the lungs, you will have weak lungs. Pump bad blood into the liver, and the result is torpidity of the liver. Feed the heart on impure blood, and the consequence is a weak heart. Nourish the skin with impure blood, and the result is all manner of unsightly skin diseases.

The best of all known blood purifiers is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active and fills the arteries with the rich, red blood of health. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures all forms of eruptive skin diseases. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It cures bronchitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. It gives vigor and health to the muscles and activity to the brain. Thousands have testified to the benefits derived from the use of this wonderful medicine. All medicine stores sell it.

Mrs. Ella Howell, of Derby, Perry Co., Ind., writes: "In the year of 1894, I was taken with stomach trouble—nervous dyspepsia. There was a coldness in my stomach and a weight which seemed like a rock. Everything that I ate gave me great pain: I had a bearing down sensation; was swelled across my stomach; had a ridge around my right side, and in a short time I was bloated. I was treated by three of our best physicians but got no relief. I was so weak I could not walk across the room without assistance. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and one bottle of the 'Pleasant Pellets.' I began to improve very fast after the use of a few bottles. It cured me and thank God my cure is permanent."

THE SECOND'S BOYS HAPPY.

Received the News with Shouts of Joy—Glad To Get Out.

Camp Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala., September 10.—(Special.)—The Second regiment of Georgia volunteer infantry is wild with excitement tonight over the welcome news conveyed by a ten-word telegram from Congressman John W. Maddox, at Washington, to the effect that the Second will be among the troops that will be mustered out of the service at an early date. The message was addressed to Congressman Maddox's son, who is in the service as a private in company H, from Rome. It read as follows:

"The secretary of war changed the order late this afternoon. The First and Second regiments will go out."

This welcome news spread like wildfire throughout the camp, and in much less time than it takes to tell the story yells of joy from the throats of 1,000 men were reechoing through the surrounding forests to the brave, but home-sick boys, who had been made to think that they were to remain in the service to do garrison duty for the remaining two years.

The message was a happy surprise indeed. The majority of the men had left valuable interests or good positions to answer the call of their nation's ruler, and in justice to the prevailing sentiment of the regiment it can but be said that they were chafing under the unpleasant prospects before them. However, not until the report came from Washington could the real sentiment be learned. Officers and privates alike seemed to fully appreciate the situation, realizing that as enlisted men they were subject to the orders of the war department until the expiration of their term of enlistment, which is two years. It is believed by the men that it was through the efforts of Congressman Maddox that this change of orders at the war department was made, and it is needless to say that he has bound the friendship of at least 1,000 of Georgia's best stock with a lasting tie. The two regiments will in all probability be taken to Atlanta within the next few days, where they will be disbanded as early as possible.

GOV. ATKINSON TALKS OF TROOPS

Executive Arrived from Washington Yesterday.

TELLS OBJECT OF HIS VISIT

Met General Miles While He Was at the War Department.

HE UNDERSTOOD SECOND WAS TO STAY

Soldiers in First and Second Regiments Wishing To Remain in Service May Be Exchanged for Those in Third Who Desire To Come Home.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON RETURNED to Atlanta yesterday afternoon from Washington, where he was called to advise with the war department as to the disposition of the three Georgia regiments.

The governor explained that his visit was satisfactory in so far as he obtained permission from the assistant secretary of war, to allow all the men in the regiment designed to remain in the service, who wish to withdraw, to do so, while the places left vacant could be filled by those in the other regiments who expressed a wish to remain in the field.

This concession was obtained with difficulty by Governor Atkinson, who stated that the officials of the war department at first considered the plan impracticable and only consented after argument.

Shortly after Governor Atkinson arrived yesterday afternoon he was informed by the representative of The Constitution that the order for the mustering out of the Third Georgia regiment had been revoked by the war department and that that regiment would be retained while the First and Second would be mustered out at once.

The information which came from Washington was received with surprise by the governor, although, as he explained, it made no difference with him what regiment was selected to remain in the field, and that all he had contended for was the right of any soldier in any of the regiments who wished to withdraw to do so and return as soon as possible to his position in business.

The decision as to which regiment should remain was made the first time by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, while in conference with Governor Atkinson, and when the executive left Washington it was with the understanding that the Second Georgia should stay in service while the First and Third were to be mustered out. This selection, as stated by Governor Atkinson, was made for the reason that the Second Georgia has seen more active service in the field and has been stationed in Tampa for some months, where the men of the regiment became acclimated to the warm climate.

It was the opinion of the assistant secretary of war that there was less danger of sickness among the Georgia troops in case the regiment selected to remain should be sent to Cuba, if the Second Georgia was retained than there would probably be if either of the other regiments were kept in the field.

Governor Talks of His Trip.

In regard to his trip to Washington, Governor Atkinson said:

"There has been no uncertainty about the mustering out of two of the Georgia regiments since August 22d. On that day the secretary of war wired me to this effect: 'One regiment from your state will be kept in the service. Will you advise me at once which regiment you would prefer having retained in the field.' Upon the receipt of the telegram, knowing that some of the men in all the regiments wanted to be mustered out, and some to remain in, I replied, requesting that the authorities take all in each regiment who desired to remain and place them in one command, and that all others be permitted to return to their homes. I requested them to let me know what action they proposed to take in the matter.

"Not having heard from the war department with reference to my proposition, and feeling that it was only justice to the men who wanted to return to their homes to have an opportunity to do so as early as possible, I went to Washington and took up the matter with the authorities personally.

"The proposition which has been fully discussed in the press was fully received by me with Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn and Adjutant General Corbin. The war department concluded not to try it, as an experiment on that grounds in Georgia might cause other states to make the same demand, and that from the standpoint of the war department the plan was impracticable.

"I then suggested to them that if two of the Georgia regiments were to be mustered out, that they had better decide which regiment was to remain at once, so that the men in the other two regiments could return to their homes at once. To this proposition they assented, and I then suggested that the authorities detail some officer or civilian to find out how many in each regiment desired to remain in the service, and retain the regiment in which the largest number desired to continue in the field.

"The authorities did not believe that this was a proper military way of determining the matter, and declined to accept the suggestion.

A Proposition Accepted.

"In order to let out of the service as large a number of those who desired to return to their homes, and retain all who wished to continue in the service of the country, I then suggested to them that the war department designate one of the three regiments which was to remain, and then transfer all those in the two regiments to be mustered out who wished to remain in the service, discharging from the regiment selected to remain in service those who wished to be mustered out to the number equal to those transferred to it from the other two regiments.

"So far as the privates are concerned, this virtually covered my original proposition which they declined to accede to. After some discussion the officials agreed to this, and if the Second or the Third Georgia regiment is to be retained, the men in the regiment selected will be given discharges on application, to the number equal to those desiring to be transferred from the two commands that go out.

"The officials preferred that I should select the regiment to be retained in the field. I told them that while I preferred not to do so, I would consent rather than see the men in all the regiments who wanted to go home to their business, kept in camp waiting the decision.

The Second Was Selected.

"The assistant secretary of war then made the selection, stating that from what he knew of the situation, he thought it would be advisable to retain the Second Georgia regiment. I, of course, made no objection, and only insisted that it be ascertained how many men in the First and Third regiments wanted to be transferred to the Second, and that a like number from the Second wishing to be discharged should be permitted to go home, which was agreed to.

"So far as I could judge, the dominating reason for retaining the Second Georgia regiment was that, considering Ray's regiment as a Georgia regiment, it distributed the men in the service more equally over the state than could have been done in any other manner.

"On my arrival here today I found two telegrams from General Corbin, who stated that he had forgotten the names of the places at which two of the regiments are to be mustered out, and that this information was necessary before he could draw the order. I presume the order was not drawn today on this account.

"The main purpose I had in view in all this was to get permission for all those who desired to remain in the service of the United States to do so, and so far as possible to enable every man to be discharged who desired it. This has been accomplished, so far as the privates are concerned.

Some Will Be Disappointed.

"While there is probably some disappointment among the officers, it was wholly unavoidable. I presume there will be a number of officers of the regiment to be retained, whether the Second or Third, who will tender their resignations, as the war is over. If so, in filling their places, I shall not overlook the officers of the light batteries, and those of the two regiments to be mustered out.

"I shall wire the secretary of war Monday that there are probably some members of the light batteries now being mustered out who would like to remain in the field, and suggest that they at once be permitted to join the regiment to be kept in the service. Also that a like number in that regiment desiring discharges be permitted to go home.

I learned that the First Georgia regiment would be mustered out in Albany, Savannah and Macon, the colonel of the regiment designating the companies to be mustered out at each place. The purpose of this is to muster out the men as near their homes as possible

"A thirty days' furlough will be given the men of the two regiments to be dismissed before they are mustered out and during the thirty days the men are at home they will receive their pay just as though they were in camp."

Late News the Surprise.

The information received from Washington last night that the Third Georgia would be the regiment to be retained instead of the Second was received with some surprise by Governor Atkinson, since upon his departure from Washington it was understood with the officers of the war department that the Third and First would be the regiments to be mustered out and not the Second.

The governor stated plainly that his visit to Washington was in the interest of no one regiment, and that his principal desire was to give the men who were tired of the service and wished to return to their homes an opportunity to do so.

It is supposed that the strong objection to the retention of the Second Georgia entered by Congressman Maddox, of the seventh district, and other representatives, led the war department to order that regiment mustered out and the Third regiment in camp at Griffin retained.

Met Major General Miles.

While in consultation with Adjutant General Corbin, Governor Atkinson states that he was surprised at the announcement of General Miles, who had come to the war department to visit General Corbin. "In appearance," said the governor, "General Miles looks very little like the picture of him often published in the papers. He made in the short time I remained, with General Corbin a different impression entirely upon me from the one I had formed of him. In the matter of dress, he is usually depicted as a stickler for fashion, but when I saw him he was neat, but not altogether what I thought he would be.

"The general is extremely affable in address and is a man with whom one would feel perfectly at home in a very short time. I must say that my impression formed of him was a distinctly favorable one and not exactly what I thought it would be.

"General Miles has shaved off his mustache, and possibly on that account looks very unlike his pictures used in the daily papers."

MILES IS SHREWD; NOT THROUGH YET

Will Shortly Speak Out Again To Discomfiture of Combination.

KEEPS SILENT FOR A WHILE

But He Is Preparing To Down His Michigan Enemies.

REPUBLICAN PRESS FIGHTING MILES

But He Will Win the Press, or at Least a Part of It, Over to His Side of the Controversy. What Congress Is Expected To Do.

By Robert B. Cramer.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., September 10.—(Special.)—The army officers here are amused at the more or less frantic efforts of partisan newspapers to convince the public that the Miles incident was only a bad break on the part of that hardy soldier, and that since the president told him to forget it, Miles has discreetly retired into his official hole and pulled the hole in after him.

The suggestion that Miles's tanned features were overspread with an apologetic expression when he called at the white house and the war department yesterday contains about as much truth as the published intimation that Alger and Shafter spent their time en route to Camp Meade swapping stories about their experiences during the battle of Bull Run.

It is no longer a secret here that Miles feels that he is encumbered with a grievance and his old comrades in arms at this camp chuckle over the work of the perspiring republican editors who, seeing whole Gibraltars in the raging political seas ahead of them, are wasting barrels of oil on waves that a Niagara of petroleum would not affect. For Miles has not quit a little bit. He knows a whole lot about the American public, does Miles, and having said all he had to say in his recent statement, he is wise enough to close up tight, to get to work and to wait until he is sent for to prove the indictment he has drawn up against his superiors before unlimbering again. That is the way this old Indian fighter does things.

But even could Miles be induced to let up, there is no disposition in other quarters to permit his charges, to say nothing of the many more less notorious, to pass unnoticed. Miles has accused Alger and Corbin of duplicity and double-dealing and he has documentary evidence that will deal the final blow to Algerism when it is produced. So he can afford to stand pat and let the newspapers do the talking for awhile.

Does Not Want To Make Press Enemies

As these dispatches have already announced, Miles wants to be president and he is not going to aggravate the republican press more than he can help. On the contrary he is fishing for their support and he is pretty sure to get a slice of it before long. What exasperates the soldiers and civilians alike up here is the way Alger treats the criticism of him and his methods. That men are dying in dozens every day and not a single transport comes in from the front but leaves a wake or watery graves behind it and brings into the already crowded hospital wasted skeletons of men who enlisted in the full pride of their American manhood a few weeks ago.

Seeing these things with their own eyes New Yorkers are growing frantic as Alger hour after hour puts out his plain statements that all is well; that people are foolish to complain, and that in times of war it is usual for somebody to get hurt. That Alger knows this last is evidenced by his own action during the unpleasantness of the early sixties. But it does not help the present condition a little bit.

All is speculation as to just what sort of an investigation McKinley is going to have with his Schofield committee. The president sees congress looming up behind him, and he notes that the shadow which it casts looks very like a telegraph pole with a handle to it. He knows that all the democrats and all republicans are going to rip things wide open and look on the inside. They are apt to want to know a whole lot and he will have to do much of the explaining himself. They will ask why the Michigan gang was permitted to set the stuffed Shafter on a pole and make fighting men and gentlemen bow down to the brass-mounted effigy.

Some Things Congress Will Do.

Why Sampson, who never did anything to deserve a place in naval history, was from the first put in charge of men who have won such places for themselves and in the end advanced eight points, going beyond Schley and Clark and Dewey. They will make merry with Sampson's eight numbers and Dewey's two will be multiplied—well by several, but it is not necessary to tell what congress is going to want to know, even if The Sunday Constitution were big enough to tell it in. Sufficient is to understand that if it be McKinley's move in the appointment of the Schofield commission to head off the red-headed legislators, who are now at home sharpening axes and exercising with lung testers, he has missed the target by a Spanish mile. Congress is going to watch the work of that commission and then investigate the commission. One official stone will not be left upon another when adjournment comes, which makes the democrats of all shades conspicuous in New York these days by the wearing of smiles so prodigious that they are visible in the dark.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial; took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles 10 cents at all drug stores. Regular size 50 cents and $1. Guaranteed or price refunded.

SHAFTER CALLS ON PRESIDENT.

General Fights the Santiago Campaign Over at the White House.

Washington, September 10.—General Shafter had nearly an hour's conference with the president today. He came over to the white house from the war department with Colonel Miley, of his staff, and Adjutant General Corbin.

The general went over the Santiago campaign with the president, going into details as far as possible in the time at the president's disposal. On leaving the white house the general said he had about completed his report, and would have it ready for delivery to the secretary of war by next Monday morning. He would then leave to take command at Camp Wikoff.

The general did not seem to credit the report that later on he would be put in command of the department of California. He expressed himself as strongly in favor of a rigid investigation o the conduct of the Santiago campaign.

General Eagan, of the commissary department, also called at the white house and had a talk with the president. Later on the general said that he had insisted upon a most searching investigation of the commissary department, and felt sure when the truth became known it would be seen that very many published reports concerning the food supply to the army were absolutely without any foundation.

WELCOMED BOYS IN BLUE.

Forrest Camp, at Chattanooga, Has Interesting Meeting.

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 10.—(Special.)—N. B. Forrest camp, confederate veterans, called a special meeting tonight first to adopt resolutions of sympathy for General Joe Wheeler, at the death of his son, T. H. Wheeler; and, second, to receive the representatives of Knapp Pennsylvania battery, who arrived tonight.

Captain Walker, of Knapp's battery, was present, and made a most eloquent and touching address, pledging the old soldiers of the south the loyal and true friendship of the old soldiers of the north, and in token of he esteem of the battery for Forrest camp, he presented a magnificent morocco bound volume of illuminated sentiments, several pages of which were filled with felicitous sentiments of admiration for the ex-confederate soldier, his valor in battle and his splendid achievements during the days of peace.

Then followed a general handshaking and a handsome spread, which the ladies of the Forrest camp had spread for the "boys in blue," and the balance of the evening was spent in congratulating each other, that it would be the "American soldier," the blue and the gray, one people and one flag, and death to the man who may hereafter attempt to reopen the old breach.

The funeral train bearing the remains of the late Cadet Thomas H. Wheeler, son of General Joe Wheeler, the hero of Santiago, will reach Chattanooga Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, and go direct to Wheeler's station. The funeral will take place at Wheeler's station at noon Monday, and the troops from Huntsville will participate. The body of young Wheeler is accompanied by General Wheeler, the four brave sisters, Lieutenant Joe Wheeler, Jr., Major Bates, of General Wheeler's staff, and Russell O. Beene, of Washington.

ENGLISH SOLDIERS GRUMBLE.

Army Department Is Severely Criticised by the Papers.

London, September 10.—While the transport and commissariat departments of the British army, as exemplified by the admirable conduct of the Soudan campaign, appear to be beyond reproach on active service, there is no lack of allegations that there was a serious breakdown during the recent army maneuvers on Salisbury plain.

In the first place, owing to the resources of the war office being inadequate to the demands, the contract for the catering was given to Sir Thomas Lipton and if the reports are believable the soldiers suffered considerable privations. Indeed, it would seem some of them suffered so much that they committed offenses, preferring prison to the treatment they were receiving on Salisbury Plain. This is corroborated by the fact that the military prisons in the neighborhood were so over-crowded that the officials declared they would not receive any further prisoners.

Besides this the sufferers from sickness and accidents complain of great neglect. They say they were without food and drink for hours, or until civilians succored them.

The tourist agencies are already planning trips to Khartoum, which this week has demonstrated to be less than nine days from London. Last Saturday General Kitchener dispatched Colonel Hope from Omdurman, the former dervish stronghold on the River Nile, near Khartoum, to Cairo, and he accomplished the journey in eighty-seven hours and a half.

TEXAS SOLDIER IS KILLED.

Private Attacks His Captain with a Knife and Is Shot Down.

St. Louis, September 10.—Companies M and D, of the Third Texas volunteers, passed through this city today en route home.

Private Joseph S. Mouser disobeyed orders while the train was in the union station yards and was shot down by Guard Bridgewater at the command of Captain Shields, of company M.

Dr. Little Drowned.

Center, Ala., September 10.—(Special.)—Dr. E. H. Little was found dead about two miles from this place this morning. He was drowned with his horse in trying to cross the back waters from the Coosa river in a boggy. His horse was lying on him. Indications showed that Dr. Little had tried to save himself and horse by cutting loose the traces; but the horse evidently pulled him under. Something had eaten off one of his hands.

British Society Scattered.

London, September 10.—British society is still scattered over the country and continent. The prince of Wales landed on Thursday from the royal yacht and will spend a fortnight at Osborne. The queen, who is in excellent health, witnessed the Braomar gathering at Balmoral on Thursday. Unusual interest was taken in the celebration, as it was the fiftieth anniversary of the occasion upon which the queen first patronized the games.

Big Ships for Yachtsmen.

London, September 10.—Yachtsmen here are delighted at the fact that "big ships" have again been chosen for the American cup contests, as this class of yacht promises to be very strong here in 1899. Mr. Charles Day Rose and the duke of Abbruzzi, nephew of the king of Italy, have both ordered new ninety-footers.

Good Blood Makes Health

And Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good blood. That is why it cures so many diseases and makes so many people feel better than ever before. If you don't feel well, are half sick, tired, worn out, you may be made well by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for blood poison, rheumatism and a broken-down system. I was also suffering from an uncerated ankle. Hood's Sarsaparilla has greatly relieved me and made me feel strong from the first dose, and I believe it has saved my life." HOLLIS A. COOLEY, Sugar Valley, Ga. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

STATESMEN WORK DURING HOLIDAYS

European Politics Appears To Have Its Off Day at All.

RECENT EVENTS IMPORTANT

Englishmen Say Czar's Letter Was Caused by Anglo-American Feeling.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE IS PLEASING

Great Britain Fears That Frenchmen Have Reached the Upper Nile and That Trouble Will Follow.

London, September 10.—That there is no close time in politics, has been abundantly proven by the events of the past fortnight, a period during which the statesmen were supposed to be enjoying their holidays, but which witnessed a series of world-shaking public events.

The czar's peace rescript, the tragical reopening of the Dreyfus case, the Anglo-German agreement, the reconquest of the Soudan, the massacre of British troops in Crete and the dismissal of Li Hung Chang from the Chinese foreign office, were all compressed into the fortnight ending today, and all are still as keenly debated as on the day which saw their birth.

The closer the czar's rescript is scrutinized, the more people here are confirmed in the belief that it is the outcome of Anglo-American friendship, which is patent to everyone, and the more rapid growth of Anglo-German cordiality, which has been in the air for a year past.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, when interviewed on his arrival at New York, voiced the sentiment prevailing when he remarked that there was something peculiar about disarmament proposals coming from such a source at such a time. In fact, it is regarded here as a lullaby intended to lure Great Britain back to the policy of drift from which Russia's overt acts of unfriendliness threatened to cause her to diverge.

Much greater faith is placed in the pending negotiations between London and St. Petersburg, which presage a friendly agreement in regard to China, than the czar's millenium.

Germany Announces Death of Rescript

As for Germany's real opinion in spite of official platitudes and sympathy, Emperor William's speech at Ports on September 8th, when he announced that the best security for peace was the maintenance of a standing army ever ready for action, does not presage an immediate expectation of universal disarmament.

It is, in fact, the burial bell of the czar's rescript. It is difficult at a distance to realize the heaviness of the blow the Russian Utopian proposal has dealt France and Frenchmen. The latter now see how lightly their ally regards obligations to them, and all hopes and illusions in regard to the lost provinces have been dissipated in a moment. The shock has been so rude that Russia has deemed it wise to try to soften it by launching a suggestion for a compromise whereby Alsace-Lorraine would be neutralized; thus establishing a zone between France and Germany and apparently removing the necessity for extensive armaments. The scheme is equally as practicable as the czar's peace pyrotechnics. French self-esteem will never consent to give up its aspirations while Germany still holds to Marshal Von Moltke's belief that Alsace-Lorraine is necessary for the security of the western boundary of the German empire.

The dramatic news received from Omdurman today showing apparently that Fashoda, on the White Nile, about 200 miles south of Khartoum, has been occupied by a white force, caused the greatest sensation here. If, as there seems little room to doubt, the troops occupying that place are French, this will prove a disastrous setback to the British victories on the Nile, and at once disposes of the question of a British water way to the upper Nile. Of course it is possible that the force at Fashoda may be British troops, under Major MacDonald, but this is most unlikely, as the latest news received from Uganda announced that MacDonald had not left there at the end of May. But, it was added, he was expected to resume his expedition in a few days. However, it is extremely improbable that MacDonald's force could have covered the 600 miles over a difficult country from Uganda to Fashoda in this time, more especially as, so far as known, he had only one small steel boat with which to navigate the Nile.

France May Make Trouble.

Almost every one regarded the stories of a French expedition under Major Marchand being near Fashoda as being nothing more than a "bluff," but now there is little reason to hope that this is the case. The news that British gunboats have started for Fashoda opens the question whether a conflict is likely to occur between them and the force occupying Fashoda. The great danger is that the headstrong young French officer may open fire on the gunboats



MOTHER'S FRIEND

takes married women through the whole period of pregnancy in safety and comfort. It is used externally and it relaxes the muscles so that there is no discomfort. It prevents and relieves morning sickness, headache and rising breasts, shortens labor and preserves the mother's girlish form.

$1 a bottle at druggists.

Send for a FREE copy of our illustrated booklet about

MOTHER'S FRIEND.



The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

ANARCHIST SLAYS AUSTRIAN EMPRESS

Assassin Drives a Keen Stiletto Into Her Majesty's Heart.

SURROUNDED BY FRIENDS

After Being Fatally Wounded the Empress Walked Upon Waiting Boat.

SHE THEN BEGAN TO SINK RAPIDLY

Carried to a Hotel She Lingers a Few Minutes and Passes Away---The Murderer Is Captured and Walks to Jail Singing---He Coolly Admits His Crime.

Geneva, Switzerland, September 10.—The empress of Austria was assassinated near the Hotel Beanrivago this afternoon by an anarchist, who was arrested. He stabbed her majesty with a stiletto.

Her majesty was walking from her hotel to the landing place of the steamer at about 1 o'clock, when an Italian anarchist suddenly approached and stabbed her in the heart. The empress fell, got up and walked on board the steamer, where she fell, fainting. The captain did not wish to put off from the quay, but did so at the request of the empress and her suite, there being no apprehension that she was seriously hurt. The steamer was turned back before reaching the open lake and the empress, unconscious, was carried back to the Hotel Beanrivago on a stretcher.

The stretcher upon which the empress was carried to the hotel was hastily improvised with oars and sail cloth. Doctors and priests were immediately summoned and a telegram was sent to Emperor Francis Joseph. All efforts to revive her majesty were unavailing and she expired at 3 o'clock. The medical examination showed that the assassin must have used a small triangular file.

The wound was just over the left breast. There was hardly any bleeding. A priest came in time to administer extreme unction.

After striking the blow he ran along the Rue des Alpes, with the evident intention of entering the Squ(r)e des Alpes, but before reaching it he was seized by two cabmen, who had witnessed the crime. They handed him over to a boatman and a gendarme, who conveyed him to the police station.

Prisoner Admits the Crime.

The prisoner made no resistance. He even sang as he walked along, saying:

"I did it," and "She must be dead."

At the police station he declared that he was a "starving anarchist, with no hatred for the poor, but only for the rich."

Later, when taken to the courthouse and interrogated by a magistrate in the presence of three members of the local government and the police officials, he pretended not to know French and refused to answer questions. The police, on searching him, found a document showing his name to be Luigi Laochini, born in Paris in 1873 and an Italian soldier. A great crowd quickly assembled around the Hotel Beanrivago, where the officials proceeded after interrogating the prisoner. The police searched the scene of the crime for the weapon and the accomplices of the assassinator. It appears that a boatman noticed three persons following the empress, who was making purchases in the shops.

The local government immediately on receiving the news of her majesty's death half-masted the flags on the municipal offices and proceeded in a body to the hotel as a token of regret. The excitement increasing, many of the shops on Jursal were closed. The assassin told the magistrate that he came to Geneva in order to assassinate "an important person," but had been unable to execute the project. The reason of his failure he did not give, but he declared that it was only by accident he learned of the presence of the Austrian empress in Geneva.

The empress of Austria was born December 24, 1837. She was a daughter of Duke Maximilian of Bavaria and was married to Francis Joseph, emperor of Austria and king of Hungary, April 24, 1854. They had three children, the Archduchess Gisola, who is married to Prince Luitpold of Bavaria; the Archduke Rudolph, who married Princess Stephanie of Belgium, and who was (seemingly) assassinated in 1889, and the Archduchess Maria Valeria, who married the Archduke Franz Salvator of Austria-Tuscany. The late empress was an enthusiastic horsewoman.

Assassin Coolly Confesses.

The assassin, while being interrogated by the magistrate, said he came to Geneva with the intention of killing the Duc d'Orleans, but the latter had already left. Lucessi, or Laccheni, followed the duke of Evian about twenty-five miles northeast of Geneva, where he was again unsuccessful. He then returned to Geneva, and learned from the papers of the presence of the Austrian empress. Yesterday he dogged her footsteps, but found no opportunity to carry out his purpose, though he watched the hotel Beaurivago all day.

This afternoon about 1:30, he said, he saw the valet of the empress leaving the hotel and going toward the landing. He inferred from this that the empress was going to take the steamboat, and he hid himself behind a tree on the quay, with the file concealed in his right sleeve. In a few minutes the empress, accompanied by her lady of honor, appeared and the assassin struck the file home.

Lucessi confessed that he has been an anarchist since he was thirteen years old.

"If all anarchists did their duty as I have done mine," he said, "Bourgeois society would soon disappear."

He admitted that he knew the crime was useless, but said he committed it for "the sake of example."

In spite of minute searching, the weapon of the murderer has not been found.

Dense crowds still surround the Hotel Beaurivago this evening.

The general of police had no notice of the visit of the empress to the city.

STRICTURE

Causes obstruction to the flow of urine, partial closing of the passage, prostatic irritation and enlargement, bearing down and scalding of urine and loss of power.

A SOLVENT FOUND that cures quickly and permanently and does away with the Surgeon's Knife and dilating instruments. Sufferers from *Stricture, Enlargement of Prostate Gland, Inflammation and Chronic Mucous Discharges*, by this new scientific method can be radically

CURED AT HOME.

Write at once to the *Empire Medical Co., 218 Smith Building, Boston, Mass.*, for their free book called "*Solvent-Alterans.*" It tells what the remedy is made of, and how and why it must cure. If afflicted, it will pay you to investigate.

NEWS RECEIVED IN VIENNA.

People of the Austrian City Could Not Believe the Information.

Vienna, September 10.—The news of the assassination became known here shortly before 6 o'clock this afternoon. It spread like lightning. The streets were suddenly filled with multitudes of people, many becoming impassable for vehicles. Extra editions were issued by all the papers. Many Viennese considered the report incredible until the semi-official Wiener Abend Post appeared, confirming the statements of the other papers.

All the papers accompanied the announcement with warm tributes to the empress. They were eagerly snatched from the hands of the sellers and were read aloud to groups of citizens.

An indescribable grief overpowers the people. The performances of the court theaters and the jubilee exhibition have been canceled.

Emperor Francis Joseph received the news at Schoenbrunn.

All the theaters here and in the provincial towns are closed tonight.

The extra edition of the semi-official Wiener Abend Post appeared with black borders. It expresses "the universal sorrow felt at the loss of our noble empress, whose life was one long chain of philanthrop, adding: "She had gone abroad in order to obtain fresh strength, but only to become the victim of a wicked and mad attack."

It concludes with an expression of "sincere sympathy with the emperor, upon whose beloved head the grief has fallen in the year of his jubilee."



EMPRESS ELIZABETH, OF AUSTRIA, SLAIN YESTERDAY.

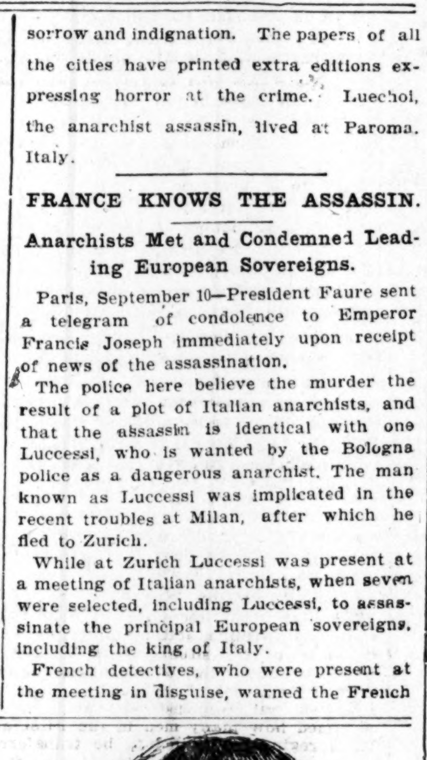
SWITZERLAND IS STUNNED.

Assassin's Life Is Safe, as Capital Punishment Is Not Allowed.

Berne, Switzerland, September 10.—The president of Switzerland and other members of the government were stunned with horror and grief when the news reached the palace, that the empress, so beloved by all Europeans, had fallen a victim to an assassin within the borders of their country. They immediately arranged to hold an extraordinary federal council on Sunday morning in order to consider the measures to take against the assassin. The latter must be tried according the the



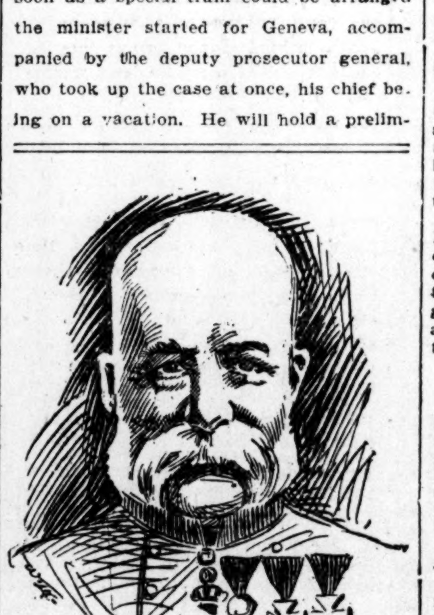
ARCHDUKE CHARLES LUDWIG.



ARCHDUCHESS MARIA TERESA.

statutes of the canton in which the crime was committed, which forbids capital punishment and make life imprisonment the most severe penalty that can be imposed.

When the Austrian minister, Count Kuefstein, was informed of the tragedy, he hurried to the palace and was met with expressions of the deepest sympathy. So soon as a special train could be arranged the minister started for Geneva, accompanied by the deputy prosecutor general, who took up the case at once, his chief being on a vacation. He will hold a prelim-



EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

inary inquiry at Geneva tonight or as soon as possible, and return tomorrow in order to report to the federal council.

The federal authorities had been informed of the visit of the empress and they notified the governors of the cantons the empress expected to visit, instructing them to take special police measures for her comfort and safety if it appeared necessary. They were not informed of her majesty's intention to visit Geneva, nor were the local officials aware of her presence, as she was traveling incognito. The police are not blamed, though the circumstances responsible for the lack of precaution are widely regretted.

All Switzerland is profoundly moved with sorrow and indignation. The papers of all the cities have printed extra editions expressing horror at the crime. Luechol, the anarchist assassin, lived at Paroma, Italy.

FRANCE KNOWS THE ASSASSIN.

Anarchists Met and Condemned Leading European Sovereigns.

Paris, September 10—President Faure sent a telegram of condolence to Emperor Francis Joseph immediately upon receipt of news of the assassination.

The police here believe the murder the result of a plot of Italian anarchists, and that the assassin is identical with one Luccessi, who is wanted by the Bologna police as a dangerous anarchist. The man known as Luccessi was implicated in the recent troubles at Milan, after which he fled to Zurich.

While at Zurich Luccessi was present at a meeting of Italian anarchists, when seven were selected, including Luccessi, to assassinate the principal European sovereigns, including the king of Italy.

French detectives, who were present at the meeting in disguise, warned the French foreign office, which communicated its information to the Italian government. As a result King Humbert was carefully guarded, as was also M. Faure.

About a week ago another meeting of the same band of anarchists was held at Zurich, and those who had been selected at the previous meeting were accused of cowardice. Thereupon Luccessi said:

"I will show that I am no coward. I will kill some one."

The following day he left Zurich, proceeding thence to Geneva.

Paris Full of Sympathies.

London, September 11.—A dispatch to The Sunday Times from Paris says:

"The assassination of the empress, Elizabeth, of Austria, has created an immense sensation in the French capital, where the sympathy of the people is all the greater because it is remembered that her sister, the Duchesse d'Alencon, perished in the terrible charity bazaar last year.

"Her other sister, the former queen of Naples, has resided in Paris since the death of her husband, and the murdered empress was a frequent visitor here and familiar to Parisians. Sympathetic crowds gathered near the Austrian embassy soon after the sad news began to spread through the city."

Fears for the Emperor.

London, September 10.—The gravest fears are already expressed here regarding the effect which the assassination of the empress may have upon the emperor, whose health has never recovered from the blow of Crown Prince Rudolph's tragic death, and it is known that his majesty lately has been very feeble.

Ambassador Hengelmuller Notified.

New London, Conn., September 10.—The news of the assassination of the empress of Austria first reached Ambassador Hengelmuller, who with his suite, has been spending the summer here, through the Associated Press reporter here. The ambassador was seen at his cottage at Pequot, and when told of the tragedy was completely overcome. He declined to be interviewed on the subject at present.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY INFORMED

Chief Executive Sends a Message of Condolence to the Emperor.

Washington, September 10.—The state department late this afternoon received a confirmation of the reported assassination of the empress of Austria. The following dispatch was received from the United States consul at Geneva:

"Geneva, September 10, 1898, 1:50 p. m.—The empress of Austria just assassinated here by an Italian anarchist. RIDGELY."

Upon receipt of Colonel Ridgely's notification of the death of the empress, President McKinley sent the following message of condolence:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, September 10.—To His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, Vienna: I have heard with

Continued on Four[th P]age.

WILL INVESTIGATE CONDUCT OF WAR

President Request Nine Well Known Men To Act.

ALL SECTIONS REPRESENTED

Experienced Military Men and College Professors Selected.

GORDON, OF GEORGIA, NAMED SECOND

Mr. McKinley Writes a Letter to Each of the Gentlemen Requesting Him To Act in Making an Exhaustive Research in the Matter.

Washington, September 10.—The president has urged the following named gentlemen, among others, to accept places on the committee requested by Secretary Alger to investigate the conduct of the war.

General John W. Schofield.
General John B. Gordon.
General Granfield M. Dodge.
President D. C. Gilman.
Charles F. Manderson.
Hon. Robert T. Lincoln.
Hon. Daniel S. Lamont.
Dr. W. W. Keen.
Colonel James A. Sexton.

The message which President McKinley addressed to each of these follows:

"Will you render the country a great service by accepting appointment as a member of the committee to examine into the conduct of the commissary, quartermaster and medical bureaus of the war department during the war and into the extent, causes and treatment of sickness in the field and in the camps?

"It is my desire that the full and exact truth shall be ascertained and maintained. I cannot too strongly impress upon you my earnest wish that this committee shall be of such high character as will command the complete confidence of the country, and I trust you will serve.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

It would have been difficult for the president to have selected nine men more favorably known to the American people and yet equipped perfectly for the work they will be called upon to perform. Lieutenant General Schofield was General Miles's predecessor as commanding General of the United States army, and has held the unlimited confidence of all the presidents of the United States since Grant, without regard to political adherence. His experience in the civil war as a corps commander eminently fits him to pass judgment upon the operations in the field just concluded.

General Gordon had about the same experience in the confederate army as General Schofield on the northern side, and in addition he has represented his state of Georgia for two terms in the United States senate and retired in the face of a popular demand for his re-election.

General Granville M. Dodge is well known as a man of large business interests in New York, but even better among soldiers, whom he led to success in the civil war. He also commanded an army corps and has never lost his interest in military affairs since entering civil life.

D. C. Gilman is one of the best known educators in the United States, at present holding the honored post of president of Johns Hopkins university in Baltimore. He was selected by President Cleveland as a member of the commission appointed to settle the Venezuelan boundary controversy.

Charles M. Manderson, of Nebraska, was senator from that state for two terms, and also served with distinction in the war as a division commander. His affiliation with the veteran element will give weight to any conclusions he may reach. He is at present in Washington.

Hon. Robert T. Lincoln is, of course, so well known as to need no introduction to the public, and the same is almost equally true of Daniel S. Lamont, secretary of war under the second Cleveland administration.

Dr. W. Keen is a citizen of Philadelphia, and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most scientific and ablest of the physicians in that city. In his selection the president supplies the technical talent necessary to ensure a sound inquiry into the conduct of the medical department of the army.

Colonel James A. Sexton is best known to the American people by his election to the post of commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

GORDON DECLINES POSITION.

General Wires President He Cannot Accept Appointment.

Washington, September 10.—(Special.)—General John B. Gordon has wired the president that he cannot, on account of unstable health, accept a position on the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the war.

USED DYNAMITE TO STOP FIRE.

Greater Part of a Maine Industrial Town Burned Away.

Livermore Falls, Me., September 10.—The greater part of the business section of this town has been destroyed by fire, which raged from 10 o'clock this forenoon until well into the afternoon. The conflagration blotted out a number of industries of the town and leveled a dozen or more stores and several dwelling houses. More than twenty business buildings, and nearly as many smaller structures were destroyed.

The progress of the flames was checked by the leveling of buildings with dynamite, and at 2:30 o'clock the flames were under control. The loss will exceed $200,000.

Ready for the

BOYS AND GIRLS

WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF NEW

SCHOOL SHOES
SCHOOL SHOES
SCHOOL SHOES

FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITIES,

AT CORRECT PRICES.

Bring or send your children to this store and they will be treated fair and square.

R.C.BLACK

Sign Brass Tracks---35 Whitehall St.

YELLOW FEVER AT JACKSON.

ONE CASE HAS APPEARED IN MISSISSIPI CAPITAL.

Victim Came from New Orleans a Month Ago and Has Not Been Away from Town Since.

Jackson, Miss., September 10.—At 5 o'clock this afternon the board of health made the official announcement that one case of genuine yellow fever existed in the city.

Excitement is at fever heat in the town, and large numbers of people are rapidly packing their personal effects preparatory to leaving. The case has been under surveillance since last Wednesday, but was not thought to be suspicious until Thursday morning, when Dr. Hunter, the attending physician, called in Dr. Herrington, a yellow fever expert, for consultation. Both physicians unhesitatingly pronounced it a genuine case of yellow fever.

The patient, whose name is E. Kilgore, was quickly isolated in the Illinois Central section house in the western portion of the city. A double cordon of guards surrounds the place for a distance of four blocks.

Kilgore came to Jackson from New Orleans on the first day of August and went to work for the Illinois Central as section foreman. Since that time he has not been further than four miles out of the city. The state board has declared the town in quarantine and no passengers, baggage, freight or express will be allowed to leave the city for any point in the state.

Within twenty-four hours every town in the state will be quarantined against Jackson. Business is completely prostrated. Many merchants are closing their stores. The board believes that only a few exposures have been made, and are very hopeful that they will be able to control the disease. Following is the report received from Inspectors Cant and Haralson tonight:

"Since last report, two more cases at Orwood; sick all doing well. Five new cases at Taylors; twenty-three sick; five dangerously ill; deaths, Mr. Sessenger.

Status of Yellow Fever.

Houston, Tex., September 10.—A telegram from Dr. Souchon, president of the Louisiana state board of health, gives the following as the status of the yellow fever epidemic of this year:

Franklin—Total cases, 16; deaths, 2; under treatment, 14. All doing well.

"Taylors—Total cases, 23; deaths, 2.

"Orwood—Total cases, 34; no deaths.

"Waterford—Total cases, 1."

AN ISLAND HAS DISAPPEARED.

Volcanic Action Wipes Out a Piece of Pacific Land.

Victoria, B. C., September 10.—News comes from Suva by the steamer Miowera that Falcon island, recently situated between the Tonga Tabu and Haafai groups and immediately opposite the Nomuka group of islands, has disappeared beneath the waves, owing to volcanic action.

There were about twenty native fishermen on the island, who have doubtless perished.

CONTRACT FOR HAWAIIAN CABLE

Monopoly on a Line Between Honolulu and Yokohama.

San Francisco, Cal., September 10.—General Alfred G. Hartwell, who arrived here on the steamer Coptic from Honolulu, will leave today for Boston with a contract which, he says, was consummated between the Hawaiian government before annexation, and a syndicate of Boston capitalists, headed by James S. Scrymser, president of the Central and South American Cable Company, for the construction of a cable between San Francisco and Honolulu and from there to Yokohama.

MILES'S TROOPS WILL PARADE.

Soldiers Returning from Porto Rico Will March Along New York Streets.

Washington, September 10.—General Miles on leaving the white house today said the president had consented to a parade of Porto Rican troops in New York Saturday. It is expected that 3,000 of these troops will participate.

WAS CHARGED WITH STEALING.

Nashville Man Arrested in Chicago by Detectives.

Chicago, September 10.—John T. Leonard, assistant superintendent of Armour & Co.'s lard refinery at the stock yards, is under arrest at the central station charged with grand larceny.

Leonard, some time ago, was superintendent of John Cudahy's lard refinery at Nashville, Tenn., and it is asserted that while in that position he robbed his employer of $25,000.

ROOSEVELT WILL MAKE RACE.

Rough Rider Says He Will Accept Nomination for Governor.

New York, September 10.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt authorized the announcement that he will accept the nomination for governor of New York should it be tendered to him by the convention of to the party to be held at Saratoga.

SHE HAS A COMFORTABLE DAY.

Miss Winnie Davis's Condition Remains Practically Unchanged.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., September 10.—The condition of Miss Winnie Davis tonight was unchanged. She passed a fairly comfortable day.

SENATE ADOPTS THE PROTOCOL.

Spanish-American Agreement Has Now Been Ratified.

Madrid, September 10.—The senate has adopted the Hispano-American protocol by a standing and sitting vote.

THREE PARTIES HAVE UNITED.

Democrats, Populists and Silver Republicans Agree on Ticket.

Colorado Springs, Col., September 10.—The conference committees reached an agreement today giving the democrats the governor and one regent of the state university; the silver republicans the auditor, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and one regent; the populists the remainder of the offices. The agreement further provides that the patronage shall be equally divided between the three parties.

The agreement is not acceptable to many delegates in each convention, and it may be defeated.

The democratic convention adopted the conference report amid great enthusiasm. Governor Adams named Charles S. Thomas as his successor. Every county seconded the nomination and Mr. Thomas was nominated for governor by acclamation.

The silver republican convention also adopted the report which was supported by Senator Teller, although many delegates expressed dissatisfaction because the governorship was not given to the silver republicans.

The democratic convention nominated F. J. Morath for regent, Hon. C. S. Thomas and Senator Teller addressed the democratic convention, arousing great enthusiasm.

Strong opposition to the fusion agreement developed in the populist convention, ex-Congressman Lafe Pence speaking against and Hon. Thomas M. Patterson for the adoption of the report.

When the silver republicans convened they proceeded to fill the places on the state ticket allotted to them in the fusion agreement, by nominating a state treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public instruction and regent of the state university. By a rising vote they ratified the nominations made by the democratic convention.

[illegible] platform demands that the mints of the United States be opened to the coinage of both silver and gold at the old ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting or waiting the aid or consent of any other nation.

The money plank further says:

"We arraign the gold standard republican party for its attempted deception of the American people by false pretenses in favor of an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, while actively engaged in furthering the designs of the gold monopoly and the bankers' trust, and we congratulate the American people that in the present attitude of the administration and in the declarations of the leading republican state conventions of this year that the nation, at last, has a frank avowal by that party of its absolute surrender to the gold standard system."

Also in Washington.

Ellensburg, Wash., September 10.—The populist, democratic and silver republican conventions, representing the silver forces of the state of Washington, have agreed on fusion and nominated the following ticket:

Congressmen—James H. Lewis, democrat, of Seattle; W. C. Jones, silver republican, of Spokane.

Supreme judge—B. E. Houston, populist of Tacoma; M. M. Godman, democrat, of Dayton.

COLORADO HAS A SNOW STORM.

Nebraska Is Threatened with a Blizzard in Western Portion.

Denver, Col., September 10.—The first snowstorm of the season is reported from eastern Colorado, and it threatens to develop into a blizzard in western Nebraska.

No snow has yet fallen in Denver, but it is quite cold, and the indications are that snow will follow the fall in temperature.

Fall River Mills Resume Work.

Fall River, Mass., September 10.—There will be a general resumption of work by the cotton mills of the city next week.

MISS. THORNBURY'S

English, French and Classical Boarding and Day School and Conservatory of Music.

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428 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

Atlanta's foremost school for Young Ladies and Children.
Thorough Course in English, French, Music, Art and Elocution.
(French free in all departments.)
Apply for Catalogue and full particulars.

MISS S. H. THORNBURY, Principal.

BLANCO RECEIVES THE AMERICANS

Commissioners Reach Havana in the Early Morning Hours.

NO SALUTES GREET SHIP

Resolute Is Boarded by the Commander of a French Gunboat.

SPANISH OFFICERS CAME ON BOARD

Admiral Sampson and Generals Butler and Wade Escorted to the Palace, Where the Marshal Converses with Them in English.

Havana, September 10.—Shortly after daybreak this morning Morro castle signaled that a steamer was sighted in the offing. The Mascotte, of the Plant line, had just arrived and Morro telephoned the captain of the port that the steamer sighted appeared to be an American warship. To this the captain of the port answered not to signal her. The United States transport Resolute, having the United States Cuban evacuation commission on board, entered the port shortly after 7 o'clock. There were no Spanish flags flying at that time and no salute was fired.

Immediately after the arrival of the Resolute, which reached here flying some white bunting forward and an admiral's ensign from her mainmast, she was visited by the commander of the French gunboat Fulton, who boarded the Resolute in full uniform.

Shortly afterwards a government launch ran alongside the Resolute. She had on board Dr. Congosto, the secretary general of the government; General Solano, the chief of staff, representing Captain General Blanco, and Major Garcia Benito, of the general staff. Their visit lasted fully an hour. General Solano wore a crimson sash outside his uniform; Major Benito wore a blue sash; Dr. Congosto wore a frock coat and a silk hat.

At the expiration of the hour's conference with the United States commissioners an officer of the Spanish warship Alfonso XIII paid his respects to Rear Admiral Sampson. This interview was of a very formal nature.

Shortly afterwards General Solano, acting for Captain General Blanco, placed the latter's private carrige at the disposal of the commissioners.

Resolute Dips Her Colors.

All the foreign and American ships in port displayed every available piece of colored bunting and the Resolute dipped her colors in answer to every salute. The Resolute is moored to a buoy close along side the steer dock. She was surrounded all the morning by hundreds of small boats, which circled around the vessel while the occupants waved their hats and handkerchiefs. At a quarter past 9 o'clock the American commissioners, accompanied by the Spanish officers, representing Captain General Blanco, landed at La Machina wharf and arrived at the palace at 9:40 o'clock, where the captain general's bodyguard presented arms as they appeared.

Captain General Blanco, dressed in full uniform, received the commissioners in the reception room, where, after the formal presentations had taken place and the official courtesies had been exchanged, they sat down and conferred for about twenty minutes. The Spanish commander sat in the center with General Butler on his right and Admiral Sampson on his left. Next to General Butler sat General Parrado and next to him was General Wade. On Admiral Sampson's left sat Colonel Clouse and Captain Hart, the official interpreter.

The captain general addressed the commissioners in English. He asked them to excuse any mistakes which he might make, explaining that it was a long time since he had used that language.

The United States commissioners left the palace shortly after 10 o'clock, accompanied by General Solano and Dr. Congosto. They were driven to the Machina wharf opposite the wreck of the Maine, where they took lunch before returning to the Resolute for breakfast.

Colonel Clouse and Captain Hart, accompanied by a Spanish officer, then paid a visit to Admiral Manterola and to the captain of the port, after which they returned on board the Resolute.

The general public crowded the wharf when the arrival of the Resolute became known, but there was no demonstration. Everybody behaved quietly and respectfully.

Will Live Ashore.

Late this afternoon the American commissioners, on the advice of the accompanying physicians, decided to live ashore while here, but they have not yet chosen places of residence. They will probably remain on board the Resolute this evening and make the change tomorrow.

The first session of the commissions will take place tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock at the colonial government offices. Judging from conversation with the commissioners all the sessions will be behind closed doors.

At noon today Lieutenant C. C. Morse, representing Rear Admiral Sampson, paid his respects to the British consul, who returned the visit an hour later, when a salute was fired.

The drawing in the government lottery took place today and again the principal prize was drawn by the government.

The Spanish steamer Ciudad de Cadiz left this afternoon for Spain with 600 sick soldiers, two generals and their staffs.

Big Lump of Gold.

Vancouver, B. C., September 10.—Australian advices received here say an immense sensation has been created all over Australia by the discovery, near Lake Wynne, of a gold nugget weighing 115 pounds averdupois and valued at $10,000.

BLOOD POISON

Primary, secondary or tertiary blood poison permanently cured in fifteen to thirty-five days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here, we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills and no charge if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide of potash and still have aches, pains, mucous patches in mouth, sore throat, pimples, copper-colored spots, ulcers on any part of body, hair or eyebrows falling out, it is this secondary blood poison we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians; $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address Cook Remedy Co., 1419 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

PORTO RICAN COMMISSION MEETS

Spain Has Not Yet Sent Instructions to Her Representatives.

San Juan de Porto Rico, September 10.—The first joint meeting of the evacuation commissioners was held in the council chamber of the palace this morning. It was exceedingly formal. Major General Brooke, Rear Admiral Schley and Brigadier General Gordon, accompanied by their personal staffs, drove to the palace, where they were formally presented to the Spanish commissioners, General Ortega, Brigadier of Maroine Vallerino and Senor Aguila, auditor of war. The presentation was made by Captain General Macias.

Both commissions then retired to the spacious council chamber, where credentials were exchanged.

The Spanish commissioners were most courteous.

They explained that their embarrassment was due to the fact that their instructions had failed to arrive, though expected on the Alfonso XIII, overdue since yesterday. They assured the American commissioners of their confidence that their instructions would arrive during the day or tomorrow and suggested an adjournment until Monday at 10 o'clock, to which the American commissioners promptly agreed.

The American commission also agreed to the suggestion that the session of the commission should be secret, so that if any questions of diplomatic character should arise, which if given publicity, might embarrass the work.

The two commissions will meet separately to begin with and the joint sessions will be held to exchange propositions.

The American commissioners will display a liberal spirit in the negotiations, taking the position that they can afford to be generous to the non-essentials. They are only anxious to bring about evacuation as soon as possible.

The Spanish officials have been at work several days making inventories of the government property. Many officers have all of their effects packed and will welcome the day on which they sail for Spain.

WANT TO LYNCH A BAR TENDER.

Whisky Seller Kills a Man Who Breaks in His Door.

Breckinridge, Minn., September 10.—At Kent, Minn., twenty miles west of here, a bartender named Barton ejected a party of threshers from his place, but several hours later they returned, and one endeavored to force open the saloon door, which was guarded by Barton from the inside.

As the door was pushed open Barton fired with a shotgun loaded with buckshot. A thresher, whose name is not known, fell mortally wounded and expired in about an hour. Sheriff Bureau, of Breckinridge, was immediately telegraphed to come and take the prisoner, and he sent Deputy Sheriff Matt Strachan.

On arrival at Kent Strachan found a determined mob surrounding the saloon with the avowed purpose of lynching the prisoner. The mob refused to disperse and Sheriff Bureau was telegraphed for assistance. The sheriff with a posse left at once for the scene of the tragedy.

AVERAGE CONDITION OF CROPS.

Department of Agriculture Issues Its September Report.

Washington, September 10.—The September report of the statistican of the department of agriculture shows the following average condition on September 1st: Corn, 84.1; wheat, 86.7; oats, 79; barley, 79.2; rye, 89.4; buckwheat, 88.8; potatoes 77.7.

The decline in the average condition of corn during August was 2.9 points, and the condition on the 1st instant, was 4.8 points lower than on September 1, 1896, and eight-tenths of one point higher than the September averages of the last ten years.

The condition of wheat, 86.7, is one point higher than on September 1, 1897, 12.1 points higher than on Setpember 1, 1896, and 5.1 points above the mean of the September averages for the last ten years.

The average condition of oats was 79.0, against 84.6 on September 1, 1897, 74.0 on September 1, 1896, and a September average of the last ten years of 80.8.

STRIKERS MAY BURN BUILDINGS

Serious Trouble Feared at Pana, Ill., Between Workmen.

Pana, Ill., September 10.—Serious trouble is feared Monday when the Penwell coal shaft is started with non-union labor.

Both whites and blacks will be employed and the latter will be housed in a large building on the mine property, heated by steam and surrounded by a frame resembling a stockade. The non-union men will be guarded by deputy sheriffs the same as are the negroes at Springside shaft. Nine negroes from Springside paraded through the streets today. They were not molested by the strikers.

THOROUGH CORRUPTION CHARGE

London Paper Makes Exposure of Klondike Affair.

London, September 10.—"Today," which is now edited by Barry Paine instead of Jerome K. Jerome, devotes pages this week to the exposure of the alleged "Klondike fiasco" and especially to the reported corruption of the officials. It publishes a letter from a prominent Englishman who says:

"The police, land office, postoffice, gold commissioner's office and mounted police are all corrupt. The Americans are having the laugh over the Britishers about pure government. I would rather see the whole country handed over to the yankees than see such a shameful state of affairs under our flag."

HOBSON A NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

Alabamian's Promotion Has at Last Been Announced.

Washington, September 10.—Among the naval orders today were the following promotions:

Captain Higginson, of the Massachusetts, to be commodore from August 10th.

Assistant Naval Constructor R. P. Hobson to be full naval constructor, to date from June 23d, the delay in making the last promotion being caused by the impossibility of having an earlier examination.

Lawton's Daily Health Report.

Washington, September 10.—General Lawton's health report from Santiago tonight was more encouraging in the mortality list. It was as follows:

"Santiago de Cuba, September 10.—Adjutant General, Washington: Total sick, 524; total fever, 254; total new cases fever, 39; total returned to duty, 105; no deaths.

"LAWTON, Commanding."

Two Transports from Santiago.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., September 10.—The Missouri arrived this morning, having on board a detachment of the Seventy-first regiment, New York volunteers, who were left in hospitals at Santiago when Colonel Down's men came away from there three weeks ago.

Distinguished Passengers Arrive.

New York, September 10.—The passenger list of the Cunard line steamer Campania, which arrived here today from Liverpool, included Hall Caine, the novelist; Lord Brassey, governor of New South Wales; Ada Rehan, E. L. Godkin, Mrs. Ballington Booth and Lord George Cavendish-Bentinck, cousin of the duke of Portland.

Death at Lexington Camp.

Lexington, Ky., September 10.—The tenth death at Camp Hamilton occurred this afternoon. Private Thomas G. Kennedy, of the Twelfth Minnesota, died of typhoid fever. The Twelfth Minnesota leaves Sunday morning for New Ulm, Minn., to be mustered out.

Transport Arrives with Rifles.

Santiago, September 10.—After an absence of ten days, the transport San Juan arrived today from Sagua de Tanamo and Baracoa with 2,000 Mauser rifles and a large quantity of ammunition from the Spaniards at Baracoa.

DENIALS FOLLOW A BIG EXAGGERATION

Understanding Between Germany and England Caused Sensation.

THE OFFICIALS ARE RETICENT

Kaiser Was Afraid of Hurting Friendly Relations with Russia.

ALL UTTERANCES ARE GUARDED

Liberal Press Is Pleased with Agreement, While the Pan-German Papers Oppose It.

Berlin, September 10.—The news of the important understanding arrived at between Germany and Great Britain has caused a sensation. The matter engrossed public attention throughout the week. The first reports were so exaggerated as to draw out formal denials from the government here, which seriously feared that if such an overdrawn version of the affair obtained credence Germany's friendly relations with Russia would be endangered.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had several interviews with the foreign office officials authorized by the government to discuss the subject. The most significant statement was made by an official who has the full confidence of the minister for foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow. It was as follows:

"An understanding has been reached between England and Germany on certain points which have long been under discussion, and on some new questions. The agreement is limited, far from being of the wide-reaching nature represented by the newspapers. The reports in the English newspapers are mostly guesswork, the wish being father to the thought. There have been old questions in dispute, such as Togoland, in southwest Africa. These are now settled, besides other questions which might have caused difficulty in the future, such as Delagoa bay and a joint loan to Portugal.

"The significance of the agreement, however, does not lie in the importance of the subject matter, but in the fact that it furnishes the basis for more cordial relations. The emperor's telegram will doubtless sent after he had knowledge of the completion of the agreement and as indicative of his interest to carry out the spirit of the new understanding. The agreement will improve the relations existing between the two countries. There was a dark spot in the political relations of the two nations in south Africa, which has now been removed, and all fears of unpleasant relations there may now be discarded."

Press Is Divided.

It will be observed that the German officials carefully avoid the use of the word "treaty."

The news of the understanding between Germany and Great Britain was received with mixed feelings. The liberal press, which naturally gravitates toward Great Britain, greets it with outspoken friendliness, while the conservative and pan-German newspapers express fear that it may prove another edition of the Caprivi agreement regarding Zanzibar, which is still greatly condemned by the whole press. Hopes are also expressed that the agreement may not mean the complete abandonment of the boers and German influence in south Africa.

Even the Vossische Zeitung, which otherwise hails joyfully the news of a better understanding with Great Britain, says the surrender of Germany's influence in south Africa would be fraught with evil, although it admits that the Transvaal republic has disappointed its German friends.

There is much curiosity here in regard to Germany's quid pro quo; but in spite of the daily demands of the press for the publication of the terms, the government does not intend to reveal them, both cabinets having agreed upon secrecy. Germany naturally is greatly interested in the Portuguese loans, of which she already holds 161,000,000 marks. For seven years Portugal has only paid a third of the interest due, meaning a loss to her German creditors of 40,000,000 marks.

A high official tells the correspondent of the Associated Press that the agreemen between Great Britain and Germany was a necessary preliminary to their joining the czar's conference. In regard to the latter, a member of the Russian embassy says he does not expect an early conference, and he admits the possibility of one or more of the powers refusing to join, in which case it would be dropped.

Turns to Agrarians.

During the big army maneuvers there were several occurrences of interest. For instance, the emperor did not invite ex-Chancellor Caprivi to attend them, although he is honorary chief of the Seventy-eighth regiment, which participated in the affair, which is much commented upon.

At Minden, the emperor graciously welcomed the delegation from the Westphalian Peasants' Association, which is hostile to the centrists, and whose president is Baron Von Landsberg, a violent agrarian, whom, two years ago, his majesty refused to receive. This is interpreted as meaning that the emperor's views have changed favorably in regard to agrarianism.

The chamber of commerce of Bochaum, referring to the fact that American pig iron was recently sold in Germany, expresses fear that this may be the beginning of a lively competition, unless German rail freights are materially reduced. The report denies that the lower price of the American product is due to the greater technical excellence of its mining, and claims that it is due to the low freights in America. The German government is, therefore, urged to reduce the rates in Germany.

The foreign office says the emperor's speech at Forts, in which he said a good army was the best assurance of peace, has been misconstrued. It is added that his majesty in his remarks was in no way opposing the czar's peace proposal, which the German foreign office here also said the German government hopes the United States will join in the peace conference, at least by appointing delegates ad referendum.

The newspapers comment upon the munificence of the United States, which has just paid the widow Lorensen, in Sordenberg, 2,100 marks and bestowed upon her a pension of 500 marks for the loss of her only son, who was one of the civtims of the Maine disaster.

COULDN'T ENTER CHARLESTON.

Transport Has Suspicious Case of Sickness on Board.

Charleston, S. C., September 10.—The United States transport Minnewaska, that arrived here last night, was not allowed to come up to the city today by the health authorities.

Quarantine Officer Lebby had discovered that there was a suspicious case of sickness on board the vessel, and as she was but seventeen days out of Santiago, the board of health decided that she had best not be allowed to touch here. There were forty cases of sickness on the ship when she went up to New York carrying troops from Santiago.

Dick Will Run for Congress.

Akron, O., September 10.—It is stated by friends of Colonel Charles F. Dick, chairman of the national republican committee, that he will be a candidate for congress from the nineteenth Ohio district to succeed Hon. S. A. Northway, whose death occurred Thursday.

Sick Minnesota Soldiers Go Home.

Cincinnati, September 10.—The Minnesota hospital train, which passed this city last evening and through Chicago this morning, had 164 sick soldiers picked up at Chickamauga, Knoxville and Lexington. All were doing well when the train passed through this city.

ANARCHIST SLAYS AUSTRIAN EMPRESS

Continued from Third Page.

profound regret of the assassination of her majesty, the empress of Austria, while at Geneva, and tender to your majesty the deep sympathy of the government and people of the United States.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

News Told to the Emperor.

London, September 11.—The Vienna correspondent of The Observer says:

"When Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, communicated the news to the emperor, the latter sank speechless into a chair and remained for a long time motionless.

"The emperor is reported to have said, sobbing:

"'Shall I not be freed from grief and pain in this world?'

"The remains of the empress will be brought to Vienna at once for state funeral."

The Future Emperor and Empress.

The sad events of the day have brought into prominence the prospective emperor and empress of Austria.

The Archduke Charles Louis is an interesting personage, quite irrespective of his position as heir to the Austrian throne. And his wife, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, is one of the cleverest women in Europe. She is beautiful, too, bright and witty, and young enough to be her husband's daughter. It is an open secret that if it had not been for her the archduke, when the Crown Prince Rudolph died, would have yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him and renounced his claim to the succession in favor of his son by his first wife. The archduchess, however, who is a daughter of Don Miguel, the Portuguese pretender, and has inherited a fair share of her father's ambition, objected strongly to giving up her chance of being empress. She, therefore, promptly set to work to convince her husband, over whom she has great influence, that it would be an act of cowardice unworthy of a Hapsburg for him to shirk the responsibilities of his position. She carried the day, for no doubt is now entertained but that, should the archduke survive his brother, he will reign in his stead.

Both the archduke and the archduchess are exceedingly popular in Vienna, more so than any other member of the imperial family excepting the emperor. This is the result, in some degree at least, of their splendid hospitality and their charity, which knows neither bound nor limit. For years past their palace has quite taken the place of the Hofburg as the social center of the capital, and whenever strangers of distinction visit Vienna, it is there they are entertained. Then the archduke, who is an indefatigable worker, is at the head of half the philanthropic undertakings in the empire. He is keenly interested in technical education, and has done more to promote it in Austria than any other living man. He is, too, the warm friend and generous patron of that large class—struggling artists of all kinds—who have more brains than money. He is always on the alert, in fact, to do a good turn to any one, providing he be not a politician. From politicians, however, Reichsrath members and such like folk, the archduke holds himself resolutely aloof; they are a race for whom he has a profound aversion.

The archduchess is, in her way, as busy as her husband; for not only has she her own work to do, but that of the empress, whom she represents upon all such occasions. She has gathered around her a court of her own, and a brilliant one, too; for she delights in shows and spectacles. It was her love of splendor that first won for her the hearts of the Viennese, who by no means approve of the simple tastes and plain black gowns of the Empress Elizabeth. Maria Theresa is in their eyes a perfect model of what an empress should be—the life and soul of the court and the best dressed woman in Europe.

In Hungary the feeling with regard to the archdueal pair is very different from what it is in Austria. In Budapest, especially, they are decidedly unpopular. The enthusiastic reception given a few months ago to the Archduchess Valerie, the emperor's youngest daughter, was practically a demonstration against the archduke, whom the Magyars suspected of trying to induce the emperor to refuse to sign the civil marriage bill. Some of the leading journals went so far as to allude openly to a project which, as they stated, was on foot to secure the dual crown for the princess in case of her father's death. The dislike of the Magyars for their future sovereign is, it must be confessed, not altogether without reason; for he never attempts to conceal the fact that he has no sympathy whatever with them or their aspirations. It would be strange, indeed, if he had, considering the education he received. His father, the archduke Francis Charles, who was in character more like a mediaeval monk than a nineteenth century prince, brought him up in the strictest Hapsburg traditions, and taught him to look with dread upon everything that tends to progress. Constitutionalism was held up before him as the abomination of abominations, and he was called upon to mourn over his brother as a lost sheep because he had consented to reign as a constitutional sovereign. The archduke is a devot, too, by nature—a crime in the eyes of the Magyars—and he has passed all his days surrounded by Jesuits. At one time he held several important offices—that of viceroy of Tyrol among others—but he resigned them all when the '61 constitution was granted. He did not choose to remain in the service of a state which, as he held, was courting disaster by adopting newfangled ways. Since then he has shown little interest in public affairs.

NO PROTEST YET RECEIVED.

Spain Has Not Sent a Communication to Washington.

Washington, September 10.—It is believed at the state department that some of the data being prepared in Madrid for the guidance of the Spanish members of the peace commission in the presentation of their case has been enrroneously assumed to form the subject of a direct protest to the Washington government through M. Cambon, the French ambassador as reported from English sources yesterday. No such communication has reached either the state department or the French embassy as that described in the London dispatch as forming the basis of the protest touching the American occupation of Manila.

The determined position on the part of the Spanish authorities to regard as illegal and unwarranted by international law the American claim to Manila by virtue of the surrender which took place two days after the signing of the protocol suspending hostilities, has a motive. The peace commission which is charged to deal with the whole Philippine question will probably make a very substantial distinction in disposing of territories actually conquered and occupied by military forces of the United States and those relinquished under the terms of the protocol. These are all questions which may promptly come before the commission, and therefore it is assumed that they will not be presented to the United States government in advance of the meeting of that commission.

PENSION FOR LETTER CARRIERS.

Association Spends the Morning Discussing Problems.

Toledo, O., September 10.—The morning session of the American National Letter Carriers' convention was chiefly devoted to the discussion of proposed congressional legislation.

The first measure was a retiring bill, to allow carriers to retire on a pension after thirty-five years continuous service, and this second appropriation to create a pension fund by the government detaining a certain per cent of each carrier's pay each month. It decided to press them both before congress this winter.

Following are the officers elected:

President, John N. Parsons, Chicago.

Vice president, Conrad Trieber, San Francisco.

Secretary, F. J. Cantwell, Brooklyn.

Treasurer, M. J. Connors, Chicago.

Scranton, Pa., was selected as the next place of meeting.

WOMAN IS ROBBED OF $10,000.

Highwayman Secures a Small Fortune in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Kas., September 10.—Mrs. Eli Potter, a prominent woman suffragist, was robbed of $10,000 by highwaymen in the outskirts of the city tonight. A few months ago the Potters' residence was destroyed by fire, and they received $10,000 insurance money.

Mrs. Potter, who does not trust in banks, sewed the money into the lining of her dress. She was driving in the outskirts of town tonight when a man stepped out from the roadside and grabbed her horse. Another man dealt her a stunning blow on the head.

When she recovered consciousness she found a sack drawn over her head and the highwaymen were tearing and cutting her skirts. They did not stop in their search until the whole amount of the treasure had been secured.

Mrs. Potter believes the robbers were negroes.

ALGER BREATHES MICHIGAN AIR

Secretary of War Reaches Detroit and Is Received by Pingree.

Detroit, Mich., September 10.—Secretary Alger arrived at the Michigan Central station from the east at 9:45 o'clock today. Accompanying him were Mrs. Alger and their son, Captain Fred Alger, who is gradually recovering from fever contracted in Cuba; also Colonel Hecker and Major Hopkins, the secretary's war aids, both Detroiters. General Alger remarked that he was glad to get home, and especially to breathe Michigan air again. The secretary was then driven to his residence accompanied by Governor Pingree.

The reception given to Secretary of War Alger this evening by his fellow citizens was a huge success. At 6 o'clock the secretary was escorted from his residence to the Light Guard armory by about 1,000 merchants, headed by the Detroit battalions of the military reserves, and company M, of the Third Michigan volunteers, the only company which participated in the Santiago campaign.

Mr. Russell presented the guest of honor, the secretary himself. General Alger said in part:

"I thank God I am at home again. I had not expected such a welcome, and my heart is too full to be expressed in words. People not actively in it can scarcely realize the storm of the past few months. The organizing of an army of 200,000 men was a great task. That some things might have been done better, I have no doubt, but as regards the war department, I ask the world to turn the strongest searchlight it has upon it. I am making no defense, as the department has nothing to defend. In war there are always sickness, death, wounds and misery, but with one single exception there has been no complaint to the department from the men in the field. The men are all heroes, those who have spent their time in the great camps in the south as well as those who fought in the terrible campaigns."

The reception closed with three rousing cheers for "the whole Michigan outfit in the war."

No Peerage for Curzon Yet.

London, September 10.—It now appears that Mr. George N. Curzon, the former parliamentary secretary for the foreign office and newly appointed viceroy of India, will not be raised to the peerage before he goes to India.

Small Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, September 10.—F. Herhold & Sons' American Wood Rim Company was damaged $70,000 by fire today.

IS IT CURABLE?

A Question Often Asked by Those Afflicted with Piles.

Is a strained joint curable? Is local inflammation curable? Of course, if properly treated. So is piles.

People become afflicted with piles and ask some old "chronic" who has always persisted in the wrong treatment and naturally he discourages them by telling them that their case is hopeless.

They in turn discourage others, and thus a disease that can in every case be cured by careful and skillful handling is allowed to sap the energy of thousands who might free themselves of the trouble in a few days.

Pyramid Pile Cure will cure the most aggravated case of hemorrhoids in an astonishingly short time. It relieves the congested parts, reduces the tumors instantly no matter how large, allays the inflammation and stops the aching or itching at once.

Thousands who have resorted to expensive surgical treatment have been cured by the Pyramid Pile Cure—in a number of instances persons who had spent months in a hospital under a pile specialist.

It is a remedy that none need fear to apply even to the most aggravated, swollen and inflamed hemorrhoidal tumors.

If you are afflicted with this stubborn disease you can master it, and master it quickly.

This remedy is no longer an experiment, but a medical certainty. It is manufactured by the Pyramid Pile Co., of Marshall, Mich.

Druggists sell it at 50 cents per box. It is becoming the most popular pile cure the country has ever known, and druggists everywhere are ordering it for their customers.

WE CARRY THE BEST OF EVERYTHING!

In our line. We are agents for P. & F. Corbin's Builders Hardware, A. G. Spalding & Co's Sporting Goods and the best lines of cutlery, general hardware and guns to be found anywhere. We guarantee both quality and price of our goods. Give us the opportunity of convincing you that "We are the people."

CLARKE HARDWARE CO.,

33 Peachtree St., Cor. Edgewood Ave.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

DIRECT FROM THE HEART

COME THE WORDS OF PRAISE AND THANKS FOR ABBO AND HIS WONDERFUL MEDICAL SKILL.

"God Bless Abbo," Says Mrs. D. Smith, and Her Words Strike a Responsive Cord in Thousands of Other Happy and Grateful Patients.



Mrs. D. Smith, of 426 Whitehall Street, who was cured by Abbo, of Intestinal Tuberculosis or Consumption of the Bowels, after years of suffering without obtaining relief from the many physicians who have treated her.

Mrs. Smith, the well-known lady of Atlanta, and the mother of J. R. Smith, of the firm of Smith & Higgins, of 158 Peters street, whose words are quoted above, is but one of the many who are willing to publicly give praise and thanks to Abbo for the wonderful benefits derived from his skillful treatment. They do so without solicitation and for the purpose of calling to the attention of the suffering people that there is a means of escape from their affliction; that although other doctors have failed, they may be cured, and that their hope of future life, freedom from pain, lies in visiting Abbo at their earliest opportunity.

MOST REMARKABLE CURES.

The cures made by Abbo have been most remarkable and astonishing. The people have doubted; they investigated, and were simply amazed and startled at the truths they discovered. Almost miraculous seemed his power of healing. Wonderful results of difficult and hazardous operations were found. People who were the victims of some dreadful disease, and who had been given up to die by relatives and friends and their family physician were found to be robust and healthy as the result of Abbo's mysterious treatment and medicines.

The more the work of Abbo is investigated the more astonishing and mystifying it becomes, and the more convinced are the people of his power to control disease and relieve afflictions.

Abbo Specific Medications

Go straight to the diseased organs and can be plainly felt at work in the diseased part very shortly after their use is begun. They are pleasant to take, mild but searching in action, yet agree with the most delicate lady or child, do not reduce the strength and can be used at the usual occupation, as many patients, still able to work and attend to business, are often slowly, surely, yet unconsciously dying—knowing themselves to be ill, yet deceived into a false security. They procrastinate or put off the matter until the case is incurable.

Call and be examined, and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if you can be cured. It costs you nothing, and may save your life.

ABBO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

Hours: a. m. to 8 p. m.

74 N. FORSYTH ST., ATLANTA. GA.

Goldsmith's Pharmacy,

CORNER WHITEHALL & HUNTER

(ACROSS FROM HIGH'S.)

Leaders in Drugs & Patent Medicines

—AT—

...CUT PRICES...

A FEW SAMPLE PRICES:

King's Royal Germetuer	50c
Dr. Goldsmith's Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, perfectly reliable and safe	50c
Borax, powdered, refined, per pound	15c
Goldsmith's Tan and Freckle Cure, guaranteed to remove tan and sun burn, per bottle	$1.25
Simmons' Liver Regulator, Red Z, per package	10c
Prepared Chalk, per pound	10c
Dr. Beny's Liverina, sure cure for all liver complaints, per bottle	50c
Pure Sulphur, 5 pounds for	20c
Goldsmith's Compound Sarsaparilla with Iodide Potassium, infallible blood purifier, only	50c
Flaxseed and Flaxseed Meal, per pound	10c
Borated Talcum Powder, per box	10c
Sponges, all kinds, from 10c to	$1.50
Slate Sponges, 3 for	5c
Witch Hazel, double distilled, 1 pint	25c
Bromo Seltzer, 10c, 20c, 40c	75c
Bromo Celery, even better than Bromo Seltzer	25c
Hard Rubber Combs, were 25c, now	8c
Hair Brushes from 15c to	$5.00
Tetlow's Swansdown Powder	10c
Gossamer Powder	15c
Lemon Extract, 2 oz	10c
Vanilla Extract	10c
Lubin's Baby Powder	18c
Pinaud's Powder	18c
Lemon Elixir, 40c and	75c
Eggart's Mosquito Lotion, try a bottle and assure yourself of a good comfortable night's rest, 4 oz. bottle	25c
1 pound Insect Powder and Gun	35c
Eggart's Headache and Neuralgia Cure, guaranteed to cure any headache or case of neuralgia, or money refunded	25c

Ladies, Remember, That Goldsmith's Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills are perfectly safe and reliable.

We give with each purchase a Souvenir. Call for what you want.

WE CUT THE PRICE.

Goldsmith's Pharmacy,

CORNER WHITEHALL & HUNTER.

CHAIRMAN DU BIGNON SPEAKS AT WADLEY

The Democratic Campaign Begins To Warm Up in Real Earnest.

MASS MEETING AT WADLEY

Which Is Addressed by State Chairman duBignon.

ALSO LISTENS TO HON. N. E. HARRIS

General Clement A. Evans Addresses an Enthusiastic Assemblage at Fitzgerald.

Wadley, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—Mr. F. G. duBignon, chairman of the democratic party, and Hon. N. E. Harris, of Macon, addressed a representative gathering of democrats, in which there were many prominent populists.

Both speeches were conservative in tone, and were addressed to the common sense and judgment of the audience. Mr. duBignon paid a tribute to Jefferson county in opening, and spoke of her many distinguished sons who had figured conspicuously in Georgia's history. He then addressed himself to the necessity of party organization. He said that every government by the people was necessarily a government by political parties; that it was party that placed new questions before the people; that it was party that shapes and directs public policy, and that it was party that administers the government. He said that such had always been the case, and that parties always would be the medium through which the people must exercise the governing power.

Necessity of Party Fealty.

He said that no man, however brilliant, had ever accomplished anything for his people as an independent, and that there was no legislation in the history of the country which was not the work of a political party. He then discussed the consideration which should control a man in determining his party affiliations, and reviewed the origin and history of each of the political parties of the country. He said that submission to the will of the majority was the first essential of democratic faith; that he did not mean that a man should do violence to his conscience, but that so long as he called himself a democrat he must accept the platform of his party and the nominee of his party. Without this there could be no party organization. He said there could be no party success in national affairs without success in state affairs, and success in state affairs required a successful organization in county politics. It was just as much the duty of a loyal democrat to support the county nominees of the party as it is to support its candidate for governor.

Mr. duBignon took up the administration of the state government by the democratic party, and showed what progress had been made in all departments; how the public moneys had been expended and demonstrated that Georgia, under democratic rule, had given the people a wise, conservative, progressive and economical government. He alluded to the deplorable conditions in other states where a fusion had been attempted between populists and republicans, when each attempted to charge the other with blame, and where the people were suffering and oppressed with all kinds of petty tyranny and official incompetency.

That Secret Circular.

He read a secret circular that was being circulated from populist's headquarters, charging the democratic party with extravagance, and then demonstrated that the only reason for this charge was the increased appropriations for common schools and confederate pensions, both of which the populist party was pledged to maintain without education. He compared the tax rate in Georgia with other states, and showed that while Georgia was doing more for the education of her children than any other state, and much more for her worthy confederate veterans, she was yet, through the strictest economy, keeping the tax rate down to the lowest possible limit. He alluded to the reforms that had been brought about in the democratic party, the opportunity that was now given every citizen, from highest to lowest, to vote direct in his home county for the candidate of his choice, and contrasted this with the populist method of nominating by a committee of politicians. He concluded with an appeal to populist candidates to return to the party of their fathers, the only genuine party of the people, and to aid the democratic party in its struggle against a common enemy.

Mr. Harris Speaks.

Mr. Harris followed Mr. duBignon in an eloquent review of the history and work of the democratic party in the general government and state affairs. He told of the good work of each democratic administration from the beginning. He demonstrated to the populists that their place was in the edmocratic party, and he, too, invited them to join with the democrats in fighting a common enemy. He showed that republicans had always been against the interests "of common people;" that its policy made the rich richer, and poor poorer, and concluded with an eloquent tribute to democracy.

General Evans in Fitzgerald.

Fitzgerald, Ga., September 10.—(Special.) General Clement A. Evans delivered a telling address in behalf of the democratic party in this city today on the important political issues of the day.

Fully two thousand people were in the city, a large number of whom were from Coffee county, the home of populism and republicanism in this part of the state, but which is to come back into the democratic fold this fall.

On his arrival this morning he was given a drive about the city by the committee, after which an informal reception was tendered him at the democratic headquarters. Many ex-union soldiers were on hand to receive him, and the reception was a gala one. Promptly at 3 o'clock, in well chosen words, W. H. Marston, an ex-union veteran, introduced the general, and when he arose to speak the cheer that rent the air was deafening and for a few minutes it looked as if the crowd was going to keep it up.

The Boys Get Together.

General Evans's opening remarks was a glowing tribute to ex-union and confederate soldiers, showing that there was no hatred on the part of the soldiers themselves, but that they just had to fight because their officers told them to do it, as both sides thought they were in the right. He showed the vast audience it was the duty of every citizen to vote for Allen D. Candler, the democratic nominee for Governor. One man out in the audience said: "You don't have to tell us that, General. We are going to do that anyway," and the crowd, with a mighty cheer, said the statement was a fact. He spoke in reference to the congressional race, and his glowing tribute to William Brantley, the democratic standard-bearer in the district, was well received and brought forth applause.

After his address he was given a grand ovation from the vast crowd and for a few moments it looked as if the general would be swamped, but with his usual modesty carried the day. After the speaking three cheers were given for Colonel Candler and the army and navy and a tiger for General Evans.

On the request of W. H. Marston, an ex-union soldier, a committee consisting of three union and three confederate soldiers was appointed to draft suitable resolutions of condolence on the sad death of the son of General Joe Wheeler and a copy of the same forwarded to him.

Congressman Brantley Speaks.

Blackshear, Ga., September 10.—(Special.) Hon. W. G. Brantley addressed the voters of this county at the courthouse here this morning, despite the inclement weather and the swollen streams, which prevented a great many people from coming. The speaker was greeted by an audience which filled the courtroom to overflowing, many being unable to get in. Mr. Brantley began by paying a tribute to the people of his native county, saying that before a Pierce county audience he felt perfectly at home. The proposed unholy alliance between the populists and republicans received especial attention from the speaker and his telling points were heartily cheered by his hearers, among whom were a large number of populists and a considerable number of republicans. The speech has done a great deal of good and it is believed a number of populists have been won back into the democratic party. The republican pill that the average populist in this section can swallow is surprising. Mr. Brantley will speak in Eastman on Monday next.

Should Women Woo?

The subject indicated in our caption has recently been much written about in journals devoted to feminine matters. It goes without saying that our men would interpose few objections to a change in the time honored procedure. However, in the discussions which have been going on, only a small number of the ladies have supported the affirmative side of the question, and the majority denounce with disdain the proposed innovation.

It really makes very little difference which side the wooing comes from, so long as the party making the advances has at command the elements of success for carrying on the good work. Women who would be successful in the new departure should profit by the experience of men who have demonstrated their ability in this line.

The man who starts out a "wooing," and who really means business, never fails before doing so to provide himself with a handsome diamond ring from J. P. Stevens & Bro., the jewelers, for he knows that therein lies the success of his mission.

Ladies should take the hint and possess themselves with one of these rings whether they contemplate wooing or not, for the low prices at which J. P. Stevens & Bro. are selling diamonds makes them a good investment. Call and see them about it, at any rate. Make a memorandum of the place—No. 47 Whitehall street.

Increasing Its Circulation.

Columbus, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—The Third National bank has just increased its circulation to $90,000 by issuing $67,500 of bank notes. The notes are all of the denomination fives. President G. Gunby Jordan was engaged all day today signing and thus making the new money. Already thousands of dollars of the crisp notes have been turned loose in this section, a considerable amount being let out with which to buy cotton. The issue necessitates each official who signs the notes writing his signature 13,500 times. There is a general tendency on the part of National banks to increase their currency, as it is now somewhat profitable for them to do so. This is one of the results of the bond issue.

Stabbing Affray in Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—Seymour Brooks, colored, cut the throat of Enoch Williams, another negro, tonight, killing him instantly. Brooks escaped. The tragedy was caused by a dime debt which Williams owed.

Mad Dog in Dalton.

Dalton, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—North Dalton had a mad dog sensation this evening. A water spaniel, belonging to Sam Loverman, ran amuck five young ladies in north Dalton—Miss Springer, Miss Martin, two Misses Durham and another. Eight dogs were bitten before he was headed off. The police have killed five of the bitten dogs and are looking for the other three. For a while it was lively times in that end of town.

WOMAN'S CRY SAVES HER.

Negro Brute Frightens a Lady Near Senoia, Ga.

Senoia, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—Yesterday about sunset a negro entered the house of Mr. Coggins, a well-to-do farmer, residing five miles from here, and attempted an assault upon his wife in his absence. Her cry attracted help and the negro fled. In a few moments a posse of men were in pursuit and soon had a negro named George Burden, whom Bailiff McCollough had arrested during the night, and brought him before the lady for identification. She could not positively say he was the one and they set him at liberty. Later the posse brought another negro, named Sinkfield, before the lady and he also was released. The latter's father, however, followed with a shotgun and the posse, not liking his attitude, fired several shots at him, but with what effect could not be learned. The mob is still in search of the culprit and should he be found his life no doubt will answer for his crime.

No Rations for Cuban Soldiers.

Key West, Fla., September 10.—President McKinley has issued an order through General Corbin that no subsistence or stores should be issued to any armed troops other than those of the United States, the law providing that provisions be issued only to inhabitants of Cuba who are in immediate danger of perishing unless they receive them. This decision is expected to hasten the disarmament of the Cuban forces in all parts of the island as soon as it becomes known generally.

Nominated a Negro.

Nashville, Tenn., September 10.—(Special.) The republican convention of this, the sixth congressional district, at Clarksville, today nominated J. C. Napier, colored, of Nashville, for congress.

BARTLETT PUTS OFF HIS VISIT

Did Intend To Leave for Washington Last Night.

BUT RECEIVED A TELEGRAM

Announcing That First and Third Regiments Would Be Mustered Out.

BUT THIS WAS DATED ON FRIDAY

Gossip About the Macon Carnival—The Splitting of the Central Into Two Divisions.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—Congressman C. L. Bartlett had intended leaving tonight for Washington city, but has postponed his visit. The object of his proposed trip can be best explained by him, and the explanation is full of interest. He spoke as follows to The Constitution correspondent today:

"I had prepared to present to the secretary of war the applications of about 125 privates from the First and Third Georgia regiments for discharges and expected to go to Washington tonight to obtain the discharges of these men from these two regiments. In many cases the applications are made by the fathers and mothers of the soldiers. I wired the adjutant general yesterday to know whether it was a fact that the First and Third regiments would be mustered out at once and received the following telegram in reply last night at 10 o'clock:

"'Washington, D. C., September 9, 1898.—Hon. C. L. Bartlett, Macon, Ga.—First and Third Georgia regiments will be mustered out. H. C. CORBIN,

"'Adjutant General.'"

Continuing Congressman Bartlett said: "This being so, I shall wait a few days before presenting these applications for discharges, and if these regiments are not mustered out I shall urge the discharge of these men who want to be discharged and who desire to return to their families and homes. Wherever any soldier or his parents or family have asked me to aid in having him discharged, I have done so, and propose to do so, as I believe that the individual soldier's wishes should be consulted, and if his business at home and his duty to his family demand his discharge, I shall insist that it be granted."

Davis for Grand Master.

It is very probable that at the one hundred and twelfth annual communication of the grand lodge of Georgia of Free and Accepted Masons, which will be held in Macon on October 25th, 26th and 27th, Hon. W. A. Davis, of Macon, will be elected grand master. Captain Davis is now deputy grand master, and the grand master is Hon. J. W. Taylor, of Lutherville, Emanuel county, who, it is thought, will retire from the position which he has ably held two terms. Deputy Grand Master Davis will make an ideal grand master. He is wedded to Masonry and thoroughly informed in every branch of it. He is a fine parliamentarian and presides with dignity and ease. Mr. Davis is also an eloquent speaker, an enthusiastic and active worker, and exceedingly popular in Masonic circles. His election as grand master would be a just and well deserved recognition of his splendid services in behalf of Masonry.

A Reception to Haile.

Mr. J. C. Haile, of Savannah, the popular general passenger agent of the Central railroad, came to Macon today to note what progress is being made on the Macon carnival. In company with President E. A. Waxelbaum, of the carnival association, he first went to Central City park, where Mr. Pinkerton is building floats, by special contract, for the trades display, and the peace and war spectacle. What Mr. Haile saw was a revelation to him. He said he had no idea of the magnitude and beauty of the carnival and he expressed the opinion that in vanity and general attractiveness the carnival will be the equal of anything ever seen in the south, New Orleans' mardi gras not excepted. The various features of the diamond jubilee were explained to Mr. Haile and he was astonished that the carnival had been conceived on so elaborate a scale. Mr. Haile thinks there will be a great attendance of visitors at the carnival and the Central railroad will prepare extra facilities for handling the multitude over its line and will run numerous special trains on convenient schedules.

What Does It Mean?

The impression exists in many minds that the splitting of the line of the Central railroad from Savannah to Atlanta via Macon into two divisions, as told of in The Constitution today, means something more than appears on the surface. They anticipate other changes, but are not positive as to what they will be. This last move has put many persons to guessing.

Accident to a Train.

The Georgia mixed freight and passenger train, due in Macon from Camak, at 5:30 o'clock, this afternoon did not arrive until 10 o'clock tonight, owing to an accident that happened to it at Brown's Crossing, a short distance from Macon. The train broke in two and the two parts came together with considerable force. All the passengers were badly shaken up and several were bruised. A negro trainman was knocked off the top of the car and slightly hurt. The worst injured person was the baggage master, Harry Wilson, of Macon. He was in his car and the collision threw the trunks upon him and hurt him considerably. He was brought to Macon and carried in an ambulance to his residence, on Walnut street. Dr. Williams is attending him.

The vote for king of the carnival tonight was Miss Talbot 3,000; Prentice Hunt 800.

Newsy Notes.

Chief Justice T. J. Simmons, of the superior court, was in Macon today en route to his plantation in Crawford county.

Judge Hampton Ferrill, the popular ordinary of Chatham county, spent today in Macon with relatives, and left tonight for North Carolina for a visit.

The revival services in Bellevue Home closed after a successful season.

Mr. L. A. Stevens has gone north on a business trip.

Mr. John D. Easterlin, of Atlanta, general superintendent of the Southern Bell Telephone Company, is a guest of the Brown house.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will give a dance at Ocmulgee park Monday night.

Rev. S. L. Morris has returned from his vacation trip, and will occupy his pulpit tomorrow at the Tattnall Square Presbyterian church.

Mr. Walter Grace, the well-known Macon lawyer and eloquent orator, will deliver an address next Thursday night at a democratic rally in Thomasville.

Interesting and special League services will be held tomorrow night at Centenary church. The following addresses will be delivered: "Lessons learned as a soldier that will help me to be a better League worker," by Robert Bolinger; "What I expect of our League at Centenary," by President L. W. Grey; "Why are you not a League workers?" by Perry J. Neal. It is expected there will be a large crowd in attendance.

The county commissioners had before them at their last meeting a copy of the rules and regulations for the government of convict camps as established by the prison commissioners of the state, and by which all county chaingangs must be governed. These regulations differ in some points from those of force in Bibb county. There is little in them to which the commissioners find any objection, but the prison commissioners have asked for suggestions, and a few were made. The clerk of the board was instructed to write the prison commissioners stating the suggestions as offered by the board.

BRANTLEY IN BRUNSWICK.

Pleased with the Reception He Met on His Trip.

Brunswick, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—Congressman Brantley returned tonight from a two days' trip through the district. He spoke at Jesup and Blackshear and reports a most flattering reception.

"The democrats are becoming aroused," said he, "and I notice that the populists are having their eyes opened to the shameless trafficking of their votes with the republicans. You can look for a sweeping democratic victory in both the October and November elections. The voters will not submit to the infamous trading that has been going on. The populists are for the most part honest in their political convictions and they consider it an insult to be asked to cast principle aside and vote for a republican whose platform represents everything that is opposed to the populistic belief. Many of the populists are coming back to the democratic party, and the November victory will be complete."

Steamer Sinks and Passengers Escape.

Louisville, Ky., September 10.—The steamer Big Kanawha, plying between this city and Carrollton, Ind., struck a water-soaked log last night at 10 o'clock at Grassy Flats, eighteen miles above this city. A big hole was knocked in her bow and she sank in fifteen feet of water. The passengers were sent ashore without loss of life and it is thought the greater part of the cargo will be saved. The boat was worth about $15,000.

Cowhided and Ordered To Skip.

Nashville, Tenn., September 10.—(Special.) A body of citizens entered the Caldwell hotel, at Paris, last night and took charge of N. A. Vandaman, white, and a negro woman, whom they escorted to the edge of town and whipped with cowhides. Vandaman went to Dresden immediately. He has a family at Indianapolis.

One Death from Yellow Fever.

Water Valley, Miss., September 10.—The yellow fever in LaFayette claimed its first victim last evening when A. Zeisinger, one of the best known citizens of that section, died. He had been ill with the disease about a week. There were six new cases at Taylors yesterday and two today. No news from Orwood.

Yellow Fever in Porto Rico.

Washington, September 10.—Surgeon General Sternberg today received a dispatch from the chief surgeon at Ponce, Porto Rico, saying that there were four cases of yellow fever and one death among the troops. This is the first report of yellow fever among the troops in Porto Rico.

Sternberg Hopes for the Best.

Washington, September 10.—There is some doubt as to whether or not yellow fever has actually appeared as reported among the American troops in Porto Rico. A cablegram was received this evening at the war department from General Brooke, at Ponce, in which he says that while two deaths from that fever were reported from General Young's command, he discredits the report that they are cases of yellow fever and has ordered a careful medical investigation. The officials at the war department are meanwhile comforting themselves with the statement from medical sources that the wet and unhealthy season in Porto Rico is rapidly nearing its end and before October has fairly started the weather conditions will be such that the fever will disappear if it should turn out that it has really appeared among the troops.

COMMISSIONERS REACH HAVANA

Spanish Official Board Transport To Welcome Americans.

Havana, September 10.—The United States transport Resolute, having on board the American evacuation commission, was sighted at 7 o'clock this morning from Morro castle and entered the port at Havana at 7:45 a. m. She anchored near a place called Triscornio, a most healthy part of the bay.

At 8 o'clock General Solano, the chief of staff and Major Garcia Bonitor, of the general staff, left the palace in a carriage and a little while afterwards General Parado, a member of the Spanish commission, and Dr. Congesto, secretary general of the government, drove in a carriage to La Machina wharf. Both parties there embarked in a steam launch and went on board the Resolute to welcome the American commissioners.

The palace of the captain general has been prepared to do honor to the American commissioners. The stairs have been carpeted as upon the occasion of great reception days and the commissioners will be received in the salon of the crown. Captain General Blanco will be in full uniform.

TWO NEWSPAPER MEN DROWNED

Carl Smith and Louis Sass, of Chicago Record, Lose Their Lives.

Quebec, September 10.—Carl Smith, who wrote the "Fired at Random" column in The Chicago Record, and Louis Sass, sporting editor on the same paper, have been drowned in the heavy rapids of the Grande Discharge by the upsetting of their birch bark canoes. They were on a holiday tour. The Grande Discharge is the outlet of Lake St. John, for which resort the newspaper men had left here Wednesday morning.

Cavalry Reaches New York.

New York, September 10.—Crack cavalry organizations of New York and Philadelphia comprised the great majority of those who reached this port today on board the United States transport Mississippi from Ponce, Porto Rico.

Lawrence Is Still Alive.

Denver, Col., September 10.— W. H. Lawrence, of Cleveland, O., who was shot yesterday in the Oxford hotel, in this city, by Florence Richardson, alias Florence Montague, is still alive, but his attendants at St. Luke's hospital regard his condition as critical.

WHOLESOME ADVICE.

For People Whose Stomachs Are Weak and Digestion Poor.

Dr Harlandson, whose opinion in diseases is worthy of attention, says when a man or woman comes to me complaining of indigestion, loss of appetite, sour stomach, belching, sour watery-risings, headaches, sleeplessness, lack of ambition and a general run down nervous condition, I advise them to take after each meal one or two Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing the tablet to dissolve in the mouth, and thus mingle with the food eaten. The result is that the food is speedily digested before it has time to sour and ferment. These tablets will digest food anyway, whether the stomach wants to or not, because they contain harmless digestive principles, vegetable essences, pepsin and Golden Seal, which supply just what the weak stomach lacqs.

I have advised the tablets with great success, both in curing indigestion and to build up the tissues, increase flesh in thin nervous patients, whose real trouble was dyspepsia and as soon as the stomach was put to rights they did not know what sickness was.

A fifty-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be bought at any drug store, and as they are not a secret patent medicine, they can be used as often as desired with full assurance that they contain nothing harmful in the slighest degree; on the contrary, any one whose stomach it at all deranged will find great benefit from the use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They will cure any form of stomach weakness or disease except cancer of the stomach. Full size package at druggists 50c or $1 by mail from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

THREATENED TO TAKE THE TOWN

Riot in Anniston Last Night Between White and Colored Soldiers.

NEGRO HAD BEEN PUT IN JAIL

Members of His Regiment Marched Toward the Prison.

FOUND IT WAS STRONGLY GUARDED

Negroes Gathered at Corner, Where There Were White Soldiers and Then the Firing Began.

Anniston, Ala., September 10.—(Special.) Members of the Third Alabama, the negro regiment, engaged in a riot here tonight which came near having serious results. A member of the regiment was very disorderly on the streets this afternoon and was arrested by the police. Other negro soldiers followed the officers and their prisoners toward the city jail, threatening to release the prisoner and cursing the police.

Members of the Third Tennessee and Second Arkansas resented this talk and threatened interference on the part of the police and two or three fights occurred on the way to the city jail, where the prisoner was finally locked up.

Tonight about 500 of the negro soldiers slipped out of camp and arming themselves with pistols, clubs, brickbats and such other weapons as they could get, started to town. Their intention announced as they came along was to liberate the negro soldier from jail, kill the Tennessee and Arkansas soldiers that they found and take the town.

Guard Around City Hall.

News of their threats was telephoned to the city hall, and when they reached it they found it surrounded by the provost guard. They then gathered at the intersection of Noble and Tenth streets, the principal business portion of the city, and where there were many white soldiers and citizens. Here a riot was soon in progress, started no one knows now nor by whom. Clubs and brickbats were used freely and a dozen or so pistol shots fired.

Mayor Hight was on the scene with police and tried in vain to quell the disturbance. The turbulent negro soldiers were finally formed in line by white officers of the regiment, who ran up with drawn swords and pistols, and were marched back to camp.

List of Casualties.

In the melee two of the negro soldiers and Private Tyson, of the Second Arkansas, were shot. Tyson's wound is in the leg and it is not dangerous. The negros also received only flesh wounds.

Brigadier General C. P. Mattocks and staff and the Second Arkansas reached Camp Shipp today from Chickamauga. One train load of the Second Kentucky, which was en route from Chickamauga to Lexington to be mustered out, also came here by mistake, but the telegraph soon righted things and the Kentuckians left for Lexington.

There is very little illness in the hospital and no serious cases.

F. M. Shouse, Wadley, Ga.

Wadley, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—F. M. Shouse, agent of the Central railway at this place, died this evening. The remains will be carried to Talladega, Ala., for burial.

10 Years Old.
Hunter Baltimore Rye.
Rich Pure Mellow.
Sold by all first-class Cafes and Wm. Lanahan & Son, Baltimore, Md.

The Macon Store

That advertises liberally in the Macon papers, also desires to hook the attention of all who read the Atlanta Sunday Constitution.

Our stock is massive, rich, elegant. Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods in styles and quantities that can't be approached in the South. There is no logical reason why we should not monopolize the trade. There's a breezy, stirring, pleasing phase about all our methods that impress the public keenly and favorably. Excellence of qualities, exclusive fashions, and undeniably the lowest prices give our business a solid triangular basis that's perilous to combined competition.

EADS, NEEL & CO.

IF YOU HAVE

any Upholstering work or Furniture repairing you want done, bring it to us. We guarantee our work.

T. HESS & CO.

Upholstering and Artistic Decorators, 21 N. Forsyth street, opposite postoffice. Out-of-town orders promptly attended to. 'Phone 1402.

9-11-1m

H. C. Bancroft Dead.

Columbus, O., September 10.—Howard C. Bancroft, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Bancroft, Sheldon & Co., died here this morning of heart disease. He was widely known.

FREE! GAMES TO THE CHILDREN

SCHOOL FIXINGS CAN BE HAD AT SIMON'S 49 WHITEHALL,

FREE! GAMES TO THE CHILDREN

CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE!

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY WE WILL PRESENT TO EVERY CHILD MAKING A PURCHASE OF US A BEAUTIFUL GAME FREE OF CHARGE.

SCHOOL HOSE.
Great values, 10c, 15c and 25c.
SCHOOL UMBRELLAS.
Strong and serviceable, 49c, 59c and 75c.
SCHOOL UNDERWEAR.
Medium weights, durable and cheap, vests and pants 15c and 25c each. Union suits 23c.
SCHOOL WAISTS.
Best quality Mother's Friend, 45c.
JUST RECEIVED!
Silk and woolen dress skirts and waists. Silk brocaded Skirts, well made, best lining and binding, worth $7.50 at $3.98. Plain and brocaded all-wool brilliantine skirts, $1.98.

SCHOOL HANDKERCHIEFS.
The thing for children to use and lose, 3c for hemstitched ones, better quality, 5c and 10c.
SCHOOL RAIN COATS.
Just in, with and without capes, $1.25 and $1 apiece.
SCHOOL REEFERS.
All wool, well-made, braid-trimmed, red and blue only. Great value, worth $1.50, all sizes, 75c; better ones $1.50 to $3.
Splendid Line of Ladies' Skirts and Waists.
Fine taffeta and china silk waists, black and colors, lined throughout, tailor-made, worth $5, at $3.19. Black or blue brilliantine waists, tailor-made, special value $1.75.

WANTED—Three experienced salesmen. Apply Tuesday before 9 a. m.

THE GRAND
MONDAY AND TUESDAY Sep. 12 and 13
Matinee Tuesday.

BLANEY'S BIG SUCCESS, A BOY
THE BOY.
WANTED.
MUST BE FUNNY:
25 FIRST CLASS ARTISTS 25
New Features, Bright Ideas, Original Music, Refined Specialties, Two Shows in One.
Night Prices.....25c to $1.00
Matinee Prices.....25c to 75c
Sale now open at Grand Box Office. 'Phone 1079.

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent
14 Wall Street, Kimball House

I often have inquiries for acreage property in the suburbs of Atlanta that is well adapted for a first-class gentleman's home. It is a well-established fact that Peachtree street is the most desirable residence street in the south. On this street I have thirty acres, with a ten-room house, three-room cottage, all necessary outbuildings, a clear beautiful spring, and it is located just two and one-half miles from the city limits. It will make a most ideal suburban home, or a dairy or a truck farm. The owner is extremely anxious to sell, and is willing to take much less than was refused for the property four years ago. If you feel at all interested, call at my office and let me drive you out to look at it.

I have a splendid house on a well-situated lot on Irwin street, near Jackson, which belongs to a non-resident who is very anxious to sell, and is willing to take $1,000 less than it cost him. Now, if you want a choice, desirable $3,000 home, come in and see me. G. W. ADAIR.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.
NORTHEN & DUNSON,
Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.
Piedmont Avenue—Handsome home, best part of street, and vacant lots for sale.
House and lot in two blocks Governor's mansion on Spring street for only $3,000.
Washington Street—Two-story 8-room house, north of Richardson street, for just $4,250.
Pryor Street—Lot 51x200, east front, $1,200.
Washington Street—Lot 50x190, only $1,200.
Georgia Avenue—Lot 50x150, between Washington and Capitol avenue, $1,200.
Peachtree Street—Large lot, east front, covered with an oak grove, for less than $75 a front foot.
EXCHANGE—27-acre truck farm about 4 miles from city, at $2,700, to exchange for Atlanta property.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate, Loan and Renting Agents.
PEACHTREE LOT, 90x210, east front, only $6,750; a bargain.
$1,400—South Pryor st. lot not far from Georgia ave.; a beauty, cheap.
$3,000—Beautiful West Peachtree lot 50x200; very cheap.
$4,500—7-room house and lot near Aragon hotel; worth $6,000.
$750—Park ave. lot on car line, 50x200; easy terms.
$1,500—Seven acres on car line to Decatur.
$1,100—Two 5-room houses on corner lot renting for $13 per month.
$4,750—Elegant 9-room house and lot on north side; cost $7,000.
$2,100—71 acres 2½ miles from College Park on West Point railroad.
MONEY to loan at from 5 to 8 per cent, city property.
Office 12 E. Alabama st. 'Phone 363.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree Street.
Several extra fine bargains for the next few days for sale. Things are on upward tendency and now is the time to buy.
FOR RENT.
Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, now occupied by Fourth National bank; best stand in the city for financial institution. Rent reasonable to right party.
No. 3 North Broad st., $55.
No. 30 S. Pryor st., store, basement; three doors above and two-story warehouse in rear.
No. 62 N. Pryor st., $50.
No. 12 Walton st., $75.
No. 163 Marietta st., nice store, $15.
No. 51 Magnolia st., railroad front; coal and wood yard, $25.
Beautiful offices in the Fitten building, corner Marietta and Broad streets; heat, light and elevator service. This is one if the best, if not the best, locations in the city. Rent lowest in Atlanta.
No. 51 N. Forsyth st., 18 rooms.....$60 00
277 Washington st., 12 rooms.....52 50
67 Smith st., 6 rooms.....18 00
245 Fulton st., 7 rooms.....18 00
162 Loyd st., 8 rooms.....25 00
29 Garnett st., 8 rooms.....25 00
Money to loan on real estate.

He Gives COLUMBIA THEATRE
ALL NEXT WEEK.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.
Peruchi-Beldeni Co.
Presenting All New Plays.
COMEDY. DRAMA. VAUDEVILLE.
Monday Night
THE YOUNG AMERICAN.
The CARLTON SISTERS and Other Favorites.
Ladies free Monday night if with person holding paid 30c ticket.
Prices 10c, 20c and 30c.
Sale now open at Miller's Book Store.

MR. C. G. GROSSE
Has again resumed his Tailoring business.
He is located in rooms
25 & 26
GRANT BUILDING.
He has just received a large and elegant stock of material and is prepared to give satisfaction in any style of Clothing.

TRY ONE
$15, $18 and $22,
Will pay for a Fall Business Suit Made to Order in ATLANTA,
.....BY.....
STAR TAILORS,
40½ N. Forsyth St.
9-11-7t

FINE DIAMONDS.
This season I have the most beautiful collection of gems—suitable for engagement and other anniversary occasions. You will do well to inspect my stock before purchasing.
CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, Jeweler,
22 Whitehall, cor. Alabama St.

DISEASES OF WOMEN
MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH M.D. GRADUATE OF GERMAN AMERICAN COLLEGES
20 YEARS EXPERIENCE THE ONLY FEMALE SPECIALIST IN THE SOUTH. 3 CHURCH ST. ATLANTA, GA.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER
IS FROM THE
Standard Printing Ink Co
No. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI O
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

FOR SALE
Seed wheat, improved early blue-stem or purple straw. Buy wheat south of you, $1.25 per bushel; larger quantities less.
J. N. HUTCHINSON,
9-11-3t sun Salem, Ala.

FITS OR
EPILEPTICIDE will positively and permanently cure *Epilepsy, Fits* or *Falling Sickness*. Endorsed by physicians and hospitals. Recommended in United States Journal Health Reports. A Free Trial Bottle Sent to every sufferer on application. It has cured thousands! It will cure you! Why suffer longer? It will cost you *nothing* to try it, and I will be able by the results. Write for it. Give full name, age, postoffice and express address.
W. H. MAY, M.D., May Laboratory, 96 Pine Street, New York City.


POOR GAME BALL AT PARK YESTERDAY

Southern Shops Team Defeated the City Hall Aggregation.

LITTLE INTEREST IN THE GAME

Small Crowd Was Present and the Weather Was Bad.

THE SOLONS ARE NOW OUT OF THE GAME

When Merchants and Firemen Finish Their Series Baseball for the Season Will Be Over.

)-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-(
)-( )-(
)-(The Southern Shops team defeated)-(
)-(the Solons yesterday in one of the)-(
)-(poorest games of the season.)-(
)-( )-(
)-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-( )-(

In spite of the very dismal weather and a very small crowd, the City Hall and the Southern Shops baseball teams played their last game at Brisbine park yesterday afternoon. It was not a league game, and did not create any great amount of enthusiasm.

The City Hall boys appeared with a badly patched-up team, as most of their players are out of town, and the Shops had no trouble in taking the game. Green, who pitched the game for the Shops, did some good pitching. He did give up many hits, but kept them well scattered.

Matthews played his usual snappy game, and he was the life of his team. Since his stay in Atlanta Matthews has made himself a great favorite with all the patrons of the game, not only on account of his great playing, but as much on account of his earnest efforts to at all times do his very best. From the first ball to the last, Matthews plays good hard ball, and does his best to win for the team that he is playing on.

As a catcher he has had no superiors, and has few, if any, equals in Atlanta this or any other year.

Walter Blackman was back in the game yesterday, and he had his eye on the ball, and batted well. The errors on both sides were very numerous, and at times both teams went to pieces and threw the ball all over the diamond.

The game was a very poor one, and there were no brilliant features to make it interesting. Neither side scored until the third inning, when the Southern Shops made one run. Then the City Hall made two runs, and in the fourth the Shops tied the score. Then the Shops pulled away from the City Hall, and the game was too one-sided to be called a contest.

The Merchants and the Firemen are scheduled to play three more games next week, and it is probable that those games will be the last of baseball in Atlanta this year. Following is the score of yesterday's game:

CITY HALL—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Tichenor, 2b.	5	1	3	2	0	0
McBride, ss.	5	1	1	4	1	1
Heidt, 3b.	4	0	0	3	1	0
LaFette, c.	3	0	0	9	2	2
Erskine, lf.	4	0	0	0	1	1
Schley, 1b.	4	0	2	6	0	2
McLeod, cf.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Boynton, rf.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Hulsey, p.	4	0	0	1	3	0
Total	36	3	7	27	9	6

SOUTHERN SHOPS—	ab.	r.	bh.	po.	a.	e.
Duke, ss.	5	2	3	3	3	2
Blackman 2b.	5	1	3	5	5	1
Matthews, c.	5	3	2	4	2	0
Weddington, 1b.	4	0	10	0	0	0
Lynch, lf.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson, cf.	5	0	0	3	1	0
McGee, 3b.	5	0	0	2	0	2
Pittman, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	2
Green, p.	4	3	3	0	3	2
Total.	42	9	12	27	14	7

Score by innings:

City Hall .. ..0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Southern Shops .. ..0 0 1 1 4 1 0 0 2—9

Summary—Earned runs, Southern Shops 4; two-base hits, Green 2, Blackman, Matthews; struck out, by Green 8, by Hulsey 4; bases on balls, off Green 2, off Hulsey 2; stolen bases, Southern Shops 2; double plays, Heidt, unassisted. Umpire, Winningham. Scorer, Smith.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

National League Standing.

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	121	79	42	.653
Cincinnati	125	79	46	.632
Baltimore	118	73	45	.619
Cleveland	120	69	51	.575
Chicago	123	67	56	.544
New York	122	65	57	.532
Philadelphia	117	59	58	.504
Pittsburg	124	62	62	.500
Louisville	124	53	71	.428
Brooklyn	117	46	71	.390
Washington	121	40	81	.330
St. Louis	121	34	87	.281

Boston 8, New York 6.

Boston, Mass., September 10.—The Champions made it three straights today, batting Meekin hard in the first and second innings. Tenney made his reappearance at first and was warmly greeted. Attendance 5,000. Score:

	R	H	E
Boston	4	3	0
New York	0	0	3

Batteries—Klobedanz and Bergen; Meekin and Warner. Umpires Hunt and Connelly. Times 2:10.

Pittsburg 10, Cleveland 9.

Pittsburg, September 10.—It was a slugging game, and Pittsburg saved the day by putting Hart in in the seventh after two runs had been scored, one a three-bagger, double and single, and nobody out. Attendance 2,000. Score:

	R	H	E
Pittsburg	2	0	1
Cleveland	0	3	1

Batteries—Tannehill, Hart and Bowerman; Young and Criger. Umpire McDonald. Time 2:05.

Louisville 3, Cincinnati 1.

Cincinnati, September 10.—The Reds could do nothing with Cunningham's delivery today. Hawley pitched good ball, but was poorly supported. Attendance 3,500. Score:

	R	H	E
Cincinnati..	0	0	0
Louisville	0	0	1

Batteries—Hawley and Peitz; Cunningham and Kittridge. Umpires Smartwood and Warner. Time 1:40.

Brooklyn and Baltimore Break Even.

New York, September 10.—The Brooklyns and Baltimores broke even in their double-header today in Brooklyn. The home team won the first through the superb pitching of Kennedy. The second went to the Baltimores, after an interesting struggle. Hughes held the home sluggers safe at every stage of the game. Attendance 2,900. Score:

FIRST GAME—

	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	7	0
Baltimore	1	3	0

Batteries—Kennedy and Ryan; Maul and Robinson. Time 1:50.

SECOND GAME—

	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	5	0
Baltimore	4	9	2

Batteries—Yeager and Grim; Hughes and Clarke. Umpires Lynch and Andrews. Time 1:35.

St. Louis 4, Chicago 2.

Chicago, September 10.—The Browns won today by bunching their hits. Both teams fielded brilliantly. Attendance 1,000. Score:

	R	H	E
Chicago	2	7	2
St. Louis	4	11	0

Batteries—Woods and Donahue; Taylor and Sugden. Umpire O'Day. Time 1:4.

Philadelphia 5, Washington 4.

Washington, September 10.—The Senators lost because of poor work in the field and a failure to hit with men on bases. Attendance 400. Score:

	R	H	E
Washington	2	4	3
Philadelphia	5	10	2

Batteries—Dinneen and Farrell; Donohue and Murphy. Umpires Gaffney and Brown. Time 2 hours.

DRIVING CLUB PROTEST FILED

President Knowles Sends Protest to Exposition Company.

HE WRITES A VIGOROUS LETTER

Hints That Driving Club Will Carry the Matter to the Courts for an Injunction.

The lengthy protest adopted some days ago by the directors of the Piedmont Driving Club against the location of an army camp at the exposition grounds has been sent by President Knowles, of the driving club, to Mr. Joseph Kingsbery, president of the Exposition Company. A copy of the protest has also been forwarded to the secretary of war at Washington and to Mayor Collier in the hope that some authority will stop the action of the government in sending soldiers to Piedmont park for encampment.

Accompanying the protest sent to President Kingsbery, of the Exposition Company, was a letter written by Mr. Knowles, in which he states that he is himself a member of the Exposition Company and also of the Atlanta Amusement Company, and declares that both companies have exceeded their authority entirely in turning over the grounds free of charge to the government for the occupation of federal troops.

Mr. Knowles states that it may be necessary in case the directors of the Exposition Company do not accede to the demand of the driving club, to appeal to the court for an injunction against the camp at the place proposed.

The following is the letter that was sent with the protest to President Kingsbery:

"Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1898.—Joseph Kingsbery, President Piedmont Exposition Company, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: Herewith I beg to hand you a protest against the location of an army camp at Piedmont exposition grounds, recently adopted by the Piedmont Driving Club. The reasons why said location is objectionable are so fully set out in this protest that it is unnecessary for me to repeat them.

"You will observe that this protest calls upon the Piedmont Exposition Company as the owner of these grounds and as the party from whom the Piedmont Driving Club purchased its property, to exercise the power, which we understand it has, of objecting to the Atlanta Amusement Company putting any camp else in possession without its assent and to prevent what we deem would be a great evil. Personally I wish to press the matter strongly upon your attention.

"You were, I believe, one of the original organizers of the Piedmont Driving Club, and possibly its first president; are one of its most influential members and are a property owner in the territory which would be affected and can fully appreciate the great damage which would be wrought by the location of this camp at Piedmont park.

"I am also a stockholder in the Piedmont Exposition Company and in the Atlanta Amusement Company. The directors of this latter company are proposing to turn over these grounds without compensation, not for the purpose for which the company was chartered, but to be used by the federal government for totally foreign purposes. As one of the stockholders I object to this act, transcending all of their powers, and if the matter cannot be stopped in any other way it may be necessary to apply to the courts for an injunction to prevent it.

"The use of the exposition grounds as an army post is also a matter entirely foreign to the charter purposes of the Piedmont Exposition Company. I am advised that the turning over of these grounds for this purpose, without rent, is a violation of the rights of the stockholders of these companies, entitling them to apply for an injunction, and I call upon you as president of the exposition company to prevent this wrong. Very truly,

"CLARENCE KNOWLES,
"President Piedmont Driving Club."

Opening of the Imperial.

The Imperial theater opens tomorrow night under new management and with a vaudeville company for the initial attraction which is said to be one of the best on the road. Manager Whiting has secured performers of recognized ability, and all the acts, while refined, will be thoroughly up to date and entertaining.

The house has been decorated throughout, new scenery has been added to the equipment of the stage, and a number of new changes have been made in the interior arrangements during the past month. The theater will open for a season of burlesque and vaudeville and the attractions which will play in the house will be some of the best in the country.

Manager Whiting will arrive in the city tomorrow afternoon with the company and everything will be in perfect condition for the opening night. One of the novelties secured by Manager Whiting for the initial week is Paula and Dika, in the latest Parisian sensation, "Le Model." This act will be one of the star features of the programme and is said to be a remarkable one.

A number of other interesting and entertaining acts are billed for the opening week, and the new management intends making a strong bid for the very best element of the amusement lovers of the city. The house will hereafter be run on strictly refined lines and nothing bordering on ungentlemanly conduct will be allowed in the theater.

Scrofula, hip disease, salt rheum, dyspepsia and other diseases due to impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

KELLAM & MOORE

Fill oculists' prescriptions for eyeglasses in from one to three hours after the order is received at their factory. They have superior facilities for doing all classes of optical work. Retail salesroom at 40 Marietta street, Atlanta.

MICHAEL BEATS THE NEGRO WHEELMAN

Midget Goes Against Taylor in a Twenty Mile Race.

WELSHMAN IN FINE FORM

The "Major" Had the Best of It When the Work Commenced.

WHITE CYCLIST QUICKLY TOOK THE LEAD

Contest Was Full of Interest from the Jump, but No Records Were Broken.

New York, September 10.—Jimmy Michael, the Welshman, met his erstwhile conqueror, "Major" Taylor, the negro rider, in a twenty-mile, unlimited paced race on the Manhattan Beach bicycle track this afternoon and won from the negro in hollow style.

Michael was smarting under his defeat of two weeks ago by Taylor in the best two out of three heats, one mile, and he prepared himself for today's contest, so as to leave no chance open for the negro to get the better of him. Taylor was clumsy in his pickups of pace and frequently lost it during the contest, while Michael's every movement was as perfect as clockwork. No records were equaled during the race.

Both men had their wheels geared to 112. Taylor won the toss for position, and chose the starting point in front of the judges' stand. Michael took up his position on the back stretch, the conditions calling for the men to start from opposite sides of the track. Both got behind their pace immediately, and in the first lap Taylor gained fifteen yards. At the end of the first mile the colored rider had gained sixty yards. His time was 1:46 1-5, and Michael's 1:50 2-5. In the last lap of the second mile, Taylor lost his pace and at the end of the second mile, Michael had pulled down Taylor's advantage to ten yards. In the third mile, Michael got on equal terms, and soon gained twenty yards on his opponent, who had difficulty in keeping up with his pace. Michael's men worked together beautifully and they brought the "midget" up to the rear of Taylor's wheel in the seventh mile, and on the next lap Michael passed the dusky rider.

Taylor was 2 3-5 seconds ahead of Michael at the finish of the fifth mile, but when the next three miles were covered, Michael led by 17 4-5 seconds and continued to increase his lead in each succeeding lap. During the twelfth mile Michael gained steadily and in the last lap was exactly one lap, one-third of a mile, ahead. At the conclusion of the thirteenth mile, Michael's time was 22:54 3-5 and Taylor's 23:39 4-5.

Michael passed Taylor for the second time during the running of the fifteenth mile, and in the next he placed fifty yards more to his credit. From this point until the end of the race all interest in the contest waned, as Michael had such a lead and was riding so smoothly that his opponent had not the slightest chance of overtaking him. In the final mile Taylor rode poorly. On the last lap Michael was two laps to the good, while Taylor did not ride to the finish.

The official verdict of the judges was that Michael won by a lap and a half, and 110 yards, which fully calculated, is about 1,000 yards. Time by miles:

Miles.	Leader.	Time.
1.	Taylor.	1:46 1-5
2.	Taylor.	3:27 2-5
3.	Taylor.	5:16 4-5
4.	Michael	7:02 2-5
5.	Michael	8:27 2-5
10.	Michael	17:30 2-5
15.	Michael	26:33 4-5
20.	Michael	35:42 4-5

BLACK VENUS BEATS MARTIMUS.

Closing Day at Sheepshead Bay Had a Drawing Card.

New York, September 10.—Perfect weather, a fast track and a good card that abounded in both quality and quantity, attracted a large crowd to the closing day of Sheepshead bay meeting today.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs: Himtime, 7 to 5, won; Composer, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; The Lady in Blue, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:00.

SECOND RACE—Mile and a sixteenth: Alice Farley, 7 to 2, and Maximo Momez, 8 to 1, dead heat; Lady Mitchel, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:47 2-5.

THIRD RACE—Great Eastern Futurity course: Black Venus, 8 to 5 won; Ethelbert, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1 second; Martimas, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:09 1-5.

FOURTH RACE—Autumn cup, two miles: George Boyd, 7 to 5, won; The Friar, 9 to 10 and 1 to 3, second; Sir Vassar, 7 to 1, third. Time, 3:32 2-5.

FIFTH RACE—Seven furlongs: Ten Spot, 60 to 1, won; Tom Collins, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; L'afouette, 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:28 2-5.

SIXTH RACE—Steeplechase, full course: Wood Pigeon, 7 to 5, won; Ilmdo, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Baby Bill, 20 to 1, third. Time, 5.25.

CLAIMED HE STOLE HARNESS.

Negro Caught with Stolen Harness Is Bound Over.

Richard Pulliam, a negro boy about eighteen years old, was tried in Judge Landrum's court yesterday morning on the charge of larceny from the house. He pleaded not guilty and was bound over to the city criminal court under $100 bond, in default of which he was sent back to jail to await trial.

It is alleged that Pulliam stole some harness from the stable of Mr. A. W. Farlinger on Wednesday night, but when found with the harness he claimed that they had been given to him by another negro boy.

It also appears that Pulliam's father was employed by Mr. Farlinger as a driver some time ago, but lately has been working for some one else.

MOZLEY'S LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

Cures indigestion, headache, malaria, kidney disease, fever, chills, loss of appetite, debility, nervous prostration and heart failure, by regulating the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of indigestion. I had suffered for ten years. I had tried almost every medicine, but all failed. Since taking Lemon Elixir I can eat anything I like.
W. A. GRIFFETH,
Reevesville, S. C.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of indigestion and heart disease, after years of suffering when all other remedies and doctors had failed.
N. D. COLEMAN.
Beulah, S. C.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for about fifteen years, my trouble being my liver, stomach and bowels, with terrible headaches. Lemon Elixir cured me. My appetite is good, and I am well. I had taken a barrel of other medicines, that done me no good. CHARLES GIBHARD.
No. 1515 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

Mozley's Lemon Elixir

Cured me of enlarged liver, nervous indigestion and heart disease. I was unable to walk up stairs or to do any kind of work. I was treated by many physicians, but got no better until I used Lemon Elixir. I am now healthy and vigorous.
C. H. BALDWIN.
No. 98 Alexander St., Atlanta, Ga.

Mozley's Lemon Hot Drops

Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable. 25c at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

HIS FATE HUNG ON A DOLLAR

C. O. Wolfe, of Savannah, Was Taken in Custody Last Night.

WAS THE MONEY COUNTERFEIT?

Police Commissioners Hold Interesting Debate and Turn the Prisoner Loose.

An alleged counterfeit silver dollar was the cause of much commotion at the police barracks last night.

C. O. Wolfe, a young man from Savannah, had been boarding at a house on Loyd street, and he gave in payment for his board a silver dollar of the mintage of 1897. The husband of the landlady went shopping last night and he gave the dollar to his groceryman. The merchant pronounced the coin a counterfeit, and the landlady's husband reported the matter to the city detectives. Officer John Harris went to the boarding house and found the young man from Savannah eating supper. He was taken to the police barracks and so was the alleged counterfeit coin.

Police Commissioners Jones, Johnson and Kendrick were there, and they interviewed the young man and inspected the coin. Commissioner Kendrick, who is a major general in the Second Georgia, is in the city on a five days' leave of absence. He was at the barracks to see some of the men, and the coin incident came up while he was there. He became deeply interested in the case, and so did the other two commissioners.

Commissioner Kendrick pronounced the dollar "good money." Commissioner Jones said if it was counterfeit it was the best imitation he ever saw, and a fellow could have bought a whole drove of horses from him for money like that. Commissioner Johnson said he believed the money was spurious. The police officers standing around all differed.

Commissioner Kendrick wanted to know if the detective department had such a thing as a microscope. It did not.

"Gentlemen," said Commissioner Kendrick, "this department ought to have a microscope. If we had a magnifying glass we could tell if this coin was counterfeit in a second."

An officer slipped off to a jeweler's and borrowed a microscope. He returned with it in triumph. Commissioner Johnson was the first to examine the alleged counterfeit coin along with a good dollar which Sergeant Abbott had produced.

"Gentlemen," exclaimed Commissioner Johnson, "this coin is no good. It is full of defects, and I pronounce it counterfeit!"

Commissioner Kendrick took a look, and he spoke very deliberately, when he said:

"Good money, just as sure as you live. I wish I had a million like it."

Commissioner Jones placed the alleged spurious coin and a good dollar in the palm of his hand, and after a long and close examination he astonished everybody by stating:

"This counterfeit dollar is better than the good one."

In the meantime young Wolfe stood by and looked on. He was put through a lot of questioning, and he stated that he had been working for the Central railroad in Savannah, and had come to Atlanta to see if he could get work. He had a pass and showed good recommendations.

The officers and the police commissioners were satisfied that Wolfe was honest and had passed the coin with good intentions.

Then, there was the doubt about the coin itself, and so it was decided to let the young man go.

Commissioners Jones and Johnson loaned Wolfe a dollar to settle with his landlady, as he had no money, and he thanked them and promised to return it as soon as he reached home.

The dollar is in the possession of the officers, and it will be taken to the banks in the city Monday morning and the question as to whether or not it is counterfeit will be settled. It looks like a good dollar, with the exception of a small round dent on the throat of the goddess of liberty. It does not ring when thrown down upon a metallic surface. Its weight, however, is exactly that of a good silver dollar.

CARL WRITES FROM SANTIAGO.

Rome Boy Who Didn't Like Shafter's Remark.

Rome, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—A letter has been received here from Carl McCrary, the fifteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCrary who is a bugler in Ray's immunes at Santiago. Carl is an exceedingly bright boy and his letter, dated August 23d, is one of the best received here. He says, in part:

"General Shafter passed our camp today and remarked that Colonel Ray ought to send to the president and get some nurses for these little babies. But pride has a tail always. As he came back from town his buggy turned over with him and he looked like a whisky barrel that had been rolled in a mud puddle. I am surprised that the Americans ever captured Santiago, for it is the best fortified place I ever saw. All the batteries are situated on high hills and it looks like an act of brave men to charge up those hills as our boys did. The soldiers who left here for General Shafter's body guard say that the negro cavalry and white Rough Riders won the battle. I have examined the cannon that killed seventeen Massachusetts boys at one shot. During two days it was fired only once a day, and then they loaded it under the cover of darkness. Forty Spaniards were killed while trying to load it in the day time. Buzzards fly in droves over the battlefield and eat the dead Spanish soldiers who are unburied."

HE WAS BEATEN AND ROBBED.

Two Negroes Sent to Jail Charged with Assault and Robbery.

In Judge Orr's court yesterday morning, Frank Mathews, colored, was charged with robbery, and assault with intent to murder, and Allen Johnson, also colored, was charged with being an accomplice.

The warrant for the arrest of the two negroes was sworn out by John Davis, colored, who claimed that Mathews and another negro, whom he supposed was Johnson, had attacked him several nights ago and, after having beaten him nearly to death, robbed him of $5.

Both prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were bound over to the superior court. Mathews's bond was placed at $500 for each offense and Johnson's bond was placed at $300 for each offense. In default of bond both were sent to jail to await trial.

Democratic Nominees in Douglas.

Douglasville, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—The democratic primary for Douglas county to nominate candidates for representative and county officers passed off quietly today. Considering the inclement weather a very good vote was polled at all of the precincts in the county. The total number of votes were between six and seven hundred. Following are the nominees: Representative, M. L. Hathcock; clerk superior court, R. E. James; sheriff, Henry Ward; treasurer, T. H. Zelman; tax collector, W. A. Sayer; tax receiver, W. H. Hudson; surveyor, J. T. Simples; coroner, F. M. Mitchell. The democratic party in Douglas is in better shape than in years and will sweep the duck in October. The populists will hold a mass meeting here Tuesday to put out a county ticket. Rumor has it that they will indorse several dissatisfied democrats who are posing as independent candidates.

Hebrew New Year

Cards—an elegant and well-assorted line at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

EXCURSION TO NEW TERRITORY

Atlantians Will Go to Cuba and Porto Rico the First Week in October.

The first excursion from the south to Cuba and Porto Rico will probably leave Savannah someiime in the first week of October.

A splendid steamer has been chartered, it is said, and the gentlemen in charge of the proposed trip are Atlantians. Realizing that nothing could be of more interest just at present than Cuba and Porto Rico, several gentlemen have been negotiating for a couple of weeks for a safe, commodious and well-equipped steamer. These negotiations have proceeed far enough to warrant the statement that there is almost a certainty that the complete arrangements for the trip will be made known Monday.

The steamer will accommodate between 200 and 300 passengers and the trip will occupy about three weeks. The first stop will be made at a point in Cuba, and the next stop will be at Ponce, Porto Rico.

It is needless to say that if the plans of the Atlantians are carried out that there will be a large number of Atlanta people to avail themselves of the opportunity to make the trip. The danger season will be over and there will be no fear of yellow fever. The weather, too, is extremely pleasant at that time.

Off Again for New York.

Mr. J. P. Stevens, the well-known jeweler, left for New York last night to buy new goods. This is his second trip during the past six weeks and is an indication of the large sales this house is having.

Their new store at No. 47 Whitehall street is just completed. They occupy the entire building, and the store upon the ground floor is a magnificent display of rich goods. The establishment has been furnished throughout with new fixtures in light mahogony and plate glass. The effect is brilliant in well studied contrasts and their new stock represents all the latest things. Those who have not done so should not fail to visit the new store of J. P. Stevens & Bro.

SUCCESS IS THEIRS.

Dr. Hathaway & Co., the Oldest Specialists in Atlanta.

THEY MERIT THE PATRONAGE

Of All People Afflicted with Chronic Troubles—Something About Them.

The best evidence that an establishment of any kind is bona fide is that it stands unwavering year after year, and grows more substantial every day. In Atlanta many establishments of divers kind have risen and shone resplendently for a few short months and then went down, creating about as big sensation as when they sprang up so like a mushroom in one night.

This article is about an establishment of a far different caliber.

When Dr. Hathaway & Co., the world-renowned specialists, located in Atlanta five years ago, they came here to stay. Not only did they remain here, but they have grown into such popular favor that it would be an injury to both the public and the firm mentioned, should they discontinue their Atlanta branch. They are the oldest specialists in Atlanta. This company was quick to win the public confidence, and by their practical and honorable methods they have no trouble in retaining it.

Talking of his business, Dr. Hathaway, the head member of the firm of Dr. Hathaway & Co., said:

"The average span of life given to specialists who advertise their services is from one to two years. Wherever we go, we stay. The people have often been disappointed, but they know our firm is doing what it claims by the patronage we receive."



Their Work as Specialists.

Dr. Hathaway & Co. are specialists. This word "specialist" is so often abused that it might be well to mention here that Dr. Hathaway & Co. are not the kind of specialists who make it a specialty never to permanently cure a disease entrusted to their care. Dr. Hathaway & Co., being specialists and not quacks, have won the confidence of the people and consequently get their patronage. Their work as specialists here in Atlanta has been wonderful. They treat and cure any chronic diseases, a few of their specialties being blood poison, rheumatism, nervous debility, kidney and bladder troubles, pimples, ulcers, piles, catarrh and diseases of women. Their methods of treatment are sure and safe. An enormous feature of their business is their treatment of diseases by mail. A special feature is made of this, a corps of able correspondents being employed who look after the condition of their far away patients with the same care as if they were local residents. Patients who are residents of the city are treated if desired in their office. For consultation either by mail or at the office, no charge whatever is made.

Able Specialists Employed.

Dr. Hathaway believes in what a Tennessee professor of materia medica once said, that there could be no successful specialist who did not know the science of medicine thoroughly—that he must not confine his knowledge to things touching only his specialty. Therefore they have able and experienced doctors of medicine to look after the cases put in their hands for treatment.

Other specialists have come to Atlanta, but none have been so successful as Dr. Hathaway & Co., whose office is on the third floor of the Inman building on South Broad street. They are dispensers of health to the care worn many who are afflicted with some chronic trouble.

CHAPMAN & SON,

CONTRACTORS.

Read this!

Do you own a lot and would like to put up a house?

If so we can put it up for you on small monthly payments, no larger than your rent would be on the same house.

Call to see us before you build and we will trade.

CHAPMAN & SON,
40½ PEACHTREE ST.

Jacobs' Pharmacy...



If You Are After The Dollar.....

We can interest you. Our prices are dollar savers. Not an article in our store that will not offer you a saving. Why pay 10 to 25 per cent. more. We have what you want at the prices you want.

Allegretti's Chocolate Creams, fresh today, pound.....65c
Holmes' Mouth Wash.....75c
Jacobs' Elixir Myrrh and Rose, delightful, beneficial.....25 and 50c
Bailey's Complexion Brushes.....40c
Jacobs' Quinine Hair Tonic arrests falling of the hair, cures dandruff; a fine dressing, nicely perfumed.....35 and 75c
Jacobs' Almond Meal for tan and sunburn. This is a very satisfactory article. Jars.....25c
Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.....33c
Lundborg's Sachets in packages.....10 and 25c
Ladies all coarse Dressing Combs, regular price 50c, now.....35c
Alfa Laundry Soap, 1 pound bars.....5c
World's Fair polished Toothpicks.....25c
Rubinat Cordial Water.....35c
Ayer's Hair Vigor.....75c
Dr. Palmer's Hair Vigorator restores gray hair to its original color and vitality, price.....50c
Jacobs' Citron Cream Complexion Soap, 3 cakes for....25c
Low's Brown Windsor, package.....25c
Colgate's Vioris Soap, small.....5c
Royal Dresden Plate Note Paper in colors, 1 quire boxes with envelopes, reduced from 35c to.....25c
Derby Note Paper, antique finish, ruled or plain, 1 quire boxes with Envelopes.....18c
Preferred Stock Note Paper, satin or antique finish, ruled or plain, per pound.....20c
Writing Tablets, pure linen, ruled or plain, Irish linen or thin rice paper.....20c

WHISKIES.

Judge Newman, of the United States Court, has ruled that we will be compelled to have a separate department for our whisky business: This we will do, but to do it we will be forced to reduce our stock. The change takes place October 1st. Before that time we will make it mighty lively in this department. Prices are cut in half. High grade straight Whiskies, pure California and Imported Wines will be sold for less than ever before. Read the list. Mail orders filled.

	Qts.	Gals.
Old Overholt Rye Whisky	$ .89	$2.99
" Crow "	.67	2.43
" Oscar Pepper "	.67	2.43
Finch's Golden Wedding Rye Whisky	.89	2.99
Old Hermitage " "	.89	2.99
Silver Wedding " "	.99	3.43
Newport Rye Whiskey	1.11	4.00
Moss Rose " "	1.33	4.49
XXXX " "	.49	1.97
Uncle Remus Corn Whisky	.70	2.49
Rabbit Foot " "	.49	1.97

WINES.

	Qts.	Gals.
California Claret Wines	$ .20	$ .75
" " " Extra	.35	1.25
" Port "	.35	.90
" " " Extra	.50	1.25
" Sherry "	.35	.85
" " " Extra	.50	1.25
" Muscal "	.50	1.00
" Scuppernong Wines	.40	1.00

BEER.

Morlein Beer, pints, dozen.....99c
Liebig's " " " 99c

This is the best family beer sold. We have people to tell us so every day.

Send for our New Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

.....Jacobs' Pharmacy.....

Two Stores { 6 and 8 Marietta Street, 23 Whitehall Street.

ST. DENIS HOTEL
Broadway and Eleventh St.
(Opposite Grace Church.)
New York.

Conducted on European plan at moderate rates.

Wm. TAYLOR & SON,
Proprietors.

Hotel Chamberlin
OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

Safer and Cooler than and Atlantic Coast Resort.

—SUMMER RATES:—
$3.00 per day or $17.50 per week.

ALAN F. CAMPBELL
Assistant Manager.
jun 5- sun

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"

New Crop Cereal Foods,
For the Well,
For the Sick,
For the Convalescent.

Gluten Grits .....25c pkg
Pure Gluten Flour, 10 lb sack...85c
F. S. Glutenous Meal .....5c lb
Wheatena, Wheatlet, Parched Farinose.
Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit, per dozen.....$1.50
Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Foods.
"Sanitas" Nut Foods.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store
The Coffee Roasters.
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

J. L. RILEY & CO.,
26 South Broad Street.

LOANS AT 5, 5½ AND 6 PER CENT.

We Loan the cheapest money offered in Atlanta, but want as security choice improved property in desirable locations.

Over $1,000,000 Invested for Our Clients

FULTON COUNTY HAS A KLONDIKE IF CHEMISTS' ASSAYS ARE SUSTAINED

D. O. Stewart Tells of Ore That Has Been Taken from a Shaft Four Miles North of Buckhead on the Jett Property.

SYNDICATE OWNS THE GROUND

Fifty Acres of the 200 Have Been Sold Already.

WORK IS TO BEGIN AT ONCE

Assays Indicate from $21 to $159 per Ton in Gold and from $15 to $45 in Splendid Copper—Geologist Yeates Is Very Much Pleased.

Magnificent gold property discovered in Fulton county, near Buckhead, by D. O. Stewart, a well-known Atlantian.

IF THE MINING PROPERTY LOCATed in Fulton county by D. O. Stewart, of Atlanta, turns out one-half as much gold as the average assays already made, citizens of the capital city will have a Klondike in their backyards, and Cripple Creek will have found a worthy rival.

In short, after prospecting for sometime and after working seven months sinking a shaft seventy-two feet, Mr. Stewart has found on the land known as the Jett property, four miles north of Buckhead, copper and iron pyrites which assay in gold from $21 to $159 per ton; in silver from 45 cents to $5, and in copper from $15 to $46.

The assay figures are taken from the reports of N. P. Pratt and John McCandless, men who are trained for such work. Professor Yeates, state geologist, according to Mr. Stewart, has told him that the copper indicated in the ore taken from the shaft already sunk is the finest he ever saw.

The syndicate that is asserted to be back of Mr. Stewart in the securing of options on the property under investigation is composed of Atlanta men. If the results approximate the present indications, Fulton county will be known as the possessor of one of the richest gold mines in the south, and with the exception of Cripple Creek, the richest in the country.

The statement is made that already an Atlanta syndicate has secured fifty acres of the 200 of the Jett property, and that work will be begun tomorrow.

"To say that I believe the property is the finest mining property in Georgia is putting it mildly," said Mr. D. O. Stewart yesterday morning. "It is the greatest, according to the assays so far, in the country, with possibly one exception. Why, $5 per ton is fair pay in gold mining, and the lowest assay we had was $21 per ton, as you will notice on slip No. 16,393. The highest assay was on 16,335, where the amount of gold obtained was $159.16 per ton. In this same assay you will observe $3.75 of silver. The copper, which is of superb quality, averages from 19 to 26 per cent.

"Both Mr. McCandless and Mr. Pratt say it is the finest lot of ore they ever assayed. Mr. John Grant says it is the finest he ever saw, and Professor Yeates says that outside of virgin copper he has seen no finer than that taken from our shaft on the Jett property.

Discovering the Gold.

"I was in Habersham county prospecting, and prospected in Fulton county. I struck strong indications on the Jett property, and found it was on a line with the old Houston mine in Habersham. It was in last January that work was begun, and from four to eight men have been working there since, sinking a shaft by blasting and drilling.

"I said very little about what I believed to be the true state of affairs, but worked on steadily. To say that my highest hopes have been verified is putting it in a gingerless fashion. It is simply the finest property I ever saw.

"Another thing—it contains the only true fissure veins in the country. Fissure veins cross the regular formation of the country, which, in this county, is from northeast to southwest. The fissures are from east to west. At present we are thirty feet below the waterline, and copper is splendid, while the gold has not failed to come up to our expectations.

"The syndicate I represent—an Atlanta syndicate, the members of which do not desire to make their names public yet—has sold fifty acres of the property, and the purchasing parties will begin work Monday. I understand that they will put in machinery to cost anywhere from $5,000 to $25,000.

"It is my honest belief that Fulton county will be in less than two years the greatest gold-producing county in any southern state, and that Georgia will, through this county, have attention again attracted to her as a gold-producing state."

MR. PEEPLES IS PROMOTED.

He Succeeds Mr. Sams as General Southern Agent for Two Important Railway Systems.

An order received in the city yesterday announced that Mr. E. A. Peeples, of Atlanta, has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. A. Sams, resigned, as general southern agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company. Mr. Sams, who Mr. Peeples succeeds, recently resigned the office of general southern agent for the two lines to accept a responsible appointment with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company.

Mr. Peeples began his connection with the two roads of which he is now general southern agent, fifteen years ago, in a clerical capacity. By energy and hard work he has worked his way upward, and he is now recognized as one of the most thoroughly posted railroad men in the south. For the past several years he has been assistant to Mr. Sams.

The order announcing the appointment is as follows:

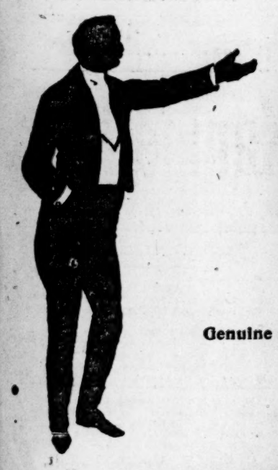
"Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company, September 1, 1898—Mr. E. A. Peeples is appointed general southern agent of these lines, headquarters Atlanta, Ga., vice Mr. J. A. Sams, resigned.

C. B. COMPTON,
"General Freight Agent.
GEORGE R. KNOX,
"General Freight Agent."

PRIVATE DIES IN HOSPITAL.—Jospeh Hatch, private of company L, Twelfth infantry, died of typhoid fever in the hospital at Fort McPherson yesterday morning. Hatch was brought to the post several weeks ago on the hospital train from Fernandina and has been dangerously ill since arriving. The soldier's home is not known, and if his remains are not claimed by his family or friends in ten days they will be sent to Marietta for interment in the national cemetery.

THIS is the only Genuine kind

Any other kind is Not Genuine.



Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

Genuine must bear signature:

Brent Good

Say "CARTER'S" twice—

and be sure they are "CARTER'S."

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

BOARD DISCUSSES CROWDED SCHOOLS

Plans Are Changed and Previous Action Has Been Reconsidered.

RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

Those Who Cannot Be Seated Will Be Sent to Superintendent's Office.

HE WILL SEAT AS MANY AS POSSIBLE

This Done, Council Will Be Asked To Make Provision for Those Who Cannot Find Room.

Board of education makes new plans to seat a large number of applicants for admission to public schools. Will call on council.

THE QUESTION OF HOW TO OBTAIN room for the applicants for admission to the public schools of Atlanta has assumed serious proportions, owing to the unusually large number of children who have applied for admission this year.

For two hours yesterday afternoon the board of education discussed and figured on this matter, and such was the situation that it was found necessary to reconsider all the previous work of the board concerning the transfer of children from crowded schools to those not so crowded.

As the matter now stands, the board will seat all the children for whom places can be obtained, and when that is done the city council will be asked to make provision for those who remain unseated. This was the decision reached yesterday afternoon and it will take effect early Monday morning.

When the resolution passed yesterday goes into effect tomorrow morning a large number of children who have seats in the schools will be forced to give up these and will be sent to the office of Superintendent Slaton, there to obtain new tickets of admission and to be assigned to the schools where there is room. The promoted children and those who were transferred will be given the preference and those who are new applicants will be given seats according to the date of their tickets. The new arrangement made by the board places the schools, so far as the applicants are concerned, just where they were on the day of the opening. It disturbs to some extent the regularly promoted children who have obtained seats and will cause more or less confusion for a day or two.

The resolution passed by the board yesterday and which is made an official notification to the principals, teachers and patrons of the schools by the signature of Superintendent Slaton, is as follows:

"Resolved, That the teachers in each grade in each school shall seat the children applying in the following order:

"1. Children who were not promoted last term.

"2. Regularly promoted pupils who were in school to the end of last term.

"3. Pupils who were regularly transferred and who were promoted in the schools in the city.

"4. New applicants according to the date of their admission tickets. These children to be from the district in which the school is located.

"Teachers to send the balance of unseated pupils to the superintendent's office to see if they can be seated in grades in other schools in the city. Teachers will take due notice of the resolution and carry out its provisions promptly Monday morning, and the principals will report the number of seated pupils and number of applicants under this resolution to the superintendent Monday afternoon not later than 3 o'clock.

"W. F. SLATON,
"Superintendent Atlanta Public Schools.
"By order of the board of education."

Effect of the Resolution.

When it was seen at the opening of the schools that there would be an unusually large number of applicants, the board appointed a committee to work in harmony with the superintendent and to make arrangements to seat all the applicants. The rule which was adopted last year, and which was hardly a success at that time, was adopted this year and under its operation about 200 applicants were seated since last Thursday. The plan was to transfer the children from crowded schools to those where there was room. This made it necessary for children to go out of their own districts and to walk an unusually long distence.

When the board met yesterday it found awaiting it a large pile of protests from citizens in all parts of the city. The protests were against the transferring of children to schools great distances away. So large was the number of the protests that the board could not overlook them, and a serious and lengthy conference was had.

Superintendent Slaton and Assistant Superintendent Landrum were both heard from, and it was soon seen that the plan under which they were operating was proving to be anything but a success and could not be operated in a manner satisfactory to the patrons of the schools or to the board.

The resolution adopted yesterday was suggested by Superintendent Slaton as the solution of the problem. The conclusion was reached that owing to the large number of children and the small capacity of the schools, as compared to the number of applicants, the only thing to be done was to seat as many applicants as possible and then go before council and ask that provision be made for those who remain unseated.

Superintendent Slaton announces that he will not issue any tickets until Tuesday morning. He does not desire those who are unable to obtain seats to come to his office until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, because it will be impossible for him to ascertain the number and location of the vacant seats before that time.

School Committee Called.

Councilman Stephens, chairman of the school committee of the city council, has called a meeting of that committee for Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The committee will discuss the crowded condition of the schools and will doubtless formulate a report which will go before the next meeting of council.

The resolution of the board yesterday afternoon means that the board will appeal to council for assistance. Every child for whom there is room will be seated. This is all the board can do, and then the council will be called on to make provision for the accommodation of the pupils who remain unseated.

Superintendent Slaton will have his hands full for the next few days trying to find places for the applicants who will be sent to his office Tuesday morning. There are something like 400 children who will be without seats in the schools under the operation of the resolution, and these will besiege the superintendent's office. In the first grades alone there are 211 children who have been unable to obtain seats.

The failure of the first plan of the board to have the effect that was expected makes a considerable change in the situation in the schools, but both the board and Superintendent Slaton are confident that the matter will be arranged to the satisfaction of every one under the new plan.

NO BRIDE FOR STALLINGS

Young Man Confesses He Has Committed a Theft.

HE IS NOW IN THE COUNTY JAIL

He Robbed Soldiers To Get Money To Marry On—Part of Stolen Money Was Recovered.

Frank Stallings, the young man who was arrested on a charge of theft when he was about to board a train for Nashville, where he was to have been married, has made a full confession and owns up that he robbed his fellow soldiers at the fort.

Stallings was taken before Justice Orr yesterday afternoon and he waived a preliminary trial and was sent to the county jail in default of a $300 bond.

The young man was convicted of larceny a few years ago and served twelve months in the county chaingang for the offense. He came out of the chaingang vowing he would reform and lead a sober and honest life. He joined the United States army, enlisting in the Fifth infantry. After being in the army one year, he was dishonorably discharged for misconduct and left the fort three days ago. After his departure several of the soldiers missed about $140 in cash. Stallings came to the city, bought a new suit of clothes, a valise and underwear and a ticket for Nashville. He was arrested on the charge of theft just as he was boarding a train at the union depot.

Stallings told a Constitution reporter that he was about to be married to a most excellent young lady in Nashville and if the story of his arrest was published and reached her ears he would commit suicide.

About $70 of the stolen money was recovered and turned over to the soldiers at the fort who had been robbed. Stallings claims that he stole only $94.

Since he has confessed, he will serve another term in the county chaingang.

Yesterday afternoon when he was being taken to the county jail he talked about his bride that might have been.

"All my hopes are blasted," he said. "I would have been married about this time if the police had not arrested me. I know I did wrong to take that money, but I loved the young lady and I saw no other chance of marrying her unless I got some money from somewhere."

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bureau Office, Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1898, 8 p. m.—The atmospheric conditions are much the same as for last evening except that the barometer is a little higher in the northwest.

The atmosphere ranges from 44 degrees in the west to 80 degrees on the gulf coast. Cloudy weather and showers are quite general in the south and west; the heaviest rainfall being 2.44 inches at Port Eads, La.

Charlotte, N. C., reports calm and Port Eads a maximum wind velocity of 30 miles per hour. At all other stations light variable winds prevail.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	68
Daily normal temperature	73
Highest temperature	79
Lowest temperature	63
Total rainfall during 12 hours	0.12
Deficiency of precipitation	1.83

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., September 10, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Precipitation, inches, 12 hrs.
New York, clear	64	78	.00
Norfolk, clear	68	76	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	72	74	.00
Raleigh, cloudy	76	76	.00
Wilmington, clear	72	82	.00
Charleston, clear	78	84	.00
Augusta, pt. cloudy	74	82	.00
Jacksonville, pt. cloudy	76	86	.00
Atlanta, cloudy	67	70	.00
Pensacola, cloudy	78	78	.52
Montgomery, rain	72	76	.16
Vicksburg, cloudy	74	78	.00
New Orleans, rain	74	78	.00
Port Eads, rain	77	78	2.44
Palestine, pt. cloudy	76	82	.00
Galveston, cloudy	82	84	T
Corpus Christi, clear	84	88	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	54	58	.00
Detroit, clear	56	60	.00
Chicago, clear	58	58	.00
Memphis, cloudy	74	80	T
Chattanooga, cloudy	70	76	.00
Knoxville, pt. cloudy	72	76	.00
Cincinnati, clear	68	76	.00
St. Paul, clear	58	62	.00
St. Louis, clear	68	76	.00
Kansas City, cloudy	56	60	T
Omaha, cloudy	52	52	.42
Huron, pt. cloudy	60	64	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	48	52	.00
North Platte, rain	44	46	.06
Dodge City, rain	44	44	.56
Abilene, cloudy	64	78	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes—Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago de Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush, and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work, there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall.

New Year Cards.

A large and well-selected stock of Hebrew Cards at all prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

-SCIENCE-

The True Healer.

No Magic, No Miracles, No Mysteries!

This might be given as the motto and it is certainly the only program of the WASHINGTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.



It seems necessary once more to impress it in plain language on the people of Atlanta. We are here to uplift and restore the sick and suffering, the deformed and debilitated, but we are NOT dealing either in fakes or impossibilities. Already we have done wonders in this community and

Our Cures Are Marvellous.

But the sole means we have used is a thorough and progressive modern science backed by the best appliances and remedial equipment that up-to-date skill and ingenuity can devise.

"The head and front of our offending
Hath this extent, no more."

Yes, One More Claim:

We are true American physicians and surgeons, educated and graduated from American colleges, and we are also

True Specialists

By our choice of special lines on which we have concentrated our study and practice. Hence it is no idle boast when we say

We Can Positively Cure

Deformities, Blemishes or Lack of Development in any part of the body, Facial and other Disfigurements, Diseases of Eyes and Ears, Cataract, Cross-Eyes, Granulated Lids, Deafness, Diseases of Nose, Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Diseases of Stomach and Liver, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofula, Jaundice, Eczema and all Skin Diseases, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary and Rectal troubles and the various forms of Nervous, Chronic and Wasting Sexual Disease in either men or women.

EVIDENCE OF OUR SUCCESS in all these lines is open to the inspection of patients.

OUR TREATMENT can in most cases be pursued at home, advice and medicines being sent by mail, and we send Question Blanks FREE to sufferers at a distance.

CONSULTATION AND ADVICE are always free. We like to examine cases on which other Surgeons and Physicians have failed. If we accept a case WE MEAN TO CURE IT.

OUR MEDICINES, to insure purity, are prepared in our own laboratory and are absolutely free to every patient under treatment.

Call or write us if you value Science above Superstition, Health beyond Humbug and tried physicians to voluble pretenders. Address

Washington Medical and Surgical Institute,
No. 500-1 Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga.

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL ROUTE
—TO—
NEW YORK
—AND—
Northern AND Eastern
Summer Resorts
IS VIA THE
OLD DOMINION LINE
AND RAIL CONNECTIONS.

Always Cool on the Ocean

daily, except Sunday, and Friday at 6:30 p. m., for New York direct, affording opportunity for through passengers from the south, southwest and west to visit Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach en route.

For tickets and general information apply to railroad ticket agents, or to M. B. Crowell, agent, Norfolk, Va.; J. F. Mayer, agent, 1212 Main St., Richmond, Va.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres. & Traf. Mgr., New York, N. Y.

French, Spanish, German

and other languages taught conversationally and grammatically at the

ATLANTA SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
(BERLITZ METHOD),
211 Peachtree Street, Opposite the Mansion.

We solicit a thorough investigation of our methods, which are scientific and up-to-date, and we will gladly give trial lessons to prospective students. Rates low.

Correspondence Class

for pupils outside of the city, through a most successful phonetic system.

Principal, J. L. BORGERHOFF, graduate of several European universities, late editor of La Vie Mondaine, Paris.

Spanish department, SENOR MIGUEL CARRION.

Telephone 3045.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, Always Reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists. PHILA. PA.
Sold by L. N. Brunswig, Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 31 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 35 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 23 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 37 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	.....
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 28 p m
Arrive Selma	.....	11 30 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	5 00 a m	8 50 p m
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	3 05 a m	9 18 p m
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	10 18 p m
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 30 p m	11 30 p m

NORTH BOUND	No. 34 Daily	No. 34 Daily	
Leave Houston	8 20 a m	.....	.....
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m	.....	.....
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	.....	.....
Leave Pensacola	11 20 p m	.....	.....
Leave Selma	.....	8 40 a m	.....
Leave Montgomery	6 20 am	12 01 p m	7 28 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 55 a m
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	12 58 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 33 p m	12 20 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	3 30 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	6 20 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	.....

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv. Atlanta	Ar	8 20 a m
7 28 p m	Ar. Newnan	Lv	6 40 a m
7 54 p m	Ar. Grantville	Lv	6 05 a m
8 08 p m	Ar. Hogansville	Lv	5 52 a m
8 35 p m	Ar. LaGrange	Lv	5 25 a m

Sunday Trains leave LaGrange 7:10 a. m.; arrive Atlanta 10:20 a. m.

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train. Sleeping and Dining cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

E. E. Kirby, Gen. W. Allen, City Ticket Agt., Trav. Pass. Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta.

H. D. Ellis, Trav. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.

Geo. C. Smith, Pres. and Gen'l Mang'r, Atlanta, Ga.

JOB PRINTING of every description at popular prices. Save money by giving us a call. HEAVY PRINTING CO., 33½ S. Broad St.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)

THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST

For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address
R. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent.
S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent.
ATLANTA, GA.

MANDOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO

Instructions by a pupil of Tomaso, Fachutar and De Lorenzo.

A late member of the faculties of Wisconsin Conservatory of Music and the University of Wisconsin School of Music. Call or address MISS LYON, the Bon Air, Peachtree street. 9-11-su

TAYLOR'S
240 MARIETTA ST.

Opening Sale of Black Goods.

This house has a just and enviable reputation of long standing for its superior lines of Black Dress Goods in medium priced qualities. Today you are introduced to a few of the new things to Fall of 1898.

54 inch Waterproof Serge..... 98c
50 inch German Serge..... 75c
45 inch Woven back Crepons... 89c
50 inch Wide Wale Diagonal... 59c
50 inch High Lustre Mohairs... 50c
40 inch Figured Mohairs..... 33c
38 inch Brocaded Poplins..... 25c
36 inch All-Wool Serges..... 25c
Double Width Dress Flannels strictly all wool well worth 25c Black and Colors at..... 15c yd

Linings

Cambric	3c	Crinolines	5c
Canvas	8c	Wigans	6c
Taffetas	4c	Silicias	7c

Trimming Braids

From the narrowest to the widest in every desirable color and black—Worsted, Mohair, and Silks—full line of separate pieces in black and colors—narrow velvet and Satin Ribbons of all kinds.

Silk Velvets

We will offer Monday a special line of 18 inch Silk Velvets in black and colors at the very low price of ..... 50c yd

Wash Goods

Best grade new prints..... 5c yd
Extra heavy flannelette..... 6½c yd
New dark percales..... 10c yd

We will close out Monday about 2000 yards of printed Dimities, Lawns, Sateens, Ginghams, etc—all that is left of our 5c and 7½c Summer Stuffs—at the remarkable price of ..... 2½c yd

A lot of light color Percales and Madras cloths that have been 12½c and 15c yard—they are 36 and 40 inches wide, now..... 7½c yd

New Girdles

You'll be surprised to see what a nicely Jeweled Belt you can buy for..... 25c

Domestics

We will sell Fruit of Loom Monday at..... 5c

We will sell a good quality of five cent Sea Island Monday at 3⅞c
Ticking from 5c to..... 12½c
Cotton Flannel from 5c to..... 15c
We will sell Monday a heavy grade full standard Sheeting or Drill at..... 5c yard

Lace Curtains

We are showing some very special values in Nottingham Lace Curtains at..... $1.25 pair

Poles

We sell the polished Oak or Cherry Poles with fixtures complete for..... 20c

Trunks & Valises

Our new Fall Stock has arrived. You will find our prices about half the usual.

Clothing

Have just received 100 All-wool Black Worsted Suits for Men in Sack, Double Breasted and Cutaway styles, they are top notch values for $10.00, but we start the season with this lot at..... $8.50

Boys

It seems that the whole city and her husband has been here buying our Boys' Suits, Knee Pants and Caps—they tell us we have the best stock of medium priced goods in town, and that our prices are lower than elsewhere.

Skirts and Waists

If you need anything to piece out the season in Wash Skirts and Waists, don't forget that we are selling such goods at just half their former price, and at the same time you can see a few advance styles for Fall, that are new and attractive.

Shoes

There are few people who ever bought Shoes here but that we always sell again when they need a pair. Ours are honest, good, stylish Shoes—marked at very low prices—everything for man, woman and child.
SCHOOL SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Hosiery

Some Special Values in Misses' and Boys' Black Ribbed Seamless Hose at ..... 10c pair

Cloaks

First glimpses of Fall Capes, Collarettes and Jackets Monday, in Cloths, Furs and Plushes—to buy now means first pick and a saving.

TAYLOR'S
240 MARIETTA ST.

FULTON COUNTY HAS A KLONDIKE IF CHEMISTS' ASSAYS ARE SUSTAINED

D. O. Stewart Tells of Ore That Has Been Taken from a Shaft Four Miles North of Buckhead on the Jett Property.

SYNDICATE OWNS THE GROUND

Fifty Acres of the 200 Have Been Sold Already.

WORK IS TO BEGIN AT ONCE

Assays Indicate from $21 to $159 per Ton in Gold and from $15 to $45 in Splendid Copper—Geologist Yeates Is Very Much Pleased.

Magnificent gold property discovered in Fulton county, near Buckhead, by D. O. Stewart, a well-known Atlantian.

IF THE MINING PROPERTY LOCATED in Fulton county by D. O. Stewart, of Atlanta, turns out one-half as much gold as the average assays already made, citizens of the capital city will have a Klondike in their backyards, and Cripple Creek will have found a worthy rival.

In short, after prospecting for sometime and after working seven months sinking a shaft seventy-two feet, Mr. Stewart has found on the land known as the Jett property, four miles north of Buckhead, copper and iron pyrites which assay in gold from $21 to $159 per ton; in silver from 45 cents to $5, and in copper from $15 to $45.

The assay figures are taken from the reports of N. P. Pratt and John McCandless, men who are trained for such work. Professor Yeates, state geologist, according to Mr. Stewart, has told him that the copper indicated in the ore taken from the shaft already sunk is the finest he ever saw.

The syndicate that is asserted to be back of Mr. Stewart in the securing of options on the property under investigation is composed of Atlanta men. If the results approximate the present indications, Fulton county will be known as the possessor of one of the richest gold mines in the south, and with the exception of Cripple Creek, the richest in the country.

The statement is made that already an Atlanta syndicate has secured fifty acres of the 200 of the Jett property, and that work will be begun tomorrow.

"To say that I believe the property is the finest mining property in Georgia is putting it mildly," said Mr. D. O. Stewart yesterday morning. "It is the greatest, according to the assays so far, in the country, with possibly one exception. Why, $5 per ton is fair pay in gold mining, and the lowest assay we had was $21 per ton, as you will notice on slip No. 16,393. The highest assay was on 16,335, where the amount of gold obtained was $159.16 per ton. In this same assay you will observe $2.75 of silver. The copper, which is of superb quality, averages from 19 to 26 per cent.

"Both Mr. McCandless and Mr. Pratt say it is the finest lot of ore they ever assayed. Mr. John Grant says it is the finest he ever saw, and Professor Yeates says that outside of virgin copper he has seen no finer than that taken from our shaft on the Jett property.

Discovering the Gold.

"I was in Habersham county prospecting, and prospected in Fulton county. I struck strong indications on the Jett property, and found it was on a line with the old Houston mine in Habersham. It was in last January that work was begun, and from four to eight men have been working there since, sinking a shaft by blasting and drilling.

"I said very little about what I believed to be the true state of affairs, but worked on steadily. To say that my highest hopes have been verified is putting it in a gingerless fashion. It is simply the finest property I ever saw.

"Another thing—It contains the only true fissure veins in the country. Fissure veins cross the regular formation of the country, which, in this county, is from northeast to southwest. The fissures are from east to west. At present we are thirty feet below the waterline, and copper is splendid, while the gold has not failed to come up to our expectations.

"The syndicate I represent—an Atlanta syndicate, the members of which do not desire to make their names public yet—has sold fifty acres of the property, and the purchasing parties will begin work Monday. I understand that they will put in machinery to cost anywhere from $5,000 to $25,000.

"It is my honest belief that Fulton county will be in less than two years the greatest gold-producing county in any southern state, and that Georgia will, through this county, have attention again attracted to her as a gold-producing state."

MR. PEEPLES IS PROMOTED.

He Succeeds Mr. Sams as General Southern Agent for Two Important Railway Systems.

An order received in the city yesterday announced that Mr. E. A. Peeples, of Atlanta, has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. A. Sams, resigned, as general southern agent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company. Mr. Sams, who Mr. Peeples succeeds, recently resigned the office of general southern agent for the two lines to accept a responsible appointment with the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company.

Mr. Peeples began his connection with the two roads of which he is now general southern agent, fifteen years ago, in a clerical capacity. By energy and hard work he has worked his way upward, and he is now recognized as one of the most thoroughly posted railroad men in the south. For the past several years he has been assistant to Mr. Sams.

The order announcing the appointment is as follows:

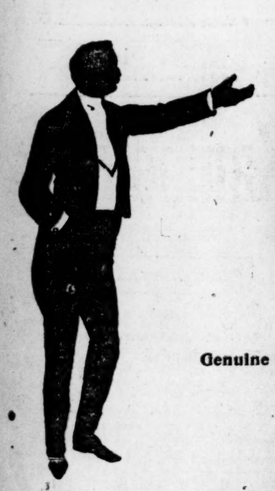
"Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway Company, September 1, 1898—Mr. E. A. Peeples is appointed general southern agent of these lines, headquarters Atlanta, Ga., vice Mr. J. A. Sams, resigned.

C. B. COMPTON,
"General Freight Agent.
"GEORGE R. KNOX,
"General Freight Agent."

PRIVATE DIES IN HOSPITAL.—Jospeh Hatch, private of company L, Twelfth infantry, died of typhoid fever in the hospital at Fort McPherson yesterday morning. Hatch was brought to the post several weeks ago on the hospital train from Fernandina and has been dangerously ill since arriving. The soldier's home is not known, and if his remains are not claimed by his family or friends in ten days they will be sent to Marietta for interment in the national cemetery.

THIS is the only Genuine kind

Any other kind is Not Genuine.



Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price 25 Cents | GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

Genuine must bear signature:

Brent Good

Say "CARTER'S" twice---

and be sure they are "CARTER'S."

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

BOARD DISCUSSES CROWDED SCHOOLS

Plans Are Changed and Previous Action Has Been Reconsidered.

RESOLUTIONS ARE ADOPTED

Those Who Cannot Be Seated Will Be Sent to Superintendent's Office.

HE WILL SEAT AS MANY AS POSSIBLE

This Done, Council Will Be Asked To Make Provision for Those Who Cannot Find Room.

Board of education makes new plans to seat a large number of applicants for admission to public schools. Will call on council.

THE QUESTION OF HOW TO OBTAIN room for the applicants for admission to the public schools of Atlanta has assumed serious proportions, owing to the unusually large number of children who have applied for admission this year.

For two hours yesterday afternoon the board of education discussed and figured on this matter, and such was the situation that it was found necessary to reconsider all the previous work of the board concerning the transfer of children from crowded schools to those not so crowded.

As the matter now stands, the board will seat all the children for whom places can be obtained, and when that is done the city council will be asked to make provision for those who remain unseated. This was the decision reached yesterday afternoon and it will take effect early Monday morning.

When the resolution passed yesterday goes into effect tomorrow morning a large number of children who have seats in the schools will be forced to give up these and will be sent to the office of Superintendent Slaton, there to obtain new tickets of admission and to be assigned to the schools where there is room. The promoted children and those who were transferred will be given the preference and those who are new applicants will be given seats according to the date of their tickets. The new arrangement made by the board places the schools, so far as the applicants are concerned, just where they were on the day of the opening. It disturbs to some extent the regularly promoted children who have obtained seats and will cause more or less confusion for a day or two.

The resolution passed by the board yesterday and which is made an official notification to the principals, teachers and patrons of the schools by the signature of Superintendent Slaton, is as follows:

"Resolved, That the teachers in each grade in each school shall seat the children applying in the following order:

"1. Children who were not promoted last term.

"2. Regularly promoted pupils who were in school to the end of last term.

"3. Pupils who were regularly transferred and who were promoted in the schools in the city.

"4. New applicants according to the date of their admission tickets. These children to be from the district in which the school is located.

"Teachers to send the balance of unseated pupils to the superintendent's office to see if they can be seated in grades in other schools in the city. Teachers will take due notice of the resolution and carry out its provisions promptly Monday morning, and the principals will report the number of seated pupils and number of applicants under this resolution to the superintendent Monday afternoon not later than 3 o'clock.

"W. F. SLATON,
"Superintendent Atlanta Public Schools.
"By order of the board of education."

Effect of the Resolution.

When it was seen at the opening of the schools that there would be an unusually large number of applicants, the board appointed a committee to work in harmony with the superintendent and to make arrangements to seat all the applicants. The rule which was adopted last year, and which was hardly a success at that time, was adopted this year and under its operation about 200 applicants were seated since last Thursday. The plan was to transfer the children from crowded schools to those where there was room. This made it necessary for children to go out of their own districts and to walk an unusually long distance.

When the board met yesterday it found awaiting it a large pile of protests from citizens in all parts of the city. The protests were against the transferring of children to schools great distances away. So large was the number of the protests that the board could not overlook them, and a serious and lengthy conference was had.

Superintendent Slaton and Assistant Superintendent Landrum were both heard from, and it was soon seen that the plan under which they were operating was proving to be anything but a success and could not be operated in a manner satisfactory to the patrons of the schools or to the board.

The resolution adopted yesterday was suggested by Superintendent Slaton as the solution of the problem. The conclusion was reached that owing to the large number of children and the small capacity of the schools, as compared to the number of applicants, the only thing to be done was to seat as many applicants as possible and then go before council and ask that provision be made for those who remain unseated.

Superintendent Slaton announces that he will not issue any tickets until Tuesday morning. He does not desire those who are unable to obtain seats to come to his office until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, because it will be impossible for him to ascertain the number and location of the vacant seats before that time.

School Committee Called.

Councilman Stephens, chairman of the school committee of the city council, has called a meeting of that committee for Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The committee will discuss the crowded condition of the schools and will doubtless formulate a report which will go before the next meeting of council.

The resolution of the board yesterday afternoon means that the board will appeal to council for assistance. Every child for whom there is room will be seated. This is all the board can do, and then the council will be called on to make provision for the accommodation of the pupils who remain unseated.

Superintendent Slaton will have his hands full for the next few days trying to find places for the applicants who will be sent to his office Tuesday morning. There are something like 400 children who will be without seats in the schools under the operation of the resolution, and these will besiege the superintendent's office. In the first grades alone there are 211 children who have been unable to obtain seats.

The failure of the first plan of the board to have the effect that was expected makes a considerable change in the situation in the schools, but both the board and Superintendent Slaton are confident that the matter will be arranged to the satisfaction of every one under the new plan.

NO BRIDE FOR STALLINGS

Young Man Confesses He Has Committed a Theft.

HE IS NOW IN THE COUNTY JAIL

He Robbed Soldiers To Get Money To Marry On—Part of Stolen Money Was Recovered.

Frank Stallings, the young man who was arrested on a charge of theft when he was about to board a train for Nashville, where he was to have been married, has made a full confession and owns up that he robbed his fellow soldiers at the fort.

Stallings was taken before Justice Orr yesterday afternoon and he waived a preliminary trial and was sent to the county jail in default of a $300 bond.

The young man was convicted of larceny a few years ago and served twelve months in the county chaingang for the offense. He came out of the chaingang vowing he would reform and lead a sober and honest life. He joined the United States army, enlisting in the Fifth infantry. After being in the army one year, he was dishonorably discharged for misconduct and left the fort three days ago. After his departure several of the soldiers missed about $140 in cash. Stallings came to the city, bought a new suit of clothes, a valise and underwear and a ticket for Nashville. He was arrested on the charge of theft just as he was boarding a train at the union depot.

Stallings told a Constitution reporter that he was about to be married to a most excellent young lady in Nashville and if the story of his arrest was published and reached her ears he would commit suicide.

About $70 of the stolen money was recovered and turned over to the soldiers at the fort who had been robbed. Stallings claims that he stole only $94.

Since he has confessed, he will serve another term in the county chaingang.

Yesterday afternoon when he was being taken to the county jail he talked about his bride that might have been.

"All my hopes are blasted," he said. "I would have been married about this time if the police had not arrested me. I know I did wrong to take that money, but I loved the young lady and I saw no other chance of marrying her unless I got some money from somewhere."

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bureau Office, Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1898, 8 p. m.—The atmospheric conditions are much the same as for last evening except that the barometer is a little higher in the northwest.

The atmosphere ranges from 44 degrees in the west to 80 degrees on the gulf coast. Cloudy weather and showers are quite general in the south and west; the heaviest rainfall being 2.44 inches at Port Eads, La.

Charlotte, N. C., reports calm and Port Eads a maximum wind velocity of 30 miles per hour. At all other stations light variable winds prevail.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	68
Daily normal temperature	73
Highest temperature	89
Lowest temperature	55
Total rainfall during 12 hours	0.12
Deficiency of precipitation	1.83

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., September 10, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Precipitation, Inches, 12 hrs.
New York, clear	64	76	.00
Norfolk, clear	68	76	.00
Charlotte, cloudy	72	74	.00
Raleigh, cloudy	76	76	.00
Wilmington, clear	72	82	.00
Charleston, clear	78	84	.00
Augusta, pt. cloudy	74	82	.00
Jacksonville, pt. cloudy	76	86	.00
Atlanta, cloudy	67	70	.00
Pensacola, cloudy	78	78	.52
Montgomery, rain	72	76	.16
Vicksburg, cloudy	74	78	.00
New Orleans, rain	74	78	.00
Port Eads, rain	77	78	2.44
Palestine, pt. cloudy	76	82	.00
Galveston, cloudy	82	84	T
Corpus Christi, clear	84	88	.00
Buffalo, cloudy	54	58	.00
Detroit, clear	56	60	.00
Chicago, clear	58	58	.00
Memphis, cloudy	74	80	T
Chattanooga, cloudy	70	76	.00
Knoxville, pt. cloudy	72	76	.00
Cincinnati, clear	68	76	.00
St. Paul, clear	58	62	.00
St. Louis, clear	68	76	.00
Kansas City, cloudy	56	60	T
Omaha, cloudy	52	52	.42
Huron, pt. cloudy	60	64	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	48	52	.00
North Platte, rain	44	46	.06
Dodge City, rain	44	48	.56
Abilene, cloudy	64	78	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes—Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago de Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush, and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work, there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall.

New Year Cards.

A large and well-selected stock of Hebrew Cards at all prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

-SCIENCE-

The True Healer.

No Magic, No Miracles, No Mysteries!

This might be given as the motto and it is certainly the only program of the WASHINGTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.



It seems necessary once more to impress it in plain language on the people of Atlanta. We are here to uplift and restore the sick and suffering, the deformed and debilitated, but we are NOT dealing either in fakes or impossibilities. Already we have done wonders in this community and

Our Cures Are Marvellous.

But the sole means we have used is a thorough and progressive modern science backed by the best appliances and remedial equipment that up-to-date skill and ingenuity can devise.

"The head and front of our offending Hath this extent, no more."

Yes, One More Claim:

We are true American physicians and surgeons, educated and graduated from American colleges, and we are also

True Specialists

By our choice of special lines on which we have concentrated our study and practice. Hence it is no idle boast when we say

We Can Positively Cure

Deformities, Blemishes or Lack of Development in any part of the body, Facial and other Disfigurements, Diseases of Eyes and Ears, Cataract, Cross-Eyes, Granulated Lids, Deafness, Diseases of Nose, Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Diseases of Stomach and Liver, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Scrofula, Jaundice, Eczema and all Skin Diseases, Kidney, Bladder, Urinary and Rectal troubles and the various forms of Nervous, Chronic and Wasting Sexual Disease in either men or women.

EVIDENCE OF OUR SUCCESS in all these lines is open to the inspection of patients.

OUR TREATMENT can in most cases be pursued at home, advice and medicines being sent by mail, and we send Question Blanks FREE to sufferers at a distance.

CONSULTATION AND ADVICE are always free. We like to examine cases on which other Surgeons and Physicians have failed. If we accept a case WE MEAN TO CURE IT.

OUR MEDICINES, to insure purity, are prepared in our own laboratory and are absolutely free to every patient under treatment.

Call or write us if you value Science above Superstition, Health beyond Humbug and tried physicians to voluble pretenders. Address

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Spanish department, SENOR MIGUEL CARRION.

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Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous imitations and substitutions. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, PHILADA., PA.
Sold by all Local Druggists. PAMPHLET
Sold by L. N. Brunswig, Wholesale Druggist, New Orleans.

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Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 31 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 29 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 37 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma		11 30 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	3 00 a m	8 50 p m
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	3 05 a m	9 18 p m
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	10 18 p m
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 30 p m	11 30 p m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 34 Daily	No. 34 Daily
Leave Houston	5 20 a m	
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m	
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	
Leave Pensacola	11 20 p m	
Leave Selma		8 40 a m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 33 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv.	Atlanta	Ar 8 20 a m
7 28 p m	Ar.	Newnan	Lv 6 40 a m
7 54 p m	Ar.	Grantville	Lv 6 05 a m
8 08 p m	Ar.	Hogansville	Lv 5 52 a m
8 35 p m	Ar.	LaGrange	Lv 5 25 a m

Sunday Trains leave LaGrange 7:10 a. m.; arrive Atlanta 10:20 a. m.

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train. Sleeping and Dining cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

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12 Kimball House, Atlanta.

H. D. Ellis, Trav. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

B. F. Wyly, Jr., General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

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For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address
D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent,
S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent,
ATLANTA, GA.

MANDOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO

Instructions by a pupil of Tomaso, Fachutar and De Lorenzo.

A late member of the faculties of Wisconsin Conservatory of Music and the University of Wisconsin School of Music. Call or address MISS LYON, the Bon Air, Peachtree street. 9-11-sun wed fri

TAYLOR'S

240 MARIETTA ST.

Opening Sale of Black Goods.

This house has a just and enviable reputation of long standing for its superior lines of Black Dress Goods in medium priced qualities. Today you are introduced to a few of the new things to Fall of 1898.

54 inch Waterproof Serge.....98c
50 inch German Serge.....75c
45 inch Woven back Crepons...89c
50 inch Wide Wale Diagonal...59c
50 inch High Lustre Mohairs...50c
40 inch Figured Mohairs.....33c
38 inch Brocaded Poplins.....25c
36 inch All-Wool Serges.....25c
Double Width Dress Flannels strictly all wool well worth 25c Black and Colors at..... 15c yd

Linings

Cambric	3c	Crinolines	5c
Canvas	8c	Wigans	6c
Taffetas	4c	Silicias	7c

Trimming Braids

From the narrowest to the widest in every desirable color and black—Worsted, Mohair, and Silks—full line of separate pieces in black and colors—narrow velvet and Satin Ribbons of all kinds.

Silk Velvets

We will offer Monday a special line of 18 inch Silk Velvets in black and colors at the very low price of ..... 50c yd

Wash Goods

Best grade new prints.....5c yd
Extra heavy flannelette.....6½c yd
New dark percales.....10c yd

We will close out Monday about 2000 yards of printed Dimities, Lawns, Sateens, Ginghams, etc—all that is left of our 5c and 7½c Summer Stuffs—at the remarkable price of ..... 2½c yd

A lot of light color Percales and Madras cloths that have been 12½c and 15c yard—they are 36 and 40 inches wide, now..... 7½c yd

New Girdles

You'll be surprised to see what a nicely Jeweled Belt you can buy for..... 25c

Domestics

We will sell Fruit of Loom Monday at..... 5c

We will sell a good quality of five cent Sea Island Monday at 3⅞c
Ticking from 5c to..... 12½c
Cotton Flannel from 5c to..... 15c

We will sell Monday a heavy grade full standard Sheeting or Drill at ..... 5c yard

Lace Curtains

We are showing some very special values in Nottingham Lace Curtains at..... $1.25 pair

Poles

We sell the polished Oak or Cherry Poles with fixtures complete for 20c

Trunks & Valises

Our new Fall Stock has arrived. You will find our prices about half the usual.

Clothing

Have just received 100 All-wool Black Worsted Suits for Men in Sack, Double Breasted and Cutaway styles, they are top notch values for $10.00, but we start the season with this lot at..... $8.50

Boys

It seems that the whole city and her husband has been here buying our Boys' Suits, Knee Pants and Caps—they tell us we have the best stock of medium priced goods in town, and that our prices are lower than elsewhere.

Skirts and Waists

If you need anything to piece out the season in Wash Skirts and Waists, don't forget that we are selling such goods at just half their former price, and at the same time you can see a few advance styles for Fall, that are new and attractive.

Shoes

There are few people who ever bought Shoes here but that we always sell again when they need a pair. Ours are honest, good, stylish Shoes—marked at very low prices—everything for man, woman and child.

SCHOOL SHOES A SPECIALTY.

Hosiery

Some Special Values in Misses' and Boys' Black Ribbed Seamless Hose at ..... 10c pair

Cloaks

First glimpses of Fall Capes, Collarettes and Jackets Monday, in Cloths, Furs and Plushes—to buy now means first pick and a saving.

TAYLOR'S
240 MARIETTA ST.

AN EASIER START

Big Northwestern Receipts Proved Too Much for the Bulls.

PRICES SHOW SHARP SLUMP

Corn and Oats Are Lower—Ribs Are Higher, but Pork and Lard Show Declines.

New York, September 10.—The stock market opened higher today under the impetus of better prices for Americans in London. The London advance was apparently manipulated from this side, for the rise here was met by quite heavy offerings in continuation of the liquidation of the last few days, forced by the calling of loans. The extent of this liquidation is reflected in the contraction of $6,778,700 in loans shown by the weekly statement of the clearing house banks. Northern Pacific preferred and New York Central showed the largest gains in the railroad list, the latter on short covering. The advance in Central was lost, but Northern Pacific held persistently firm in the reaction after the opening. The reaction at the opening nivited some buying, especially in St. Paul, which rallied nearly a point on the traffic statement for the first week in September, showing an increase over last year's unprecedently high level of $66,272. The industrials came more into notice in the second hour, especially Tobacco, which showed a violent recovery from yesterday's weakness, rising an extreme 7 points on forced covering of shorts. The news which caused the advance was not forthcoming, but presumably had to do with the plub tobacco agreement, the alleged failure of which caused yesterday's decline. Sugar, Rubber, Steel and Wire and Hawaiian Commercial were also conspicuously strong.

The continued shrinkage of cash reserves of New York banks has been the prevailing factor in the stock market during the week. The large demands of the treasury on New York banks for cash in payment of bond subscriptions are reflected in the heavy decreases in all items of the bank statement. The large decrease of $13,036,200 in the actual cash balance is more than accounted for by the diversions of cash from the banks to the sub-treasury on bond subscriptions. There has been, besides, a net movement to the interior during the week. The receipts of gold from Europe have not been sufficient during the week to make up the discrepancy. The drain on cash reserves has necessitated a contraction in loans of $6,778,700, bringing the decrease in deposits to $20,487,700, resulting in a decrease in reserve requirements of $5,122,025. There is, nevertheless, a shrinkage in the surplus reserve of $7,914,275, cutting down last week's surplus more than half. It can hardly be said that there is any difficulty in obtaining money for business purposes or any uneasiness regarding the future of the money market except in purely speculative circles. Notwithstanding the smallness of the surplus, net deposits and total loans are unprecedented. They and an extraordinarily large proportion of the loans are secured by collateral. The measures promised by the treasury in anticipating interest on the 4 per cents and the redemption of the currency 6s will release about $20,000,000 to the money market. The more rapid distribution of the new bonds also makes them available for circulation and as security for government deposits. The proportion of the bonds already distributed which are in deposit in Washington for this purpose is surprisingly small and the fact suggests that bankers are little inclined to pay the exporting premium on the bonds to save the tension of the money market, which brings higher rates in money.

The condition of the money market has restricted transactions in bonds as well as in stocks and prices are generally lower.

United States 2s, the 5s and the old 4s registered have advanced ½, the new 4s ⅜ and the 3s when issued ⅛ per cent in the bid price.

Total sales of stocks today 220,100 shares, including 3,948 Atchison preferred, 7,371 Burlington, 10,290 Northern Pacific preferred, 4,710 Rock Island, 21,855 St. Paul, 7,130 Union Pacific preferred, 58,045 Tobacco, 21,960 Sugar.

Money on call 3 per cent; prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent.

Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84@4.84¼ for demand and at $4.82½@4.82¾ for 60 days; posted rates $4.83½ and $4.85½; commercial bills $4.81¼.

Silver certificates 60¼@61c.
Bar silver 61¼c.
Mexcian dollars 46⅝c.
State bonds dull.
Railroad bonsd steady.
Government bonds steady.

The following are the closing bids:

Atchison	13¼	St. Paul	108¼
do preferred	34⅜	do preferred	157½
Baltimore & Ohio	41⅛	St. Paul & Om	81
Canada Pacific	86½	do preferred	157¼
Canada Southern	51½	St. P. & M. M.	164
Central Pacific	21¼	Southern Pacific	22
Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅜	Southern R'y	8¼
Chicago & Alton	160	do preferred	34¼
C., B. & Q.	115	Texas & Pacific	13¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	Union Pacific pfd	64⅜
C. C. C. & St. L.	41⅞	U. P., Den. & Gulf	6
do do pref	88	Wabash	8¼
Del. & Hudson	107	do preferred	20⅝
Del., Lack. & W'n	151¼	Wheeling & L Erie	2½
Del. & R. G.	14	do preferred	14⅛
do preferred	55½	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	14	Adams Express	110
do 1st preferred	36¼	American Express	130
Fort Wayne	172	United States	41
Great Northern pref	133¼	Wells Fargo	120
Hocking Valley	5⅝	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	112½	A. Cot. Oil	35¾
Lake Erie & West'n	15	do preferred	85
do preferred	73¼	American Spirits	12⅝
Lake Shore	193	do preferred	36½
Louisville & Nash	57⅝	Am. Tobacco	143⅜
Manhattan L	95¾	do preferred	129
Met. Street R'y	158⅝	Peoples Gas	104
Michigan Central	106	Consolidated Gas	186
Minn. & St. L.	26½	C. C. Co.	107
do do 1st pref	89	Colo. F. & Iron	21¼
Missouri Pacific	33½	do preferred	80
Mobile & Ohio	27½	Gen. Electric	43⅝
Mo., K. & T.	11⅝	Illinois Steel	72
do preferred	33⅜	La Clede Gas	49
Chicago, Ind. & L.	8⅝	Lead	34¼
do preferred	32	do preferred	109⅞
N. J. Central	90⅛	Nat'l Lin. Oil	6
N. Y. Central	117⅛	Pacific Mail	32
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	13	Pullman Palace	186¼
do do 1st pref.	65	Silver Certificates	60
do do 2d pref.	33	Stnd. Rope & Twine	7¼
Norfolk & West.	14½	Sugar	137⅜
North American Co.	6½	do preferred	115
Northern Pacific	38	T. C. & I	29
do preferred	77¼	U. S. Leather	7¼
Ontario & Western	15⅝	do preferred	70¼
Ore. R. & Nav.	56	U. S. Rubber	42¼
Ore. Short Line	33¼	do preferred	102
Pittsburg	169	Western Union	93¾
Reading	17½	Northwestern	132½
Rock Island	103	do preferred	173½
St. L. & S. F.	8⅛	C. G. W.	15
do do pref	65¼		

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	105¼	N. Y. Central 1sts	116¼
U. S. new 4s reg	127½	N. J. Cent. 5s	113⅜
do coupon	127¼	N. Carolina 6s	129
U. S. 4s	110¼	do 4s	103½
do coupon	111½	Northern Pac. 1sts	114
do 2ds	98⅛	do 3s	67⅜
U. S. 5s reg	112¼	do 4s	100⅜
do 5s coupon	112¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	106½
District 3 65s	116	Nor. & W. 6s	123
Ala. Class A	108	Northwest Consols	141
do Class B	100	do deb. 5s	119¼
do Class C	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114¾
do Currency	100	do 4s	99⅛
Atchison 4s	94⅜	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	127
do adj. 4s	71⅛	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	107
Canada So. 2nds	107	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	—
Can. Pac. 1sts	...	do 5s, t. r.	—
Chicago Terminals	83	Pacific 6s of '95	102½
C. & Ohio 5s	115¼	Reading 4s	82½
C., H. & D. 4½s	104½	Rio Grande W. 1sts	89¼
D. & R. G. 1sts	110	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	99
D. & R. G. 4s	96½	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	120
East Tenn. 1sts	106	St. Paul Consols 7s	131
Erie Gen. 4s	72¼	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	118
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	75½	do 5s	117⅝
Gen. Elec. 5s	107	S. Caro. non-fund	...
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	Southern Ry 5s	97
do 2ds	105	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	79½
H. & T. Cent. 5s	111	Tenn. new set 3s	93
do con. 6s	108	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	106
Iwa. C. 1sts	104	do Rg. 2nds	45¼
L. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	...	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	75⅝
La. new consols 4s	103	Wab. 1st 5s	111⅜
L. & N. Uni. 4s	89¼	do 2ds	89½
Missouri 6s	100	West Shore 4s	109½
M. K. T. 2ds	64⅜	Virginia centuries	76¼
do 4s	89¼	do deferred	7¼
		Wisconsin Cent. t. r.	55

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Surplus Reserves Lower Than at Any Time Since 1893.

New York, September 10.—The Financier says: The surplus reserves of the New York associated banks are now lower than at any time since the panic of 1893. Two years ago this month the surplus dropped to something like $8,200,000, but call money then was at prohibitive figures, and imports of gold followed immediately. Now, confronted by an interior demand which has averaged in past seasons over thirty millions, with the treasury absorbing additional millions each week on bond payments, and with business expanding in every direction, money is loaning at 4 per cent, although the fact of the matter is that the banks have little, if any, money to loan. The excess reserve of the New York banks is in the hands of a few institutions. The majority of the banks are loaned up to and beyond the required limit. The statement for the current week is about what was anticipated. The treasury took $14,000,000 from the banks on bond account, and the loss to the interior was between one and two millions. The clearing house report makes the loss of cash about $13,000,000. The decrease in deposits reached the unusual sum of $20,487,700, which was due to the cash contraction noted, and the falling off of $6,778,700 in loans. It is to be noted that had the bank not called in outstanding bonds the surplus reserve would have practically disappeared. The present financial situation is anomalous. The country never had so much money, but it is so distributed that it is unavailable for use, and it is needed now more than ever. The treasury, it is true, by anticipating interest and maturity on bonds, is exhausing every resource to restore to circulation its idle funds, but the effects of this policy are not yet apparent. As the circumstances which have brought about an unprecedent condition are apt to continue for some time, additional gold imports are certain. The banks up to this time have discouraged the idea of a stringency in money, but unless some relief is speedily obtained it is difficult to see how present rates can long prevail. The promised increase in bank circulation is slow in materializing and will probably come, as has been the case in past years, after the real demand for it has passed. As matters stand today a continued contraction in loans, with resultant higher quotations, seems inevitable.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve decrease	$ 7,914,275
Loans decrease	6,773,700
Specie decrease	10,611,800
Legal tenders decrease	2,424,400
Deposits decrease	20,487,700
Circulation increase	68,700

The banks now hold $7,076,775 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Saturday's Closing Bids.	Friday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	......	......	......	13¼	13¼
do preferred	34⅛	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	136⅜	137	135⅜	137	136⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
C., B. & Q.	115⅛	115⅜	114⅝	115	115⅛
People's Gas	104⅛	104⅛	103⅜	104	104
Canada Southern	......	......	......	51⅛	53
D., L. & W.	......	......	......	151⅛	151⅛
Erie	......	......	......	14	14
Edison Gen. Elec.	44⅛	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	44⅛
Amer'n Tobacco	137⅜	143⅜	137⅜	143⅜	137⅛
Jersey Central	......	......	......	90⅛	90⅛
Lake Shore	......	......	......	193	193
National Lead	35⅛	35	34⅛	35	34⅛
L. & N.	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛	57⅝	57⅛
Missouri Pacific	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	32⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	41⅛	42	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29⅛	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	28⅛
Northwestern	132⅛	132⅛	132	132⅛	131⅛
Southern Railway	......	......	......	8⅛	8⅛
do preferred	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
North'n Pac. pref.	77⅛	77⅛	76⅝	77⅛	76⅛
New York Central	117⅛	117⅛	117	117⅛	116⅛
Omaha	......	......	......	81	82
Pacific Mail	33	33	32⅛	32⅛	33
Reading	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18⅛
Rock Island	103	103⅛	102⅛	103⅛	102⅛
St. Paul	105⅜	110	105⅛	103⅜	109⅛
Union Pac. pref.	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	36	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	36
Western Union	93⅛	93⅛	93	93⅛	93⅛
Am'n Spirits Co.	13	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
U. S. Leather Pref	69	70⅛	68⅛	70	69⅛
Manhattan	96⅛	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	96⅛

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

Local Review.

The continued rainy weather has taken the vitality out of business in all lines and the volume of trade is consequently limited. New York stocks have been on the down turn the week through, but after such an uninterrupted advance a decline was expected. Some optimistic speculators have predicted a further advance, and it may come, because the downward reaction has been so decided that a movement in the other direction would be natural. The one thing interfering with a bull movement is the uncertainty as to the immediate future of the money market. Call loans have ranged around 3 per cent this week, but, as I said last week, if anything approaching a stringency occurs, ready relief in gold importations can be availed of. It was thought then that there would be some considerable orders of this sort placed abroad this week, but only one small shipment has been ordered up to today.

Investment bonds in the financial centers have held well on transactions of considerable moment. New government 3's sold up to 105½ and are quoted at 105 bid today.

Locan conditions are unchanged, except that the demand for money is a trifle better.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	104½	Atl'nta 4s	104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	105	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	110
Ga. 4½s, 1915	117	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110¼	Columbus 5s	104
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	112	Waterw'rks 6s	100
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	112	Rome 6s	104
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	Fc. Car. 4½s	109
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	117	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	106
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	110	Chatta. 6s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	106	Coh. S. C., grd'd 3s & 4s, 1913	85
		Ala. Class A	106

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	113	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 6s, 1922	115	do incomes, 1900	100
Ga. Pac. 1st	113		
C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	106		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	195	200	Aug. & Sav.	97
Southwestern	93		A. & W. P.	108
			do deben.	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	109

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, September 10.—The market showed but little change with the exception of Tobacco, which made a sensational advance over yesterday. General impression leader willing to see lower prices. Market already reacted 2½ per cent on twenty active stocks. Bank statement expected to show heavy loss in reserve. Government reported expected to make unfavorable conditions. Bankers say no danger of a stringency in money. The exchange market shows good imports certain as money rates advance here. Insiders talk very bearish on Sugar and intimate stocks likely to reach 125 before it has important advance. Bank clearings decrease 6.2 per cent for the week. Gross earnings for the fourth week of August of seventy roads increase 9.71 per cent. For the month ninety-two roads increased 4.37 per cent. The market as a whole proved that it was not at the mercy of the bears and we believe that stocks bought on a decline like yesterday will prove a good investment.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, September 10.—The underlying conditions in the commercial world are entirely too strong to permit any sustained bear campaign, and today's market shows every indication of a renewal of the bullish feeling. Railroad earnings for the week continue to increase and the commercial agencies report happy conditions all along the line. The strength today has been in the specialty list, Tobacco being the bulwark, but the general railroad list has shown conservative advances, and the week closes with values well sustained, all things considered. The heavy decrease in reserves was expected and had very little effect upon sentiment. We look for better prices next week.

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, September 10.—The London market for Americans came firm today, and despite the relatively firm opening here in sympathy it was evident that the bears were waiting for an opportunity to pounce upon the market again. Their chief factor was the report that the bank statement would show a heavy reduction in reserves. A report was circulated that seventeen banks, which do the most business with the interior and would show a loss of $14,490,000 through withdrawals of currency during the week. If this is confirmed, the bears argued, it would represent the largest decrease in reserves for any corresponding week on record. The bulls worked hard, but apparently they could find nothing of sufficient significance to offset the depressing influence left by the recent action of the St. Paul directors in declaring but 2½ per cent. Traders generally want lower prices. The public has the stocks and the establishment of a lower level seems imminent. No stronger argument can be produced than the fact that St. Paul has been put on a regular 5 per cent basis, whereas the previous dividend was 4 per cent regular and ½ per cent extra. Consequently, the St. Paul dividend has been practically lifted from a 4 to a 5 per cent basis, and if the market declines in the face of such arguments it is very unambiguous that lower prices are desired. St. Paul's earnings for the first week of September showed a very handsome increase compared with those of the corresponding week last year.

OPENING WAS HIGHER

Better Prices for Americans in London the Main Cause.

RISE THERE MANIPULATED

Met Here by Heavy Offerings Forced by the Calling of Loans—Tobacco Was Strong.

Official closing qoutations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 51-16c.
Liverpool—Demand fair; middling 39-32d.
New York—Quiet; middling 5 13-16c.
New Orleans—Firm; middling 5 5-16c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 5 3-16c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 5 7-16c.
Norfolk—Nominal; middling 5⅝c.
Mobile—Easy; middling 5 3-16c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 5 3-16c.
Augusta—Firm; middling 5½c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 5c.
Houston—Quiet; middling 5 7-16c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Saturday's Close.	Friday's Close.
September	5 51	5 53	5 51	5 52-53	5 51-52
October	5 55	5 58	5 51	5 53	5 53-54
November	5 57	5 61	5 55	5 58-59	5 56-57
December	5 60	5 65	5 58	5 62-63	5 60-61
January	5 64	5 70	5 62	5 66-67	5 63-64
February	5 68	5 72	5 66	5 69-70	5 67-68
March	5 72	5 78	5 70	5 73-74	5 71
April	5 76	5 76	5 76	5 77-78	5 75-76
May	5 78	5 79	5 77	5 80-81	5 78-79
June	......	......	......	......	......
July	......	......	......	......	......
August	......	......	......	......	......

Closed steady.

New York, September 10.—(By Associated Press.)—The cotton market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 2 points lower and ruled feverish and irregular during the first hour, the crowd entertaining conflicting ideas as to the showing the government report would make. Trading was spasmodic and chiefly of a local character. English news about met expectations, but weather reports were of bullish average indicating continued rains in the eastern portion of the belt and the information of an extremely cold wave in the northwest. Few outside orders put in an appearance throughout the day's short session. Promptly at 11 o'clock the government crop report was received by telegraph from Washington. It showed an aggregate average crop condition of 97.8 per cent, against 91.2 on August 1st, and predictions of 83 to 84 were made by the crowd. This news sent shorts to cover with a rush and pricesjumped up 4 to 6 points with trading active. Near the close realizing and a burst of bear selling caused a break of several points, and at the close the market was barely steady with the net gain reduced to a matter of 1 to 2 points. Trading was active up to the last moment and about evenly divided between the local and foreign elements. Sales 400 bales for exports. Port receipts estimated for the day at 14,000 bales, against 5,472 last week and 23,539 last year. Port receipts estimated for the week 70,000, against 54,079 last week and 176,114 last year. At Memphis 254, against 58 bales last year, and at Houston 10,577, against 19,516 last year.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCKS	
	1898	1897	1898	1897	1898	1897
Saturday	15710	35539	7535	200	194357	158001
Monday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	15710	35539	7535	200	..	......

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

August	......	February	5 39
September	5 18	March	5 44
October	5 21	April	5 48
November	5 25	May	5 51
December	5 30	June	...
January	5 35	July	...

Closed steady.

Southern Exchange Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, September 10.—The feature of the cotton market was the government report that showed 79.8 condition, against 91.2 last month and 7.84 this month last year. Liverpool showed a decline of ½ to 1 point from yesterday, with spots unchanged at 3 9-32d; sales 8,000; market quiet. The New York market opened at 1 point advance over yesterday's close and continued its upward course ,adding 6 points more to its credit. Weather summary for week—too much rain in portions Atlantic states resulting in damage to crop. Further injury from rust, rot, worms, etc., claimed in Alabama and to a limited extent in Mississippi. Other sections, as a rule, favorable. Picking quite general and making good progress. Total visible supply now 1,579,000; last year 1,018,000; 1896 1,494,000, 1895 2,254,000. The market closed steady.

Atlanta Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, September 10.—Steadiness ruled at the opening of the cotton market, with quotations unchanged to 2 points lower. There was a period of feverishness and irregularity, the crowd entertaining conflicting ideas as to the showing the government crop report would make. Trading was spasmodic and chiefly of a local character. English news about met expectations, but weather reports were of a bullish average, indicating continued rains in the eastern portion of the cotton belt and the formation of an extremely cold wave in the northwest. Comparatively few outside orders put in an appearance throughout the day's short session. The bulls were nervous on account of the heavier movement at the ports and interior points than called for in the early estimates. The government crop report was wired from Washington. It showed a general average crop condition of 79.8 per cent as compared with 91.2 August 1st, and predictions of 83 to 84 by the crowds. This news set the shorts to covering with a rush and prices jumped up from 4 to 6 points, with trading unusually active.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, September 10.—Liverpool was unchanged, they like ourselves awaiting the government report. Our opening was dull with the first call showing no improvement, but after the publication of the bureau report the trading was brisk and prices quickly rallied 5@6 points. The report of 79.8 shows a decrease of 11.4 per cent since August 1st, and a comparison with other years of 78.3 in 1897, 64.2 in 1896, and a mean September 1st average of 79.4 for the past ten years. The movement is not equaling expectations, and if the Mexican weavils still continue to cooperate with the boll worms and heavy rains we shall see cotton advanced to respectable prices.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, September 10.—At the close of the market it would appear that the bureau report had fallen flat as a factor upon which to found a bull movement. However, we have yet to hear from the European spinners, whose views of a large crop may be modified by the suggestion if not by the statements of the deterioration of the crop. Liverpool regarded the report as absurd because of the decrease shown in Texas as compared with the decline in the Atlantic states, where damage was admitted by all, and sent selling orders that caused the weakness at the close. Nor did the south send the buying orders which should have followed such a poor showing of the crop as 79.8 when a bumper crop is looked for by the spinners. The demand came from Wall street houses, who have been bulling the market for a year, rather than from distributed demands representing a thorough belief in the reduction of the yield as compared with the estimates that may come later, but so far it has not been in evidence during the period covered by the report when the damage occurred.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, September 10.—The week has shown a transition in the character of operations in the dry goods market. During the sultry heat of the early part of the week, and influenced by the occurrence of a holiday the market was languid. Since Thursday there has been a noticeable improvement in the temper of both buyers and sellers. The former are more liberal in their operations and the latter display more in vim in the prosecution of business. At the close, print cloths are quoted on a basis of 2 1-16c for extra sixty-four squares, with everything later than spot delivery hard to obtain. Odd goods are also very firm, 88½-inch sixty-four squares, 515 being quoted at 2 13-16c. Woolen and worsted goods have been very quiet during the week. Sellers have grown very pessimistic of the situation.

Government Cotton Report.

Washington, September 10.—The returns for cotton to the statistician of the department of agriculture indicate an average condition of 79.8 on September 1st as compared with 91.2 on August 1st, a decline of 11 points during the month.

The average condition on September 1, 1897, was 78.3, on September 1, 1896, 64.2, and the mean of the September averages for the last ten years is 79.4.

The decline during August by states was as follows: North Carolina, 6 points; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 11; Alabama, 15; Mississippi, 10; Louisiana, 14; Texas, 16; Arkansas, 4; Tennessee, 2; Oklahoma, 8.

In the Indian Territory there was slight improvement.

Complaints of excessive rainfall, resulting in shedding and other unfavorable conditions, are general east of the Mississippi river, while the boll worm and Mexican weevil have been very destructive in Texas.

The average condition in the different states is as follows: Virginia, 91 North Carolina, 84; South Carolina, 81; Georgia 80; Florida, 73, Alabama, 80; Mississippi, 78; Louisiana, 76; Texas, 79 Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 95; Missouri, 94; Oklahoma, 90; Indian Territory, 90.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, September 10, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand fair with prices in buyers' favor; middling uplands 3 9-32, sales 8,000 bales; American 7,300; speculation and export 500; receipts 4,000; American 800.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close.	
September	3 11-64	3 10½	Buyers
September and October	3 09-64	3 08½	Sellers
October and November	3 07-64	3 07	"
November and December	3 06-64	3 06½	Buyers
December and January	3 06-64	3 06½	"
January and February	......	3 07	"
February and March	3 07-64	3 08	"
March and April	3 08-64	3 08	Sellers
April and May	3 09-64	3 09½	"
May and June	3 10-64	3 11	Sellers

Futures closed quiet.

New York, September 10.—Cotton quiet; sales 513 bales; middling uplands 5 13-16; gulf 6; net receipts none; gross 918; stock 47,085.

New Orleans, September 10.—Cotton firm; sales 550; middling 5 5-16; receipts 2,580; stock 55,617.

Galveston, September 10.—Cotton firm; middling 5 5-16; sales 1,162; receipts 7,446; stock 46,126.

Mobile, September 10.—Cotton easy; middling 5 3-16; sales 100; receipts 844; stock 6,795.

Savannah, September 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 3-16; sales 379; receipts 3,206; stock 17,121.

Charleston, September 10.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅛; sales 40; receipts 338; stock 5,497.

Wilmington, September 10.—Cotton dull; middling 5¼; receipts 398; stock 7,126.

Norfolk, September 10.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅝; sales 71; receipts 146; stock 3,524.

Baltimore, September 10.—Cotton nominal; middling 6; stock 2,818.

Boston, September 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 13-16; receipts 880.

Philadelphia, September 10.—Cotton firm; middling 6 1-16; stock 2,666.

Memphis, September 10.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼; sales 400; receipts 254; stock 4,688.

Augusta, September 10.—Cotton firm; middling 5½; sales 712; receipts 767; stock 3,306.

Houston, September 10.—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16; sales 196; receipts 10,577; stock 11,343.

St. Louis, September 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 5⅞; receipts 246; stock 24,470.

McCullough Bros.' Fruit and Produce Letter.

Atlanta, September 10.—The past week's business has shown considerable increase in the line of fruits and produce. The weather being some cooler and the fall season opening up is the cause of the active demand for this class of goods.

California fruit is playing quite an active part on the Atlanta market, and all arrivals are being sold readily at fancy prices.

The receipts of Missouri peaches have been some lighter for the past week, consequently prices are higher with a better demand.

Apples are selling slow, which can be attributed to the stock being so inferior in quality.

Lemons have advanced rapidly at importation points, and the price being asked there to the jobbers is equal to or more than the price being asked in Atlanta to the retail trade. There is but little stock on the Atlanta market, and we are looking for a very bare market within the next few days.

The watermelon season is over, the last receipts on this market having been closed out the early part of this week.

Irish potatoes are only in fair demand at quoted prices, receipts being so heavy that the market is badly overstocked. This is being caused by parties purchasing potatoes with no idea of accepting them on arrival, wich throws them on the market to be sold for the best obtainable price.

Cabbage are plentiful, and are selling well.

Receipts of onions have been equal to the demand, although there has been no surplus on the market.

Sweet potatoes are coming in in a local way, and the demand is such as to take all receipts immediately on arrival.

Poultry is in good demand at prices quoted. Large fries and hens are especially in big demand. All receipts for the past six or eight days having met with ready sale at good prices.

Eggs are on a standstill, there being very little change in either direction, with the market well supplied.

Honey is in good demand at prices quoted.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, September 10.—Notwithstanding Liverpool cables were strong and advanced ¾d, our prices were unable to withstand the terrible weather reports, and the enormous northwest receipts expected for the next ten days. Another unsettling feature was the government crop report, which will be issued today after the market closes, and as a most favorable report is anticipated, lower prices seem inevitable. The Michigan official estimate of over 34,000,000 bushels, reported before the opening, prevented even a semblance of strength.

Corn closely followed the decline in wheat augmented by reports of seasonable weather in the corn belt.

Provisions are dull and neglected with little prospects of much activity before September 20th after all danger from yellow fever has passed, when we expect higher prices for both pork and ribs.

Puts 60½, calls 61⅝.

Groceries.

Atlanta, September 10—Roasted coffee $11 30, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5⅛c; New Orleans white 5⅛; do yellow 5⅜c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6¼@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls $2.25, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 8c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.65; L. W. $1.15.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, September 10—Eggs 15@16. Butter, western creamery 20@22½c; fancy Tennessee 15@16c; choice 8c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 18@20c; small 15@17½c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½c; Pekinz 22½@25c. Irish potatoes per bushel 60@70c. Sweet potatoes, new crop, 75@80c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 8@9c. Onions, new crop, 80@c$1.00 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, September 10—Apples, new crop $2.75@3.00. Lemons, choice $4 50@5.00; fancy $5.50@6.00. Oranges, California seedling $3 00@3.25; navel none. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25 bunch; culls 85@90c. Figs, 8@9c, owingto quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6¼@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 10c; pecans, 4@5c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 8@10c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Provisions.

Atlanta, September 10—Clear rib boxed sides 5¾c; clear sides 5⅞; ice-cured bellies 7¼c. Sugar-cured hams 9½@11c; California 7¾c; breakfast bacon 12@14c. Lard, best quality 6c; second quality 5¾c; compound 5¼.

St. Louis, September 10—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $8.50. Lard lower; prime steam $4.75; choice $4.80. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.50@5.62½; extra short clear $6.25; ribs $6.25; shorts 6.37½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $5.00; extra short clear $5.62½; ribs $5.62½; shorts $5.75.

Chicago, September 10—Pork $8.50@8.55. Lard $4.87½@4.90. Short rib sides, loose, $5.10@5.35. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.50@4.75; short clear sides, boxed $5.30@5.60.

New York, September 10—Lard quiet; western steam $5.20; September 5.20; refined steady. Pork dull; family $11.50@12.00.

Cincinnati, September 10—Lard easy at $4.75. Bulk meats easy at $5.10. Bacon easy at $6.10.

TRADING SPASMODIC

Crowd Entertained Conflicting Ideas as to Showing of Government Report.

WEATHER NEWS WAS BULLISH

Report Was of Bullish Nature and Shorts Covered with a Rush and Prices Advanced.

Chicago, September 10.—Big northwestern receipts proved too much for the bulls in wheat today and prices went down. September closed 1c lower, and December decline ⅝@1c. Corn lost ⅜c. Oats are ¼@⅜c lower. Pork and lard left off 2½c lower each and ribs gained 2½@5.

An easier feeling at the start was caused by the heavy receipts of wheat in the northwest. A break of 1½c a bushel in the price of cash wheat at Duluth, which became known here about half an hour after the opening, converted the easier opening tone into one of positive weakness. Liverpool was firm at ¾d advance for September and ⅝d for December. Chicago received 192 cars, against 270 expected. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 1,129 as compared with 759 the year before. The aggregate of receipts at primary western markets was 1,254,000 bushels, compared with 1,261,000 bushels a year ago. Atlantic port exports for the day were equal in wheat and flour to 425,000 bushels. About the time the news of the 1½c break was received from Duluth a recess of the board here was takn to view the procession of returning Chicago volunteers. The fluctuations of December wheat from opening time of adjournment were: Opening trades ⅛c lower to ⅛c higher, at from 61⅞ to 62@62⅛c, from that gradually down to 61⅝s, and then rapidly to 61c, recovering to 61¼c by the time for temporay suspension of business. After the recess there was half an hour's brisk trading, but weakness wa the prevailing feature of the session, and December closed with sellers at 61@61⅛c up at 63⅞@64c, rose to 64⅛c, then dropped to 62⅞c at the close.

The corn states had no frost last night, and the pit crowd was generally bearish. Traders were disposed to sell on a declining market, and with few buyers to take the offerings prices were graually forced down. December opened ⅛@¼c down to 30½@30⅝c, declined to 30⅛c an closed at 30⅜c.

Oats were weak in sympathy with the other grains. May began unchanged to ⅛c down at 22c, and declined to 21¾@21⅞c.

Provisions opened weak on a dull trade, but good buying of lard by prominent packer brought about a general improvement in prices later on. The declines in the end were small in pork and lard, while ribs gained a trifle. December pork opened 7½c lower at $8.50, and advanced to $8.55, the closing price. December lard began unchanged at $4.90, off to $4.87½, firmed up to $4.95, then reacted to $4.92½ sellers at the close. October ribs started 2½@5c lower at $5.17½, and improved to $5.25, the closing price.

Estimated receipts for Monday are: Wheat, 240 cars; corn, 600 cars; oats, 325 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
September	64	64⅛	62⅞	62⅞
December	62⅛	62⅛	61	61⅛
May	64¼	64¼	63⅛	63¼
Corn, No. 2—				
September	30⅛	30½	30⅛	30⅜
December	30⅞	31⅛	30⅛	30⅝
May	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32⅝
Oats, No. 2—				
September	20	20	20	20
December	20	20	19⅞	19
May	22	22	21⅞	21⅞
Mess pork, per barrel—				
October	8.42½	8.47½	8.42½	8.42½
December	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55
January	......	......	......	9.30
Lard, per 100 pounds—				
October	4.87½	4.87½	4.82½	4.85
December	4.90	4.95	4.90	4.92½
January	4.97½	5.02½	4.95	5.00
Short ribs, per 100 pounds—				
September	......	......	......	5.25
January	4.72½	4.77½	4.72½	4.77½

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	12 100	6,800
Wheat, bushels	120,800	225,400
Corn, bushels	344,100	286,300
Oats, bushels	537,900	302,000
Rye, bushels	14,200	......
Barley, bushels	105,500	85,800

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Chicago, September 10.—Receipts at Chicago were under the estimate today, and this, taken in connection with the strength abroad as reflected through the cables from Liverpool, held the market steady for awhile. The arrivals here amounted to 192 carloads, of which only 5 were up to contract quality. Shortly after the opening, trade began to lessen, everyone being out on the street, awaiting the arrival of the First Illinois regiment. Finally the pit became almost deserted, and it was decided to take a recess until the soldiers had passed. When business was resumed, however, sentiment among traders had undergone a decided change. The enormous receipts in the northwest—1,195 cars, as compared with 759 for the corresponding day last year—caused a break of almost 2c at Minneapolis. This was too much for the bulls to work against, and the bears began to sell. Through a complication of influences the decline was checked but not until the bulls felt pretty sick. Beerbohm estimated the world's shipments for the week at 5,000,000 bushels.

Easier cables and disappointment in regard to the extent of the frost area weakened corn.

Oats ruled lower in sympathy with other declines.

Lower prices for hogs and general realizing sales by pit traders and liberal lard sales by commission houses caused a cession in provisions early. Later moderate buying by packers gave the market a little support, and prices firmed up a trifle.

Government Grain Report.

Washington, September 10.—The September report of the statistician of the department of agriculture shows the following average conditions on September 1st:

Corn 84.1, wheat 86.7, oats 79.0, barley 79.2, rye 89.4, buckwheat 88.8, potatoes 77.7.

The decline in the average condition of corn during August was 2.9 points and the condition on the first instant was 4.8 points higher than on September 1, 1897, 6.9 points lower than on September 1, 1896, and eight-tenths of 1 point higher than the mean of the September averages of the last ten years. There was a marked decline during August in several of the principal corn-producing states, the decline amounting to 10 points in Iowa, 9 points in Kansas and 23 points in Nebraska. On the other hand, twenty-one states with an average annual production of nearly one thousand million bushels show a more or less improved condition, compared with August 1st. There was an improvement of 3 points in Ohio, 9 in Indiana, 8 in Illinois and 3 in Missouri.

The condition of wheat at 86.7 is 1 point higher than on September 1, 1897, 12.1 points higher than on September 1, 1896, and 5.1 points above the mean of the September average of the last ten years. In accordance with its practice, the department has not yet made any quantitative estimate of the wheat crop and will not do so until it completes its revision of the wheat average, which will show some increase over the preliminary figures.

The average condition of oats was 79.0, against 84.6 on September 1, 1897, 74.0 on September 1, 1896, and September average of the last ten years of 80.8.

The average condition of barley was 79.2, as compared with 86.4 on September 1, 1897, 83 1 on September 1, 1896, and a September average of the last ten years of 84.8.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.
Snap beans, 75c to $1 per crate.
Tomatoes, $1 to $1.25.
New Irish potatoes, $2.25 to $2.50.
Squashes, 50c to 75c per crate.
Watermelons, $40 to $90 per car
Peaches, $1.25 to $1.50.
Limes, 50c to 75c per 100.
Pears, $2 to $2.25 per barrel.
California fruit:
Bartlett pears, $2.75 to $3.
Gross plums, $1 75 to $2.
Assorted peaches, $1.25 to $1.50.
Assorted grapes, $2 to $2.25.

Foreign Finances.

London, September 10.—Consols for the month 110 1-16; do. account 110. Illinois Central 115¾; Atchinson 14; Louisville and Nashville 59⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 28d per ounce.

Money ¼@½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and 3 months bills 1 11-16d.

Gold—Buenos Ayres today 163.30.

Paris, September 10.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 27½ centimes for the account.

Berlin, September 10.—Weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany: Cash in hand decreased 12,500,000 marks; treasury notes decreased 20,000 marks; other securities decreased 13,380,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 900,000 marks.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, Sestember 10—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent $4.25; straight 3.75; fancy 3.60; extra family 3.00; flour mixed with corn meal, noregular quotations. Corn, white 48c; mixed 45. Oats, white 37c; mixed 35c. Texas rust proof 37½c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 75c. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 73c; small sacks 75c. Shorts 90 Stock meal 75c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white $1.00; lady $1.15@1.25. Grits $2.70.

New York September 10—Flour dull but steady. Wheat, spot steady; No. 2 red 70; options closed ⅛@1c lower; No. 2 red September 68; December 66¾. Corn, spot quiet; No. 2 35¾; options closed ⅛c lower; September 34½; December 35. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2 25; options closed ⅛c lower; September 23¾.

St. Louis, September 10—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; No. 2 red in elevator 68 asked; track nominal; September 64⅝ asked; December 68¾ bid. Corn easy; No. 2 cash 29¼; Septebmer 28¾ bid; December 28⅜@28⅞. Oats higher; No. 2 cash in elevator 20⅜; track 22½; September 21⅛; December 20½.

Chicago, September 10—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 62@63; No. 3 spring wheat 59@62; No. 2 red 65. No. 2 corn 30⅛@30¼; No. 2 yellow 31@31⅛. No. 2 oats 20⅛; No. 2 white 24; No. 3 white f o b 23. No. 2 rye 44½@45.

Cincinnati, September 10—Flour dull and easy. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 64. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 31. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 22¼.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, September 10—Turpentine firm at 28; sales 343 casks; receipts 949. Rosin firm; sales 1,340 bbls; receipts 3,733; A. B. C. D $1.00; E $1.05; F $1.15; G $1.30 H $1.40; I $1.40; K $1.45; M $1.50; N $1.75; windowglass $1.90; waterwhite $2.35.

Charleston, September 10—Turpentine firm at 27; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A. B. C $5; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; windowglass $1.60; water white $1.70.

Wilmington, September 10—Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine firm at 27½@27¾. Tar strong at $1.20. Crude turpentine firm at $1.10@1.40.

FINANCIAL.

READJUSTMENT OF VALUES ASSURES RISING PRICES.

Stocks are advancing because the public and representative financial interests at home and abroad are buying them for investment, and the demand will continue far in excess of the supply for the reason that stocks are worth more money than formerly, and the money with which to buy them is abundant.

Dividends which until recently were unthought of are now strong probabilities or actual facts, and the traffic, trade and crop reports give assurance that the conditions which have made them possible are permanent. The railroads will this year receive an enormous west-bound tonnage resulting from the recently regained prosperity of the agricultural sections, of which they did not have the benefit last year. The business of the country has improved with strides that have left prices much below the level actual values have attained and the market must advance correspondingly.

THIS IS THE TIME TO "GO WITH THE TIDE" AND SHARE IN THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY ACCORDING TO YOUR MEANS BY OWNING A LARGE OR SMALL PORTION OF RAILROAD OR INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES. REACTIONS ARE THE BUYERS' OPPORTUNITIES, AND SHOULD BE QUICKLY TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF.

The best argument in favor of purchasing wheat is its very low price, now selling one dollar less per bushel than the highest price this year.

Our Security Manual is invaluable to Investors and Operators especially at this time, and we are pleased to present it free upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will participate most extensively in the further advance in prices.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS

Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission 1-16.

Determining the financial responsibility of the firm with which you deal is as important as selecting the right stocks.

New York, Boston and Philadelphia National Bank references furnished.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

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Philadelphia, 402 Walnut St.
Boston, 85 State St.

BRANCH OFFICE, 1132 Broadway, N. Y.,
PRIVATE WIRES.

A MARKET LETTER ISSUED DAILY AND SENT FREE ON REQUEST.

HOW TO KEEP IN STEP WITH THE MANIPULATORS

of Stock Exchange values. A method of operating which enables investors to obtain the long movements in all active commodities created by the pools and cliques which control prices. This book is indispensable to your success. Mailed free.

FINANCIAL INDICATOR CO.,
31 State St., Boston.

SAFE SPECULATIVE INVESTMENTS

giving the profit of speculation with the safety of investments, any amount. 20 years results show average of 2.0 per cent. yearly. Information free. Address Investors Trust, 1221 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

NORTH AMERICAN GRAIN AND STOCK EXCHANGE,
(Incorporated.)
147 and 149 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Buy or sell on margins for future delivery. Grain, Provisions, Stocks, Bonds and Cotton. Capital $50,000. Bank references on request.

9-4, Sun, Tues, Thurs

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE

Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

Paine, Murphy & Co
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)

Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

1-8 STOCKS | PHONE 1642 | 1-16 GRAIN,

ATLANTA COTTON, STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE
205-206-207 Gould Building.

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited,

W. H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALEARS IN
Investment Securities.
NO. 3 EAST ALABAMA ST.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect August 21st.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†18	Jacksonville	4 15 am	†18	Chattanooga	4 [illegible]
*8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	†16	Brunswick	5 [illegible]
†75	Washington	5 10 am	†16	Columbus, Ga	5 [illegible]
26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	†35	Birmingham	5 [illegible]
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	17	Chattanooga	7 50 am
†13	Fort Valley	10 20 am	12	Richmond	7 [illegible]
19	Macon	10 40 am	18	Macon	8 [illegible]
17	Columbus	10 40 am	23	Camp Hobson	9 [illegible]
†8	Birmingham	11 30 am	20	Norcross	11 [illegible]
†10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	†38	Washington	12 [illegible]
19	Norcross	2 20 pm	19	Chattanooga	4 [illegible]
†37	Washington	3 55 pm	†37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
†24	Camp Hobson	6 05 pm	†10	Macon	4 20 pm
†15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	†10	Columbus	4 20 pm
†11	Richmond	9 30 pm	†22	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
17	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Mt. Airy	4 [illegible]
27	Columbus, Ga	9 45 pm	†25	Tallapoosa	6 [illegible]
†36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	†36	Washington	11 [illegible]
†14	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	†14	Jacksonville	11 [illegible]

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	†102	Hapeville	7 [illegible]
*3	Savannah	7 35 am	*2	Savannah	7 [illegible]
†103	Hapeville	8 05 am	†104	Hapeville	11 [illegible]
†105	Hapeville	9 45 am	†108	Jonesboro	12 [illegible]
*11	Macon	11 20 am	†110	Hapeville	2 [illegible]
†109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	†112	Hapeville	4 [illegible]
†111	Hapeville	3 05 pm	*12	Macon	4 [illegible]
†113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	†114	Jonesboro	6 [illegible]
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	7 [illegible]
	SUNDAY TRAINS.			SUNDAY TRAINS.	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 [illegible]
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 [illegible]

Trains marked * Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Nashville	7 30 am	†2	Nashville	8 [illegible]
†73	Marietta	8 00 am	†70	Chattanooga	4 [illegible]
†1	Chattanooga	10 35 am	†72	Marietta	5 [illegible]
†1	Nashville	7 20 pm	†4	Nashville	8 [illegible]

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†38	Montgomery	11 40 am	†35	Montgomery	5 [illegible]
†34	Selma	7 00 pm	†33	Montgomery	1 [illegible]
†36	Selma	11 50 pm	†37	Selma	4 [illegible]
12	College Park	6 50 am	11	College Park	5 [illegible]
14	Newnan	10 00 am	13	College Park	8 [illegible]
16	College Park	12 00 m	15	Palmetto	11 [illegible]
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	11 [illegible]
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	3 [illegible]
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 [illegible]
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 [illegible]
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 [illegible]
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 [illegible]
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†3	Augusta	5 00 am	†2	Augusta	7 30 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	8 00 am
	Covington	7 45 am	†28	Augusta	3 10 pm
†1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
†27	Augusta	8 20 pm	†4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
†41	Norfolk	5 20 am	†402	Washington	12 [illegible]
†403	Washington	2 50 pm	†38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
‡Knoxville	7 30 am	‡Knoxville	8 30 pm
‡Murphy	7 30 pm	‡Murphy	8 15 am

‡Daily.

"THE HIAWASSEE ROUTE."

Only Through Sleeping Car Line Between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Beginning June 19th, the ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, in connection with the Western and Atlantic railway, will establish a through line of sleepers between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Trains will leave Atlanta from union depot at 8:30 p. m. and arrive in Knoxville at 7 a. m. Good connections made at Knoxville for all points north, including Tate Springs and other summer resorts.

Tickets on sale and diagram at Western and Atlantic city ticket office, No. 1 North Pryor street; also at union depot.

J. E. W. FIELDS,
G. P. A., Marietta, Ga.
J. H. McWILLIAMS,
T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective August 21st, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. [illegible] Ex Su
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 30 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 43 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm	....	11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	....	....	11 30 am	8 40 pm
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	6 10 pm	....
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm	....	....	....
Ar. Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 45 pm	....
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm	....	....
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm	....	....
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am	....	....
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am	....	....
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	....	....
Lv. Danville	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	....
Ar. Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	....
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm	....	....	....
Ar. Norfolk	7 50 am	....	....	....

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	11 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 35 am	7 10 pm	2 05 am
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm	....	....	7 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm	....	....	8 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm	....	....	9 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	4 20 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar. Rome	6 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Dalton	7 22 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm
Ar. Memphis	....	....	7 40 am
Ar. Cincinnati	7 30 pm	....	7 30 am
Ar. Knoxville	11 55 am	....	1 10 am
Ar. Louisville	....	....	7 50 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	3 10 pm	....

No 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 45 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	....
Lv Birmingham	....	11 50 am	....
Ar Greenville	....	10 55 pm	....
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 08 pm	....
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	....
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	....
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm	....	....
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm	....	....
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am	....	....
Lv Atlanta	....	....	4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley	....	....	8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 13 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

A Positive Cure for Every Form of Female Diseases

Dr. Abendroth's Pastilles [the Great German remedy] has gained a National reputation on their own merits only. They are a cure that cures, and are never advertised except to introduce them into new territory. Cut out this notice and send it to me, and receive absolutely free of cost, a month's treatment. It will make you a Well Woman, and you will be a living, walking advertisement, wtorth more to me in your neighborhood than columns of newspaper advertising, or any amount of money you could pay me.

DR. F. ABENDROTH, Indianapolis, Ind.

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BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

MARBURY TALKS ON ATLANTA CLIMATE

Weather Man Says Gate City Has Best Climate in Country.

FACTS AND FIGURES PROVE IT

Easterners Have Been Sweltering, Atlantians Have Been Comfortable.

NEVER HAS BEEN WARMER THAN 92 DEGREES

Atlanta's Elevation and Location Make Her One of the Most Desirable Residence Sections in World.

Marbury, the local weather man, says Atlanta has the finest climate of any city in the country.

"I HAVE LIVED IN NEARLY EVERY section of the country and taking it the year round, I like the climate of Atlanta better than that of any other city in the United States."

This is the verdict of Chief of United States Weather Bureau Marbury.

Mr. Marbury not only knows from his personal experience about the climate of the different sections, but he has the records of every station in the country to back him up in his statement about Atlanta. During the month of August just passed, while the rest of the cities in the United States were sweltering in the heat, Atlanta was having weather that was not at all unpleasant.

During August the average temperature was just 77, and the highest temperature recorded was 92. As compared to the other cities in the north and west this record will show that not all the hot weather in the country is in the south. But this year was no exception and the records for the past twenty years will show that Atlanta has one of the coolest and most evenly balanced summer temperatures. The highest temperature that we have ever had in Atlanta is 96, and only three times in twenty years has the mercury climbed that high.

The records as printed by the weather department for last year show some very interesting figures. Take for example some of the northern and western cities. In Indianapolis the average temperature last August was 73, and the highest temperature recorded was 97, or one degree higher than it has ever been in Atlanta. In Columbus, O., the average temperature for the same month was 71 and the highest 96. In July the mercury on one day climbed up to 102. The average temperature for last August was 74.2.

Springfield, Ill., shows for last August an average temperature of 75 and the highest 99, and so the figures will go all through the list of cities. The sudden changes that the northern cities experience we do not have, and we consequently have a healthier climate.

When the mercury registers 90 in Atlanta and the same in Chicago, it does not mean that Atlanta is as hot as Chicago by any means. The humidity of the atmosphere and the height above the sea level, while they do not effect the thermometer, they do have a decided effect upon human beings. As for the winter climate of Atlanta, while we do not have a climate warm enough to be enervating, we do not have the extreme cold experienced by cities north of us. Once only in the past twenty years, has the mercury gone below zero, and that was in 1886, when it went 2 degrees below. The records are on file in all the weather bereaus in the country and any one may have access to them.

A. FUGAZZI & CO.

The Great Commission House of the South Atlantic States.

California fruit sold in Georgia by A. Fugazzi & Company:

Four years ago, four cars.

Last year, twenty cars.

Outlook for present year, forty cars.

This is the record of the firm of A. Fugazzi & Company, the enterprising wholesale commission merchants, on Broad street, in this city

This record speaks for itself. It shows that Atlanta is fast becoming the distributing point for the south Atlantic states, as this fruit is sold by Fugazzi & Co. to the trade throughout the country. This house should receive a large patronage, because it merits it. Having every facility for manipulating the business, they handle the fruit and for that matter all other goods, promptly and with the greatest ease.

Yesterday one of the managers, in speaking about the outlook for the business said:

"We already feel the pressure of good times. Our business is increasing every week. In the handling of California fruit I would say our trade is almost without precedent. Four years ago we experienced difficulty in disposing of one car. Last year we sold twenty cars and the indications are that we will handle this season double this amount. We sell this fruit direct to the trade. It is the finest in the world and every box is carefully repacked before it is shipped. To be sure we handle all kinds of fruits and produce, doing the very best we can for our customers. The shippers throughout the country may have the assurances that we will promptly and honestly attend to the business entrusted to us."

A great firm, is that of A. Fugazzi &Co.

COMPLIMENTING DR. PAYNE.

Tribute of a Canadian Paper to the Work of State Chemist Payne.

The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal pays a high compliment to Dr. George F. Payne, Georgia's state chemist, for the work he has done toward securing proper recognition of United States naval pharmacists. It credits him more than anybody else with the success of the measure signed in June last by President McKinley, conferring on members of the profession serving on board warships the title of pharmacists of the navy, with the rank of warrant officers. It concludes as follows:



"The magnitude of the task undertaken can be appreciated when it is known that the movement received strenuous opposition from the naval medical staff. If pharmacy had more George F. Paynes within its ranks it would speedily occupy the position in the community to which its importance renders it entitled."

The movement began at a meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association four years ago, Dr. Payne having introduced the resolution, and been appointed chairman of the committee to push it. Dr. Payne has devoted much of his time during the last four years to it, having employed a special stenographer, and working upon it every night at his residence so as not to interfere with his official duties as state chemist.

The regulations in the service have just been issued, and they show that the pharmacists who are warrant officers will draw a salary of from $1,200 to $1,800 a year, according to length of service. The second grade will be that of hospital steward, with the old salary of apothecary, which is $60 a month. The hospital apprentice—first class, will be given $30 a month, and the hospital apprentice—second class, will be given $20 per month. When it is considered that they are also allowed a certain sum to provide clothes and rations, it will be seen that this branch of the medical staff has not only been given a definite legal status, but a rank and salary that are in much better keeping with the medical requirements which the service demands. In warfare more men die from diseases than wounds—hence a first-class pharmaceutical service is very important, and hereafter there will be more native born educated Americans who will be willing to fill the positions of pharmacists in the navy. At present even the United States medical supply depots are not managed by pharmacists but by surgeons. These important pharmaceutical positions should be filled by commissioned pharmacists who are familiar with the drug business, rather than by commissioned surgeons, who have been educated for other work altogether.

The following Georgia committee have assisted Dr. Payne in the work in this state—aiding in every way in their power in the good cause: First district, E. J. Keiffer, Savannah; second district, Robert L. Bruce, Bainbridge; third district, W. F. Mimms, Americus; fourth district, J. L. Lovvorn, Bowden; fifth district, George F. Payne, Atlanta, chairman; sixth district, J. W. Manghum, Griffin; seventh district, Thomas Johnson, Adairsville; eighth district, W. H. Huffaker, Madison; ninth district, M. C. Brown, Gainesville; tenth district, George Crouch, Augusta; eleventh district, B. J. Smith, Waycross.

There is scarcely a pharmacist in the state who has not aided in some way in bringing about the desired legislation. To Dr. Payne, however, belongs the credit of organizing the work in such a way that it could be brought to a successful issue.



Andrew J. Kiser, of Atlanta, is the last representative of the male members of this well known Georgia family—a name which is indissolubly connected with the development of Atlanta. He is a nephew of the late M. C. Kiser, of Atlanta, who was one of Atlanta's most active and enterprising business men. He is a native of Cobb county, was a cadet at the Georgia Military institute, but enlisted in 1862 in the confederate service, entering the First regiment and surrendering with it in May, '65. He returned home to find his father's home and business in ruins as the result of Sherman's memorable march through Georgia. He is one of the leading members of the First Baptist church of this city and is active in Masonic and Knights of Honor circles. He is in every way a worthy exemplar of the family name.

HOME STUDY OF OPTICS.

Our correspondence system of teaching optics will make you a thorough, practical and scientific optician if you become a student. If you are a dealer in eye-glasses, without a special knowledge of optics, this correspondence course will enable you to largely increase your business. For terms, address Kellam & Moore's College of Optics (incorporated), Atlanta.

Professor Van Riper, Americus.

Americus, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—Professor D. W. Van Riper, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of Americus, died this morning, after a short illness, though in feeble health a long while. The deceased was a native of New Jersey, but for a half-century had resided in Georgia. Previous to removal to Americus twenty years ago he lived in Houston county and also in Columbus, where he was widely known. The funeral will occur tomorrow morning, the Masonic lodges and Confederate Veterans' Association attending.

NEW MAIL DEVICE IS GIVEN A TRIAL

Is Designated To Catch and Deliver Mail Sacks at Same Time.

TEST AN INTERESTING ONE

Exhibition Given by Inventors Yesterday Near Howell's Station.

WITNESSED BY MAIL SERVICE OFFICIALS

Trials Considered Successful and the Inventors Say That Device Will Do All Claimed for It.

Railroad officials test a new device for handling mail bags and find it to be a success.

A TRIAL EXHIBITION OF A NEW patent mail crane for use on mail cars was given yesterday afternoon in the railway yards of the Seaboard Air-Line near Howell's station. The crane is the joint invention of Messrs. T. F. Maguire and R. E. Glover, employees of the Seaboard at Portsmouth, and it differs from other cranes now in use by the railway mail service, in that it is designed to catch and deliver mail sacks at the same time.

The cranes being used at present only catch the mail sacks intended for stations where trains do not stop. The taking on and throwing off of mail matter at stations has long been a serious problem with the railway mail system and a number of inventions have been patented for the purpose of filling this want, but up to date none have been made that are perfect.

The different devices now in use necessitate the work of a clerk on the train, whose duty is to stand at the door and catch the sacks with a movable bar arrangement as they are suspended on a crane at the side of the tracks. It frequently happens that the clerks are injured while operating the device.

The crane given a trial yesterday was invented for the purpose of doing away with danger to the one operating it, and also for the purpose of lessening the chances of the sacks being lost or damaged while being exchanged.

Officials Witnessed Exhibition.

A party of railway and mail service officials witnessed the exhibition, and while some faults were to be found with the invention, it was considered a very clever device. The party consisted of L. M. Terrell, superintendent of the railway mail service; E. P. King, assistant superintendent; C. E. Shore, chief clerk; J. A. White, chief clerk; E. T. Hayman, postal clerk of Bartow, Fla.; W. A. Vaughan, superintendent of the Southern; J. W. Brown, postal clerk; C. V. Fleming, of the Seaboard, and several others.

When the party reached Howell's station a mail car, which had been provided with the new device, was attached to an engine and several trials were given the invention. The device consists of an iron rod which is attached to the floor of the mail car and works on a rod provided with a spring at the bottom for the purpose of assisting the clerk in lifting the arrangement without trouble after the sacks have been caught. When not in operation the bar stands upright near the middle of the car and is provided at the end with a V-shaped piece of iron which stands out from the side of the shaft.

Near the bottom of the V is a spring, which, after the sack has been caught, does not permit its slipping off the bar. On the back of the V-shaped attachment is a steel clamp and the sack intended to be dropped at the station is attached to a large iron ring which fits into this clamp. At the side of the track is a crane similar in many respects to the one in the car, only that the attachment which catches the sack from the moving train revolves half way on the upright bar and thus lessens the shock when the sack is caught.

During the exhibition a sack was fastened to one of the rings and suspended from the bar attached to the car, which was passed down to the floor, its end projecting about fourteen inches from the side of the car. The other bag was fastened in a like manner to another ring and attached to the upright bar at the side of the track. The train was then backed up the road for about a quarter of a mile and everything being in readiness, the engineer opened the throttle and the train dashed down the track at a speed of about twenty-five miles an hour.

A successful exchange of sacks was made and the trial exhibition was considered an interesting one. The inventors say that while there are a number of changes to be made in the device, that it will do all that is claimed for it.

UNTIL OCTOBER 1ST.

The Wigwam Hotel To Remain Open Until That Time.

While many other summer resorts are closing up for the lack of business the season at the famous Wigwam hotel, at Indian Spring, has been so prosperous, and the indications for further business so good, that it has been determined by Proprietor T. C. Parker to keep the hotel open until the 1st of October. A pleasant party of guests still remain at the Wigwam, and others are constantly arriving, so that those who have had no opportunity thus far in the summer to visit the Spring, and who desire to go now, may be assured of pleasant company.

On October 1st Manager C. E. Hooper, who has made such a splendid success of the Brown house, at Macon, and this summer of the Wigwam hotel, goes to Albany, where the firm of Philpot & Hooper will conduct "The New Albany," which has been thoroughly repaired, over-hauled and refurnished for their occupancy. The same careful, courteous management and straight business dealings that have characterized Mr. Hooper's management of the Brown house and the Wigwam insure for him a complete success in his new hotel at Albany.

Among the recent arrivals at the Wigwam are Mr. Charles D. Kline, of Savannah; Mrs. L. C. Cornwell, Marshallville; J. E. Bivins, Americus; L. Ottensoser, Atlanta; Henry Franklin, Atlanta; Mrs. E. A. Buck, Douglas.

KELLAM & MOORE

Handle all the latest novelties in optical goods, such as bicycle spectacles, celluloid eye-shields, etc., etc. Salesroom 40 Marietta street.

Hebrew New Year

Cards—an elegant and well-assorted line at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

American Cotton Receipts.

Americus, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—Cotton receipts of Americus for the season passed the three thousand mark today, though far short of receipts the same date last year. Continued rains this week have stopped picking almost entirely and farmers are distressed over the prospect of a short crop and poor prices.

Gospel Meeting Today.

A gospel temperance meeting will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock at Good Templars' hall, 72½ North Broad street, and the public is cordially invited to attend. The meeting will be in charge of Progress lodge and it is expected that all the Templars in the city will attend in a body.

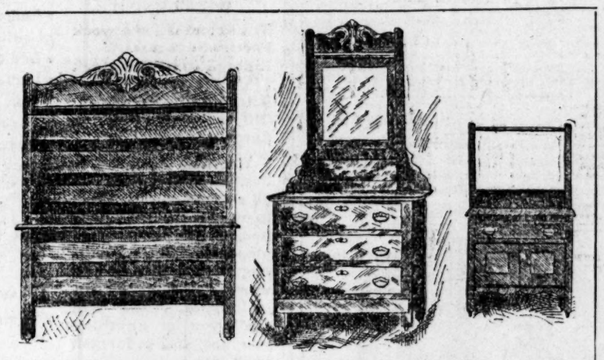
1865 **Rhodes, Snook & Haverty Furniture Co.** 1898

WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY

THE P. H. SNOOK & AUSTIN FURNITURE CO

THE OLDEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN ATLANTA

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th.



This Solid Oak, French Plate, Bevel Glass Suit, Only **$8.99**, Worth $15.

Grand Opening of Fine, Up-to-Date

Grand Rapids

Bedroom Suits,
Dining Room Suits,
Parlor Suits,
Hall Suits!

Every article sold in our Establishment is subject to exchange by the buyer if not satisfactory in every particular. . . .

Carpets, Mattings and Draperies.

The handsomest, most elaborate and cheapest aggregation of real, fine and artistic Furniture ever shown in Atlanta. Every article is absolutely new and fresh. Many odd and quaint Antique pieces that cannot be shown elsewhere in the South.

Two most cogent reasons, with many others, why you should figure with us before placing your order elsewhere. We represent the very best of Grand Rapids production. . . . .

Our Aim Will be to Please Our Customers in Price, Quality and Terms.

Every article sold by our Establishment is guaranteed, and subject to exchange if not satisfactory in every particular.

This rule was nailed to our masthead over 25 years ago, and is still in force. It has smoothed many rough places to inexperienced buyers.

Ours is the place where you can buy artistic designs in Carpets, Draperies and Furniture on Liberal Terms and at Reasonable Prices. . . .

Next Week, Beginning Tomorrow, Will Be Chamber Suit Week.

Over 300 elegant Suits, in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Bird's Eye Maple and Quartered Oak, ranging from $8.99 up to $500. See this magnificent display of Bedroom Suits from all the celebrated Grand Rapids factories. Our $25, $35, $40, $50 and $60 Suits are worth much more, but our rooms are crowded, and more coming.

Our $8.99 Solid Oak Suit, with French Bevel Glass, Speaks for Itself.

Hundreds of elegant novelties in Mahogany, Bird's Eye Maple and other ornamental works; Fancy and Library Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Chiffoniers, Dress Tables, Buffets, Hall Seats and Fancy Pieces.

Elegant Mahogany and Oak Dining Room Suits Complete.

Leather Couches, Easy Chairs, 3, 4 and 5-piece Parlor Suits, Book Cases, Hat Racks, Fancy Desks, with 100 beautiful Roll Top, Flat Top and Standing Desks, with Tables and Chairs to match.

We want One Thousand Out-of-Town Buyers, with whom we will make Special Delivered Prices. Write for Catalogue and Prices.

Our Carpet Department is filled with choice patterns of the latest and best designs. Large size Rugs of the cheapest and best grades. Choice patterns in Linoleums. Exquisite Lace Curtains, both in design and texture. No old stock or damaged goods. See this Department.

$15 Oak Chamber Suits only $ 8.99, with French Bevel Glass.
$20 Oak Chamber Suits only $12.50, with French Bevel Glass.
$25 Oak Chamber Suits only $15.00, with French Bevel Glass.
$40 Oak Chamber Suits only $27.50, with French Bevel Glass.

Everything else in proportion. Don't buy an article in our line before getting our terms and prices.

OLD STAND

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE CO

SHOE TALK BY

SMITH & HIGGINS.

-50c-

School Shoes, the best made, warranted absolutely solid leather, sizes 5 to 8—

At 50c

-75c-

School Shoes, the best made, warranted absolutely solid leather, sizes 8 to 12—

At 75c

-$1.00-

School Shoes, the best made, warranted absolutely solid leather, sizes 12 to 2—

At $1.00

-$1.00-

Boys' and Youths' Shoes, the best made, absolutely solid leather, at $1.00 and $1.25, sizes 1½ to 3½—

At $1.00-$1.25

$1.25—Ladies' and Misses' genuine Dongola, patent tips, lace or button, heel or spring heel Shoes, worth $2.00, at $1.25.

Ladies' genuine Vici Kid Shoes in all the late toes, lace or button, spring heel or heel, worth $3.00. They go at quick sale at $1.98

$1.25—The best Men's Shoe on earth for $1.25.

75c—Boys' School Suits from 75c up.

THE LARGEST SHOE RETAILERS SOUTH.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE

246, 248, 250 PETERS STREET.

Take Walker street car.

If You Can't Sleep the cause is pretty sure to be in the stomach. If that important organ is out of order, the nerves will be too, and disordered nerues keep you awake. Sound, refreshing, invigorating sleep is sure to follow the taking of . .

It cures nervousness and dyspepsia in men and women.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

LADIES Relief at Last

DR. MARTEL'S

French Female Pills

Safe. Always reliable. Ask your druggist for them. Insist on having the Genuine. Put up only in metal boxes with the French Flag on top in Blue, White and Red, or send to FRENCH DRUG CO., No. 307 & 309 Pearl St., New York, N. Y., for Dr. Martel's Book, "HELIEF FOR WOMEN," containing full particulars and testimonials—sealed letter by return mail free. Mention this paper.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Office 509 Temple Court.
Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.
Telephone 332.

SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES

Relieves Kidney & Bladder troubles at once. Cures in 48 Hours all URINARY DISCHARGES

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

Beware of useless counterfeits.

Let's Take Your Measure Now

Men who come here receive an education on dress. We teach the lay mind the difference between amateurish tailoring and the work that is rightly entitled to be called "Custom Tailoring." We illustrate it in every garment we make

Suits "to Order" from $12.50 to $50
Trousers "to Order" from $4 to $15

Many exclusive patterns to choose from. You've heard about the early bird. All garments kept in repair and pressed free for 12 months.

There is a satisfaction in asking men to look at our showing of nobby Hats and Neckwear for Fall and Winter 1898-99.

EISEMAN & WEIL,

MEN'S OUTFITTERS,

3 WHITEHALL ST.

New Lots Boys' Fall Suits.

The choicest and fullest showing of natty Clothes for Boys. Boys at school and Boys who are working. The makers have surpassed every former effort. We were swift and successful in selecting the handsomest and dressiest effects. You'll be delighted with materials, braiding, shaping, sewing and pricings. Cheviots, Cassimeres, Worsteds, Homespuns and Tweeds are the leading fabrics. There is elegance, sturdiness and economy for every occasion. Your money commands tremendous value.

Boys' Furnishing Goods.

Just a hint. Hats, Caps, Shirt Waists, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Suspenders—everything to help the appearance and add to the personal comfort of youngsters. Saturday's sales were greater than we thought possible. Shows the trend of popular trading.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company

38 Whitehall Street.

LIQUOR LAW IS DECLARED VALID

Judge Newman Decided City Can Regulate Liquor Traffic.

GAVE DECISION YESTERDAY

The Petition of the Jacobs' Pharmacy Company Was Denied.

WHISKY NOT TO BE SOLD IN DRUG STORES

Many Atlanta Druggists Are Affected by the Court Decision Handed Down Yesterday Morning.

Judge Newman says druggists must obey new ordinance prohibiting sale of liquor in connection with other goods.

THE ORDINANCE ADOPTED BY THE general council several months ago declaring that liquors must not be sold by pharmacists in connection with drug business, was declared valid by Judge W. T. Newman yesterday morning in a decision handed down in the case of the Jacobs Pharmacy Company vs. the city of Atlanta.

The decision of Judge Newman dissolves the restraining order granted to prevent the city from enforcing the new ordinance during the trial of the case, and denies the injunction prayed for by the plaintiff. Judge Newman gives as one of his reasons for dissolving the restraining order the opinion that the city of Atlanta has a right to regulate the sale of liquors for the good of the community, and he adds that the law must be liberally construed in order to aid the city officers in the fulfillment of their duty.

This means that the ordinance recently adopted by council will be enforced, and that in the future all drug stores desiring to sell intoxicants must have a separate place of business for conducting the sale. This practically settles the fight on the ordinance, as it is not thought that the Jacobs Pharmacy Company will carry the case to the circuit court of appeals in New Orleans, presided over by Judge Pardee.

The Jacobs' company was represented in the case by its attorneys, Messrs. King & Spalding, and the side of the city was pleaded by the city attorneys, Judge Pendleton and Judge Anderson. The case has attracted a good deal of attention and the outcome will cause considerable comment among the drug men of the city.

Nearly all of them have been selling intoxicants in the past and many of them have built up a large trade. It is probable that several drug stores will discontinue the sale of liquors, but others will conduct separate places of business for this class of goods.

The ordinance which caused the petition for an injunction was passed by council several months ago. It declares that drug men must not sell intoxicants in connection with their drug business, except in cases where it is used in a prescription. The ordinance caused considerable comment by the drug men at the time, and they confidently believed when the Jacobs Pharmacy Company applied for an injunction, that the courts would declare the ordinance illegal.

ATLANTA BOY DIES IN CAMP.

Corporal C. A. Isom, of Battery A, Died of Fever at Camp Northen Yesterday.

Corporal C. A. Isom, of battery A, died of typhoid fever yesterday afternoon at Griffin, where he was placed in the hospital Friday morning, having been taken from the camp of the battery.

Corporal Isom was greatly admired by all the men of the battery, and was considered one of the best officers in the command. He was an Atlanta boy and resided with his family on Peachtree street.

He was well known in Atlanta and the announcement of his death will cause great regret among his many friends in the city.

First Sergeant J. B. Waddell, of battery A, who arrived with the greater part of the men of the command Friday night from Griffin, desires that all the men of the battery in Atlanta meet this morning at the corner of Broad and Marietta streets, for the purpose of making arrangements for the reception of the remains of their comrade when they arrive in the city.

Postmasters May Run for Office.

Washington, September 10.—Several inquiries have been received at the postoffice department as to whether a postmaster may be a candidate for office and retain his position. Mr. Heath, assistant postmaster general, has replied that there is nothing to prevent this being done, but that postmasters must exercise discretion and not use their positions for political purposes.

Illinois Troops Reach Home.

Chicago, September 10.—The First Illinois infantry, Colonel Henry L. Turner commanding, arrived home today. There were 924 officers and men on the four sections of the train. Of that number 216 sick men on the first section needed ambulance attention and hospital care.

Blanche Roosevelt Dead.

New York, September 10.—A private cablegram received here today from London announces the death of the Marchesa d'Alligri, singer and author, best known by her professional name, Blanche Roosevelt. Her patronomic was Tucker and she was a native of Chicago.

AMATEUR CAMERA CLUB IS FORMED

Local Enthusiasts Effected an Organization Last Week.

THE CLUB HAS MANY MEMBERS

The Object Is To Promote Amateur Photography in Atlanta.

TWO MEETINGS TO BE HELD EVERY MONTH

The Club Will Have Rooms and Will Engage Prominent Photographers To Give Lectures.

The Atlanta Amateur Camera Club, organized for the propagation of photography in this city.

The amateur photographers of Atlanta have organized a club among the gentlemen of the city having a penchant for photography. The organization was effected last Wednesday night, a meeting having been called for that purpose, and a large number of the more prominent amateurs in the city were present.

The organization is known as the Atlanta Amateur Camera Club, and it is announced that it will within a short time be one of the most important organizations of its kind in the south. Many applicants have asked to be admitted to membership, and when the next meeting is held their names will go before the club for consideration.

The club makes only two points on applicants: They must be bona fide amateurs and must be of good reputation. The object for which the club was formed is to promote good photography among amateurs and to keep up interest in the work. As soon as the membership list of the club has grown enough to warrant such action, clubrooms will be obtained.

These quarters will consist of reception rooms, an amusement room, dark rooms and other places necessary in such a place. At the meeting held last Wednesday night it was decided to hold a second meeting in the office of Dr. T. H. Huzza, but so many names have been since added to the membership roll that it is probable another and larger place will have to be obtained.

Meetings will be held on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of every month. At these sessions views will be exchanged and examined. Criticisms will be made and remedies for defects suggested. Members will also tell of their experiences while taking photographs, thus sharing with others the benefit of their labors.

Men who are connected with camera companies and manufacturers of sensitive papers will be invited to address the club, giving tests of their various articles, and lectures will be given for the benefit of the club members by well-known amateur photographers. This will give the club members many valuable points, in addition to making them acquainted with men who have made a success of their efforts.

After the club is on a firm footing application will be made for membership in the International Lantern Slide Company, which is one of the largest amateur photographic concerns in the world. It has members in every country, who send to the central office every month pictures taken in their localities. The best of these are selected and lantern slides made of them. The slides are then sent to clubs holding membership and they are placed on exhibition.

The officers of the Atlanta Amateur Camera Club, elected last Wednesday night, are as follows: President, Charles A. Healey; vice president, Dr. T. H. Huzza; secretary, Albyn H. Haynes; treasurer, S. H. Bennett. The office of the secretary is No. 411 Norcross building, and those having business with the club or desiring to join are requested to address him there.

Messrs. W. C. Warner, W. C. Belknap, J. R. Glenn, J. B. McCleery and Thomas P. Hinman were chosen directors. All officers were elected for one year.

The members of the club expect to have their organization both instruct and entertain them, and great interest is manifested even at the present time.

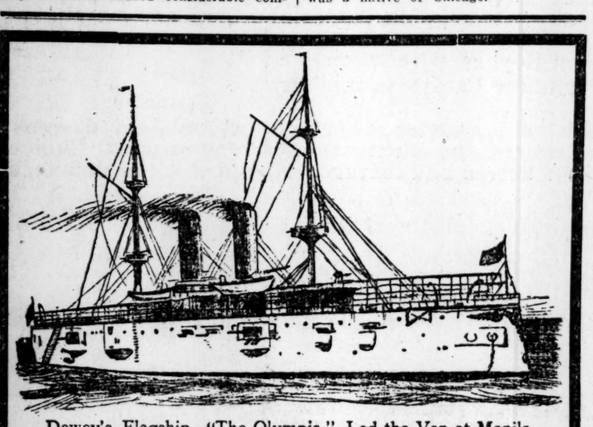


CHARLES A. HEALEY. ALBYN H. HAYNES.

SUES ON TWO NOTES.—Mrs. James A. Abbott filed suit in the city court yesterday against Thomas E. Walker on two notes, one for $2,000 dated February 2, 1894, and another for $5,000, on which $2,000 has been paid, dated February 13, 1894.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES
—IN—
Cut Glass and Sterling Silver
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Watches, Clocks, Diamonds.
Every thing in the Jewelers' Art at
STILSON'S.
Reliable goods, fair dealing and bottom prices

GRANT HOTEL...
86½ WHITEHALL STREET
Best family hotel in Atlanta. Conveniently located, cool, well ventilated rooms, first-class table with extra prompt service; only 3 blocks from depot. Transients accommodated at reasonable rates. Special rates for week or month. Mrs. A. B. Walker, M'g'r.



Dewey's Flagship, "The Olympia," Led the Van at Manila.

IN ATLANTA
"The Olympia Tea Co."
113 Whitehall Street,
Telephone 336,
Leads All Others in Quality of Goods and Cheapness of Price.

COFFEE
You will be assured of this by trying our Mocha and Java Blend at 25c
Or our Arabian Mocha and Mandalin Java at 40c

TEA
Everyone who has tried them drinks the famous CURTIS TEAS, put up in full weight 1-2 pound and 1-4 pound lead packages.

Caravano No. 1 . . . $1.00 per lb. | Regal No. 1 . . . $1.00 per lb.
Caravano No. 2 . . . 60c " " | Regal No. 2 . . . 60c " "

With each pound we give a genuine Wm. Rogers' 12-ounce TRIPLE-PLATE SILVER SPOON.

Pure Spices! Pure Sugars! Pure Extracts!
All Are Invited to Call and TEST Our Goods
E. E. G. ROBERTS, Manager.

Not necessary to wait. Our Easy Payment Plan is popular with all classes.

Even though you have the money to pay all cash, it will be more convenient to set aside 50c or $1 for weekly payments. You'll never miss it.

HOW FAR WILL A DOLLAR GO?

....WE FURNISH....
Bed Rooms $1.00 a week
Parlors $1.00 a week
Dining Rooms $1 a week
Libraries $1.00 a week
Kitchens $1.00 a week
Offices $1.00 a week
Carpets $1.00 a week

You will never know how far your dollars will go until you bring them to us. We furnish your homes on Easy Payments. Small Cash payment down, balance on weekly or monthly installments. We will credit you for anything you may need to furnish your home.

Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Co.

62 PEACHTREE ST.

There is a Satisfaction To you in knowing that you can place full reliance in what you read in our advertisements—a pleasure in finding here just what is advertised—prices and terms just as represented. It is a source of greatest pride to us to do business this way—stating facts—showing you from day to day that we are selling goods cheaper and offering better terms than others.

A FEW OF OUR SPECIAL OFFERINGS THIS WEEK WILL BE:

1 Ladies' Dressing Table, White Maple, fancy shape French Mirror, $7.50 cut from $15
1 Ladies' Dressing Table, Mahogany finish, oval shape French Mirror, $7.50 cut from $15.50
1 Ladies' Dressing Table, White Enamel decorated, French Mirror, $12.50 cut from $27.50
1 Ladies' Dressing Table, Oak quarter sawed, Triplicate Fr. Mirror, $13.50 cut from $30
2 Full Turkish Parlor Chairs, $10.00 each, marked down from $25.00
3 piece Mahogany finished Parlor Suits, Satin Damask coverings, $15 cut from $30
3 piece Curly Birch Parlor Suits, $20.00 marked down from..... $42.50
Fancy Upholstered Parlor or Reception Room Chairs, $2, $3, $4 and $5 each, just half price
Full Size White Enameled Steel Beds with Brass Trimmings ..... $3.00 each

EXTRA: Best All-Wool Ingrain Carpets 50c per yd.
Made, Laid and Lined.

We've been told that Atlanta people don't read "ads." Send us a copy of this "ad" and we'll register your name for our Fall Souvenir. 'Twill be out in October.

Don't Forget Our Name and Number,

Rhodes-Haverty Furniture Co.,

62 PEACHTREE, 61 NORTH BROAD STREETS.

(We have no Branch Store in this City. We have 25 Branches Outside of Atlanta.)

You can furnish your Home at once. Our Easy Payment Plan makes it feasible.

You need a new carpet, a new parlor set, a bedroom set, a handsome sideboard, fine lace curtains, a stove or furniture of any kind.

We have the largest stock in the city to select from and will make it possible for you to have it all at once at terms you won't regret.

Our Easy Payment Plan enables you to enjoy the use of articles that you would otherwise do without.

Art Squares 50c a week
Rugs 50c a week
Lace Curtains 50c a week
Clocks 50c a week
Fancy Rockers 50c week

We carry everything to furnish a house complete.

Rich and poor alike buy from us on our Easy Payment Plan. 'Tis growing popular every day.

We make terms to suit the people. See us about it right away.

DROPSY CURED
With all its complications. A valuable discovery Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.
H. H. GREEN'S SONS, ATLANTA, GA.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

SEE
DELKIN'S
FINE
DIAMONDS
10 PEACHTREE ST.,
ATLANTA

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

10-room house, W. Peachtree st.	$32 50
11-room house, Crew street..	35 00
11-room house, Jackson street..	40 00
10-room house, Druid Circle..	35 00
13-room house, Central Place..	35 00
11-room house, Whitehall street..	35 00
10-room house Capitol avenue..	30 00
9-room house, Peachtree street..	37 50
9-room house, E. Cain street..	20 00
8-room house, 13th street..	21 00
8-room house, Spring street..	22 50
8-room house, Piedmont avenue..	31 50
7-room house, Gartrell street..	17 00
8-room house, Yonge street..	15 00
7-room house, Mangum street..	15 00
7-room house, Loyd street..	17 00
6-room house, Luckie street..	16 00
6-room house, Bass street..	18 00
6-room house, Ponce de Leon ave..	15 00
6-room house, Formwalt st. (Sept. 19)	25 00

327 ACRES MORGAN CO.

Fronts Railroad within 4 Miles of Thriving Town.

Two hundred acres in cultivation, 65 acres of fine creek bottom. The bottom land will produce 40 bushels of corn per acre this year. Has 6-room, two-story frame dwelling, four tenant houses, large barn, etc. Can sell for $10 per acre; one-fourth cash, balance to suit. Your opportunity to get a big bargain T. H. SAPPINGTON, of C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO., 8 E. Wall.

OPIUM HABIT.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT cured at home, $3-$10. American Medical Dispensary, 552 Decatur st., Atlanta, Ga.
8-21-12t sun

OPIUM, morphine, whiskey. If interested in the cure of these habits write for my book on these diseases, mailed free. B. M. Woolley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
7-31 4t sun

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One of the largest and best farms in east Alabama; can be bought for $7,500, worth $12,000. What better investment do you want? Address box H, Selma, Ala.
9-4-2t sun

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE and immediate delivery, large stock of boilers and engines of all styles and sizes; also saw mills, grist mills, gins, cotton presses, etc., at satisfactory prices. Avery & McMillan, 51 and 53 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.

MATRIMONIAL.

WEALTHY American widower, $150,000 and lucrative business; no incumbrances or kindred, will appreciate gracious, sensible wife. "Savoy," 135 East 65th St., New York.

UNENCUMBERED wealthy American widow, no kindred and lonely, $80,000, will make home happy with kind husband. "Lonely," 135 East 65th St., New York.

MARRIAGEABLE persons by the thousand find their ideal through our introductions. If you are lonely, test it; you are not expected to marry until suited. Description of the following sent sealed for stamp: maiden 25, worth $20,000; southern widow 28, $10,000; widow 52, $75,000; gentleman 51, $500,000; widower 39, $300,000; widower 45, $75,000. Wellman, 304 West 27th street, New York.

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To exchange small iron safe for large one and pay difference. Address Manufacturer, care Constitution.

TO EXCHANGE—Dwelling, good location, "tenanted;" will take part payment in upright piano of standard make. P. O. Box 619.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: Very much has been gained for peace and good will among the nations when the ruler of a country so strong for warfare speaks so frank for peace.

FOR SALE—Carriages, Horses, Etc.

IF YOU ARE looking for novelties and bargains in open and top buggies, surreys, traps, victorias, phaetons, spring wagons, drays and farm wagons, remember we have the largest and most complete and up-to-date stock in the city. White Hickory Wagon Mfg. Co.

THE FAMOUS Studebaker Wagons, low wheels and high wheels, all sizes, very near cost mark. D. Morgan, 20 West Mitchell street.

ALL HIGH-GRADE pleasure vehicles at Weltzell Carriage Co., 93 N. Pryor st.

FOR SALE—A nice lady's phaeton buggy; has been used but a short time; good as new; will sell it or exchange it for mule. B. H. D., 39 Marietta street.

MILBURN WAGONS, all sizes for farmers and contractors; come and see our prices. D. Morgan, 20 West Mitchell street.

SAVE MONEY—Buy your carriages and buggies direct from the factory. We can furnish anything in the line. Carriage, phaeton, top or open buggy, trap, surrey, cabriolet, road or spring wagon at a saving of from 25 to 30 per cent. Write Southern Carriage and Wagon Co., box 1, Atlanta, Ga. Send for catalogue. Henry L. Atwater, manager.

FOR SALE—A good mule, wagon and harness; for sale very cheap. Apply to 236 Luckie street.

50 SETS Carriage and Buggy Harness and lot riding saddles at low-mark prices until closed out. D. Morgan, 20 W. Mitchell street.

ONE DELIVERY wagon, 1 farm wagon, 1 top buggy, 4 sets harness, 3 side-saddles, all second-hand, must go at once. D. Morgan, 20 West Mitchell street.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE cheap!
4 Extension Top Carriages.
1 Canopy Top Surry.
5 Pony Phaetons.
3 Victorias.
1 Spring Wagon.
1 Bread Wagon.
These vehicles are second-hand but in good oreder at
JOHN M. SMITH'S, 122 Auburn ave.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—For a lady in private home, close in or toward West End. No questions asked. R. J., Constitution.

WANTED—For self, wife and daughter, 2 connecting rooms, with board, within 6 blocks P. O., north side; applicants furnish their own mattresses, bedding and towels. Price must not exceed $50. Address Allan, care Constitution.

A LADY desiring to spend the winter in Atlanta wishes to secure apartments and board with a refined family; accommodations required for lady, two children and nurse; children six months and three years old; two rooms and bathroom required. Address, stating price, Mrs. Austin W. Warr, Lewiston, Mon. 9 10 sat sun

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, at all prices, either cash or on long time. These machines are in perfect condition, bright as a new dollar, and work like new. Write us what kind of machine you like and about the price you wish to pay, and we will send you samples of work accordingly. Ask for catalogue of the Franklin No. 7 Visible writing, lasting alignment, speed, superior paper feed, etc. Price $75. Agents wanted. Send your repair work to headquarters. Southern Typewriter Headquarters, 41½ Peachtree st., 'Phone 760.

WE HAVE FOR SALE on easy terms Smith Premier, Remington, Yost, Caligraph and Hammond typewriters, all in good repair and guaranteed. Telephone 241, or call on Fielder & Mower, No. 6 Wall st. 9-7-2t wed sun

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neo-styles, mimeographs and all kinds of second-hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street.
7-10-6m

Gate City Engraving Co., Constitution Building, Atlanta, Ga.

LET US GIVE you our prices on your cuts, original designs, half-tones, color work. Reproductions on any class of work you may need. We will give you satisfaction, do it quick and do it reasonable. Call and see us or write for what you want.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—An unimproved business lot, "excellent location" for a dwelling, in good neighborhood, "unincumbered." Box 619.

Gavan Book Co., 2 Whitehall Street.

WE STILL HAVE PLENTY of second-hand school books for all grades and schools. We continue to buy all kinds of school books. Ship us what you have. Model Works bought and sold. Sold gold fountain pen by mail. $1.

WANTED—Occupants.

CONGENIAL couple to occupy second floor; one of the most desirable locations in city; rent reasonable; references exchanged. Paul, care Constitution.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGY, Horoscope, prospects and 3 questions answered for 20c and stamped envelope. Give birthday. Astrology taught. Prof. Myers, 134 E. 25th st., New York.
9—11—3t—sun

PERSONAL.

WE DO ILLUSTRATING of any description. Half-tones, zinc etchings, original or reproductions. We employ only the best artists, and promise promptness and satisfaction on all jobs entrusted to us. Call on or address Gate City Engraving Co., Constitution building.

LADIES—Use Dr. Weber's Uterine Cones; a specific for diseases of women; antiseptic, unirritating, harmless; a local home treatment, curing leucorrhoea, inflammation, ulcers, prolapsus, menstrual disorders and all forms of female weakness; price $1; small size (18 days' treatment) 25 cents. Literature free. Weber Medical Co., 78 State street, Chicago, Ill.

COME OUT and get nice barbecue dinner today at the Main, 10 Walton street; also Tuesdays and Thursdays.

PERSONAL—A young man, semi-invalid, wants to know a young lady of refinement and education; my financial standing will bear the scrutiny of any lady of true worth; object, pleasure and innocent amusement. Address Johnnie, care Constitution.

EVERYBODY INVITED to the Atlanta Dental Parlors this week. Special prices and more gold and silver than we need. J. D. Lanier, D.D.S., Proprietor.

MARRY—Denver Corresponding Club members worth $100,000; new plan, private list 2c; sent sealed. Box 1600, Denver, Col.

MONEY MAKES MONEY—Yes, and makes it easy and quick without any trouble if you buy stock in the Atlanta Safe Investment, Loan and Saving Company now being organized by D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 T. Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga. Write him for prospectus. 12 per cent guaranteed. It is a sure thing.

FREE—Illustrated, copyrighted, 40-page book on clairvoyancy and personal magnetism. Send stamps to Prof. J. G. Leonard, 147 Warren ave., Station D, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS men, can save 50 per cent on your printing; samples sent free. Address Star office, 20 Peters street, Atlanta.

PALMISTRY—Marie Percy reads your life history from hands. 418 East Fair. 10 to 12 m., 2:30 to 6 p. m.

MEN TO send for list of nude art pictures; spicy books. Bazaar Co., Cincinnati.

FOR RUBBER articles of any nature address Dr. Bradd, 31 East Third street, Cincinnati, O.

SWEET WATER Park Hotel, Lithia Springs, is now open for the fall and winter season. 8-28-tf

ASTHMA, hay fever, colds and catarrh are promptly relieved by my new asthma cure; try it. For sale by druggists generally. J. C. Peck. sun wed 2m

RUPTURE cured, no knife used; painless treatment; satisfaction guaranteed; advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street.
8-12 sun

LADIES, my monthly regulator cannot fail. Box free. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

PILES and fistula treated; no knife used; no pain; no detention, no cure, no pay. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street.

VARICOCELE and stricutre treated; permanently cured; satisfaction guaranteed, advice free. Dr. Tucker, 16 North Broad street.
7-17-13t-sun

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PICTURE BUSTS made from any photograph, 1 25c, 3 50c. McDonnell gallery, 83½ Whitehall street.

GO TO THE Union Dental Parlors, 56 Whitehall street, over Rich Bros., if you need a fine set of teeth.

DR. AND MRS. VON WEBER, ladies' physicians; skillful, confidential treatment; female complaints; 18 years' experience; board. Address 41½ Peachtree st., room 10.

NOTICE—We will move Monday, September 12th, to 9 South Broad street; our 'phone number will be 528; would be glad to have our friends and customers call and see us. Sincerely yours, Elder Bros.

CANDIDATE'S cards and tickets printed 50 cents per 1,000 at Star office, 20 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

FIELDER & MOWER have the only factory equipped typewriter repair shop in the south. They rebuild, clean and repair all makes of typewriters; all work is guaranteed. Telephone 241, and we will make you an estimate on repairing your old typewriter. 9-7-2t wed sun

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE or exchange for city property, a No. 1 barroom; established 15 years. Address Bar, care Constitution office.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best; safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c. stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
7-10 sun tues thur

MEDICAL—Chiropody-Kidney-King cures all diseases of bladder, gravel, Bright's disease. You will find permanent cure for females, whites, ovaries and womb trouble. Also removes at once scrofula, warts, bunions, corns, moles, warts. Office and residence 173 Luckie, Mrs. M., Atlanta, Ga.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS
51 Whitehall Street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WIDE awake druggist, listen! The choicest corner drug store stand in the city at cost. Clean, bright, new store, new stock, nice fixtures, soda water, cigars and tobacco business. Situation most pleasing, business $25 per day and growing fast. To sell is to buy. A sure winner. Change of residence cause of sale. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange.

WANTED—A good furnished, paying hotel in Georgia or southern territory, by hotel man of experience and references. Address Hotel Man, care Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. 9-7-2t wed sun

$100 INVESTED in progressive speculation. Investments averaged $78 profit monthly. Dale & Co., 15 W. 28th st., New York.
9-4-2t sun

DALE'S investments are the most profitable and conservative plan of progressive speculation; $78 profit averaged monthly on $100, same percentage on larger and smaller amounts. Proof positive before investing. Dale & Co., 15 W. 28th St., New York. 9-11 3t sun

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—Will sell my entire stock of millinery and dry goods on terms easy; if interested, address Box 6, Forsyth, Ga.

WANTED—Capable man with $1,000 to carry stock of goods and manage branch of Chicago house; $125 per month and all expenses; also extra percentage; permanent position, with good future prospects. Address James Barton, 112 Dearborn st., Chicago.

OWING to the recent "shut-down" in Atlanta by railroads, we need capital to open office and depot further west, where can reship; this will naturally increase territory and our volume of business; investigation requested from parties having cash business: wholesale flour, grain, etc., established ten years. Address L. P. S. T., care Constitution.

WANTED—A partner, with $1,000 cash, in one of the best winter and summer hotels in the south; will bear closest investigation and is a money maker. Address W. C., care Constitution.

$36.25 OUR WEEKLY AVERAGE for the past two years on an investment of $25. Has never been equaled. We gladly give all desired information. Grannan & Co., Cincinnati, O.

$500—Partner; good business making money.
$250—Grocery; splendid location; cheap rent.
$1,000—Partner; rare chance active man.
$500—Partner; light manufacturing business.
$800—New house exchange for grocery.
4 good cigar stores; big bargains.
Good paying boarding house; must sell.
To buy or sell any business, see Business Exchange, 209 Norcross building.

FOR SALE—Photo gallery, doing good business; experience not necessary, as present competent help will remain if desired. Address Photographer, care Constitution.

RACKET STORE for sale—I offer my entire stock of goods for cash. Address Racket Store, Cuthbert, Ga.

WANTED—An interest or partnership in an established wholesale business in Atlanta, by a good business man, with cash or ten thousand dollars capital; reference. A. D. Adair. 9-11-2t

OLD ESTABLISHED hotel in flourishing town of of 30,000 population; 18 sleeping rooms; large dining room; feed 100 to 150 daily; central; rent $30; completely furnished; will sell lease, good will, etc., very cheap; inspection solicited immediately. Address No. 10, Constitution.

$10 REALIZES about $2 profit weekly; $100 makes $25 weekly; this is our average earning for past year; send for circular. Barrett Bros. & Co., 78 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

$234 AVERAGED each week last 6 years by placing $10; dividends paid weekly; can withdraw any time; chance of a lifetime. Cooper Co., Covington, Ky.

$100.00 LAST year averaged per week $88.39 profits; our methods most valuable ever offered; full and prompt advice free. Write promptly Dickinson & Co., 115 East Sixth st., Cincinnati, O.

$36.25—OUR Weekly Average for the past two years on an investment of $25 has never been equaled; we gladly give all desired information. Grannan & Co., 236 E. Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.

"NOTHING Succeeds Like Success," this: Invested by my "Safe Method" in grain or stocks, will pay $1,000 profit within 30 days; references furnished; write for particulars. Richard Oliver, Banker and Broker, Chicago Stock Exchange, Chicago.

GAMBLING—Do you want some of the profits from the big Wall Street gambling now going on in stocks and wheat? You can make money as easy as others; write for particulars and advice free. The G. W. Wylie Co., 11 Wall street, New York.

LADIES' COLUMN.

WANTED—Your old carpet; will make it over into handsome new rugs. Price you. Write today. Metropolitan Rug Works, 184 S. Western avenue, Chicago.

MRS. M. J. GARLAND has returned to Atlanta and would be pleased to hear from her many customers for the Mme. McCabe corset. Addressing Atlanta postoffice.

MISS STOKES has returned to the city and reopened her dressmaking parlors over Keely's, 09½ Whitehall st.

I HAVE returned to the city and will continue dressmaking at No. 36 E. Hunter street, where I will be pleased to see my customers. Miss Nora Eaganson.

u can furnish your
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Co.,

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TS & CO., JEWELERS,
itehall Street.

OPPORTUNITIES.

uggist, listen! The choicest ore stand in the city at ht, new store, new stock, a water, cigars and tobac- ation most pleasing, busi- and growing fast. To see e winner. Change of res- sale. Atlanta Real Estate

od furnished, paying ho- or southern territory, by xperience and references. Man, care Constitution. 9-7-2t wed sun

in progressive speculative eraged $78 profit monthly. 28th st., New York.

ents are the most profi- vative plan of progressive profit averaged monthly ercentage on larger ami s. Proof positive before & Co., 15 W. 28th St., New 9-11 3t sun

TUNITY—Will sell my en- millinery and dry goods terested, address Box 44,

le man with $1,000 to car- ds and manage branch of $125 per month and all ra percentage; permanent od future prospects. Ad- on, 112 Dearborn st., Chi-

recent "shut-down" on roads, we need capital to epot further west, where ill naturally increase ter- lume of business; investi- from parties having cash; le flour, grain, etc., es- rs. Address L. P. S. T.,

rtner, with $1,000 cash, in winter and summer ho- will bear closest investi- money maker. Address J. stitution.

KLY AVERAGE for the on an investment of $25, equaled. We gladly give mation. Grannan & Co.,

d business making money. endid location; cheap rent. re chance active man. t manufacturing business. xchange for grocery. res; big bargains. rding house; must sell. ny business, see Business Norcross building.

to gallery, doing good ence not necessary, as t help will remain if Photographer, care Con-

E for sale—I offer my en- goods for cash. Address thbert, Ga.

nterest or partnership in wholesale business in At- business man, with eight dollars capital; reference, 9-11-2t

HED hotel in flourishing 0 population; 18 sleeping ing room; feed 100 to 150 nt $30; completely furnish- se, good will, etc., very on solicited immediately. Constitution.

bout $2 profit weekly; $100 kly; this is our average year; send for circular. Co., 78 La Salle street.

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you want some of the big Wall Street gamble stocks and wheat? You as easy as others; write nd advice free. The G. Wall street, New York.

ES' COLUMN.

old carpet; will make it some new rugs for you. tropolitan Rug Works, 154 e, Chicago.

RLAND has returned to uld be pleased to hear customers for the Mme. Addressing Atlanta post-

has returned to the city her dressmaking parlors Whitehall st. to the city and will con- ing at No. 46 E. Hunter ill be pleased to see Nora Easenson.

WANTED—Salesmen

YOUNG salesman to sell hosiery; must be quick, reliable and of good address. Write Douglas & Davison.

SALESMEN WANTED—Our line of advertising thermometer novelties for 1898-1899 is now ready; we pay liberal commission to competent salesmen; send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue, sample and terms. Taylor Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

ENERGETIC salesman, school supplies, country work, $100 salary and extras. R. O. Evans & Co., Chicago, Ill. 9-4-2t sun

SALESMEN WANTED to sell goods to wholesale and retail trade; $100 per month and expenses. Address with stamp, Hull Mfg. Co., Box 156, Milton Junction, Wis. 9—11—52t—sun

SALESMEN wanted to handle specialty in hosiery, as side line, on commission basis; splendid opportunity for hustler; state territory covered. "Hosiery," care Chesman, Temple Court, New York.

WANTED—First-class salesmen, one each for the following states: Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Florida, to represent an old established toilet soap factory; must have the highest of references and be good workers. Address T. C. Williams, box No. 746, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Four salesmen for Georgia; school supply men and Ex. Co. superintendents preferred; state your experience. W. E. Turner, Manager, 420 North Third street, Minneapolis, Minn. 9-4-2t sun

RELIABLE salesman to canvass city for our famous "Shynall polishing cloth." Electric Chemical Company, 106 Edgewood avenue, Atlanta.

CIGARS—Experienced salesman on commission to sell straight goods; no prizes given away; merit only wins. Established 27 years. Those selling plug tobacco, liquors or drugs preferred. O. P. Merryman & Co., Baltimore, Md. 9-8- fri sun

WANTED—Salesmen to sell toilet soap to dealers; $100 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary. Louis Ernst Co., St. Louis, Mo. 8-28-sun tues thurs

WANTED—An experienced salesman to travel west Florida and Alabama for gent's furnishing goods; references required; only first-class man with established trade need apply. Address P. O. Box 149, Savannah, Ga. 9—8—frisun

WANTED—An experienced saddlery and harness salesman with an established trade in Georgia. Address Harbison & Gathright, Louisville, Ky. 9-10-4t

WANTED—Man capable of taking charge of mail order department. Star Tailors. 9-11-3t

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree, will assist you in getting a good position; now is the time to send in your application. We received nine calls for help last week.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A pressman, preferably one who has had experience in attending presses doing bag work. Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills.

LIVE SOLICITORS know that persistent effort brings paying results. Call at once and see what I have to offer. L. A. Dimock, superintendent, 921 Austell building.

WANTED—Active men everywhere anxious to earn from $20 to $45 weekly, to take orders for "Cuba and the War with Spain;" 600 pages; 100 war illustrations; retail $1.50; only recognized official book; no capital nor experience necessary; impossible to earn less than $3 daily; book outfit, including map of the world, 30x40, "Cream of the American Navy," picture in colors 3 feet long, and full instructions, free on application. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

ENERGETIC MAN to travel and appoint agents. $50 per month and all expenses. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 221 Locust St., Phila., Pa. 9-3-8t sat sun m h

SALESMEN on cigars; $125 per mo. and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position; inducements. Imperial Cigar Co., New York city. 9-11-sun tues thur

WANTED—Two (2) first-class axle turners; steady employment; best wages. Apply immediately, in person, to the Illinois Car and Equipment Co., Anniston, Ala. 9-8-3t

START a mail order business at home; particulars for stamp. Ormond Co., Chicago. 9-11-3t sun

ANY KIND competent teachers supplied promptly. Write or wire V. E. Orr.

$15 TO $35 a week and expenses paid men to sell cigars on time; experience unnecessary. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. 6-10 sun tues thr

GOOD men to distribute 5,000,000 pieces adv. matter; big wages; inclose stamp. Mfrs. Adv. Co., Dept. A. E., 114 W. 34th St., New York.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—All persons desiring government positions at good salaries should write at once to National Cor. Inst., Dept. C. S. E., Wash., D. C., for full information. Free. Thousands of appointments to be made. Examinations in every state soon.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

THE Georgia Teachers' Agency supplies reliable teachers free.

THE WALTON Tailoring Co. wants first-class men to take orders for perfect fitting made-to-order clothing at unheard-of low prices; our sales agents are making from $25 to $65 a week; complete sample outfit, with case for traveling, furnished free to responsible parties. Address The Walton Tailoring Company, Chicago, Sta- U. Please mention paper. 9-11 2t sun

WANTED trustworthy persons to travel. Salary $780 and expenses. Reference. Enclose self-addressed, stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Chicago. 9—11—4t—sun

WANTED—Man in every town in Georgia, Alabama and Florida to take orders for suits $15 up, $3.50 pants up. Send 25 cents in cash or stamps for samples. Star Tailor, 46½ North Forsyth, Atlanta, Ga.

EXPERIENCED man and boy to feed job printing press. Apply to George Stein, 312 Gould building.

WANTED—25 harness makers; good pay for good men. Bona Allen, Buford, Ga.

SALESMEN—$100 monthly and expenses guaranteed, selling to merchants and families machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice. Address Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

AGENT—Man or woman with $500 to $1,000 can make independent fortune; legitimate business; communicate at once. Cooper, 520, 108 LaSalle street, Chicago.

TEACHERS—Assistants and grade teachers for public and private schools this month. Interstate Teachers' Agency, 126 Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—Ten good trunk makers. Apply to Southern Trunk Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

WANTED—Energetic young men to attend the night school of the Atlanta Business college; opens Monday, September 12th, 7 p. m.

FIRST-CLASS BAKER wanted to go out of city. Call at 155 Houston street today (Sunday) at 9 o'clock.

TEACHERS wanting early places, fall term, write V. E. Orr.

WANTED—A first-class bread and cake baker. Address City Bakery, Barnesville, Ga.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen, druggists and teachers desiring positions in Texas are invited to address "The Texas Business Bureau," J. W. Hudnall, Proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—One hundred reliable men to sell territory for the Georgia Cracker Bed Spring Caster; the most wonderful spring on earth; no other spring like it under the sun; liberal terms to agents. Address Holmes & Spurlock, Ty Ty, Ga.

WE PAY MEN $75 to $125 per mo. and expenses selling cigars; experience unnecessary; steady position. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-11-sun mon wed

SALESMEN—$100 monthly and expenses guaranteed, selling to merchants and families machines for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice. Address Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

CANVASSERS—Klondike! Thimble Thread Cutters coin money; something useful; sample 10c; exclusive territory. Thimble Thread Knife Co., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—A few private lessons in practical bookkeeping. Address, giving terms, H. L. J., care Constitution.

WANTED—Good, live manager in each city of 5,000 or over, to take our entire line of goods for sale; experience, good references, small capital and bond required. Cannon Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED HELP—Female.

BUSINESS WOMAN to travel for established firm. $50 per month and all expenses. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 225 Locust St., Phila., Pa. 9-3-8t sat sun f h

WANTED—A good nurse for child two years old, to sleep in house; must have good references. Apply 267 Jackson street.

YOUNG lady or man of experience in hosiery, handkerchiefs, etc.; good salary to right party. Address F, care Constitution.

WANTED—Fifty experienced pants makers; good wages; steady work. Nunnally Bros., 40 Walton street.

WANTED—A respectable colored woman for general housework. Apply 69 Fairlie street.

WANTED—Bright girl to learn dressmaking. Apply Monday morning to Mrs. Flowers, 111 Spring street.

WANTED—Middle-aged lady for permanent position; opportunity to make $50 per month. Also lady for branch office. Novita Company, 400-413 Grand opera house.

WANTED—Lady wants copying, penmanship, for business or law firm. Address D, care Constitution.

WANTED—Copying or writing of any kind to do by young lady owning typewriter; references. Miss O. W., Constitution.

LADIES TO SOLICIT—Experience unnecessary. L. A. Dimock, superintendent, 921 Austell building.

WANTED—A chambermaid. German girl preferred. 308 South Pryor street.

LADIES can make $9 week working for me at home; no canvassing or art work. Send stamped envelope for sample and particulars. Mrs. Duncan, 25 Third avenue, New York.

GOOD PAYING home work. We need a few ladies in every district to embroider novelties for us at home; full or spare time; no canvassing and no instruction needed; $6 to $10 a week. Full particulars and work mailed on receipt of addressed envelope. Empire embroidery works, 23 Duane street, New York.

LADIES to make sample patches at home, $10 per week; no canvassing. Send reply envelope for sample and particulars. Foster Machine Co., 525 West 29th street, New York.

WANTED—Ladies to sell new invention skirt supporter and waist holder, simple, practical, child can adjust it; big inducements. Davies Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Girls in paper box factory. Empire Ptg. and Box Co., 155 Madison ave.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced woman without incumbrance as housewoman or nurse. Apply between 10 and 4 at 3 Church street.

WANTED—A house girl. Call at No. 308 South Pryor street.

GOOD PRINCIPAL—Two lady primary and other teachers want places at once. V. E. Orr.

BISHOP McCABE says: "I never allow myself to be without Dr. James's Headache Powders." They relieve instantly; 4 doses 10c. James Co., E. Brady, Pa.

PROFITABLE home work for men or women; day or evening; $6 to $12 weekly; no canvassing or experience needed; plain instructions and work mailed on application. Brazilian Mfg. Co., New York city. 9-11-sun mon tues

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

AS BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; good city references; long experience; will work cheap and long hours. Box 27, Decatur, Ga.

POSITION as bookkeeper and stenographer; in or out of the city; swift and accurate; five years' experience. V. Y., care Constitution.

WANTED—Work at anything. I am strong, sober and industrious. Will work for small salary to begin with. Address Work, Constitution.

WANTED—Situation by a cutter of 12 years' experience, can give A-1 reference; also a practical tailor. Address T. T. Seal, No. 170 Trinity ave., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Situation in some southern city on account of wife's health by an expert accountant and experienced salesman; capable of taking charge of office, store or department; also posted in real estate, loan and insurance business; best of references furnished. Address W. P. Curtis, 808 Laurel ave., St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—Position by an experienced druggist and soda water dispenser. Address Pharmacist, Reynolds, Ga.

LICENSED DRUGGIST, sober and reliable, desires situation; salary $50; references. S. M. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.

FIRST-CLASS EXPERT stenographer, holding a position, wishes to make a change. Address W. W., general delivery.

WANTED SITUATION—By young man; good telegraph operator; will pay $10 for securing me position. Operator, care Constitution.

WANTED POSITION—Will work at anything honorable, day or night work. Address Hustler, 169 McDaniel st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Position of city collector who will give attention also to legal collections. Address Collector, this office.

WANTED SITUATION—A young man, well educated, desires a position that will give chance for advancement. Address D., 58 East Ellis.

WANTED—By an expert stenographer and bookkeeper, a position in or out of city. Five years' experience. Best references. Address H. B. B., 91 Pine street, Atlanta, Ga.

THOROUGHLY competent man desires employment as shipping clerk and general office work; best references. Address E. F. G., care this office.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced wholesale and retail grocery and commission, lumber, manufacturing and office business generally, wants work—as bookkeeper, salesman, collector, wagon driver—anything; first-class references. S. B. Roberts, Constitution.

WANTED—Permanent position by competent bookkeeper at moderate salary; can furnish good references; also capital end of first year. Address M., P. O. Box 634, city.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, desires position—editor, foreman or printer on country weekly; best references as to character and ability; no bad habits. "Anxious," care Constitution. 8-28-4t sun

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper or salesman, or anything else. Address T. A. B., care Constitution. 9-8-7t

YOUNG MAN desires position as mechanical draughtsman, employed at present; references furnished. Harry J. Rich, Frederick, Md., care Palmetto Fiber Co. 9—8—fri-sun

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY graduate with experience in teaching desires position as principal or assistant in school; references. "Teacher," care Constitution. 9-7-2t wed sun

WANTED—Position by lady as bookkeeper or assistant; knowledge of shorthand and machine; industrious, earnest and conscientious. Box 223. 9-11 2t sun wed

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of a place as companion to a lady whose husband's business call him away at night. Address R., 332 Luckie street. Must exchange reference.

WANTED—By lady, position as organist; would go out of town. Address F. L. A., care Y. M. C. A., Atlanta.

SITUATION wanted by young lady as stenographer; can give good references. Address Lady, care Constitution, city.

WANTED—A position of some kind; references; fifteen years in best families, hotels and boarding schools. Mrs. V. G. D., 480 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Houses.

WANTED—Between North and Forrest avenues, nine to eleven-room house. Home Seeker, care Constitution.

WANTED—To rent by couple without family, a house on or near Peachtree; lease for one year with privilege of three preferred! best of reference. Answer, care Constitution, Business.

FURNISHED HOUSE of 10 or 11 rooms, near in; must be first class. Address H. W. D., Box 624.

WANTED—10-room house, near in, on south side, by first-class tenant; would board owner in part payment. Call at 76 Walton street.

WANTED—6-room house with modern conveniences, and yard; convenient to car line. G. P. F., room 52, Inman bldg.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION—Mrs. May Moore has opened a kindergarten at 48 Alexander street. Hours from 9 to 12.

WANTED—Agents.

"THE CONFLICT WITH SPAIN," by Henry F. Keenan. The only genuine History of the War. Over 600 pp., over 150 illus. Authentic, accurate, official, complete. Of thrilling interest. Outfit now ready. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 221 Locust St., Phila., Pa. 9-4-8t sun wed agts

AGENTS WANTED in every town to sell rubber stamps, linen markers, etc.; large profits, quick sales and no capital required. For particulars, address L. Smith & Co., Box 468, Anniston, Ala. 9—8—fri-sun-wed

AGENTS WANTED—Prospectus now ready for the handsomest and most valued war history and atlas yet issued. If you are an atlas or book salesman this is a winner for you for next six months; success guaranteed. For circular and terms address Geo. F. Cram, 89 Fulton st., N. Y. 9—8—6t

AGENTS WANTED—"Our Naval War With Spain"; complete book, including terms of peace now ready; over 700 pages, illustrated; outfit free. Address National Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago. 9-6-7t

AGENTS WANTED—White or colored, to sell articles especially for colored people; easy to sell and big profit. Address Room 409, 108 Fulton st., New York. 7-31-12t sun

WANTED—General and deputy organizers and agents. Immediate indemnity for accident, sickness, death. Splendid renewal contract. W. I. A., Charleston, W. Va. 9-4-4t sun

AGENTS to handle our high grade perfumes; plan new; profits large; sales easy. Lemier & Co., St. Louis, Mo. 9-4-2t sun

LADY AGENTS—If you want the best money maker you must have our Hygeia Electric Corsets—the standard for twenty years. Address Western Corset Company, St. Louis, Mo 3-4 13t sun

AGENTS WANTED to make from $5 to $20 per day selling a new patriotic war souvenir; very handsome; nothing like it on the market; can be sold on the street at fairs, expositions, celebrations and one or more in every house. Write quick for particulars and terms. National Badge Co., 187 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Agents for Life of Gladstone by John Clark Ridpath; years in preparation. Clark Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.

LEATHER SUSPENDERS—$3 to $6 daily to live agents; sell themselves, cannot break, wear out or pull off buttons; 7 styles. samples furnished. Cincinnati Leather Suspender and Belt Co., S. M., Cincinnati, O.

LEATHER SUSPENDERS—$3 to $6 daily to live agents; sell themselves; cannot break, wear out or pull off buttons; 7 styles. samples furnished. Cincinnati Leather Suspender and Belt Co., S. M., Cincinnati, O.

LAMP BURNER; fits all lamps; brilliant gas light; no chimney or smell; cheaper than oil; outfit free. Perfection Light Burner Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents to sell new illustrated holiday books; easy sellers; good pay guaranteed. Samples free. John F. McCurdy, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS—Learn a profession in 10 days that will net you $25 a day the rest of your life; ladies or gentlemen. Address Prof. S. A. Weltmer, Nevada, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—A substitute for the corset, which improves health and form; newly patented. Wright Bust Form Co., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Latest craze; eight different colored revolving bosoms on one shirt; saves laundry bills; sample free. Krueger Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Solicitors and organizers, top commissions, renewal contract; leading order, paying sick, accident, death benefits. Write Royal Fraternal Union, St. Louis, Mo.

LEATHER Suspenders—$3 to $6 daily to live agents; sell themselves, cannot break, wear out, or pull off buttons; 7 styles; samples furnished. Cinti. Leather Suspender and Belt Co., T 13, Cincinnati, O.

$30.00 WEEKLY—Giving away extracts, introducing combination dipper, funnel and lemon squeezer; sample free. A. B. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, O.

$8.36 DAILY, selling nickel plated Brilliant Gaslight Burners; fits all kerosene lamps; no wicks, no chimney, no smoke; free sample. A. E. Enterprise Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TWO NICE connecting rooms, with or without table board; every convenience, central location. 55 N. Forsyth.

A REFINED WIDOW, with small income, desires two gentlemen to assist her in taking cottage and board with her. Mrs. Browning, care Constitution.

LARGE ROOMS, newly papered and painted, broad piazzas, commanding view, near in, board good, rates reasonable. 34 Pulliam.

HOTEL ALHAMBRA, Peachtree street; few desirable bathroom suits and single rooms; parties looking for winter home, steam heated, with all comforts of hotel, can find it here. H. K. Scott, proprietor.

WINDSOR, 110 Ivy, large room with private bath for gentleman.

WANTED—Boarders. The Davis, 43 Walton. Elegant rooms, single or en suite. Superior table service; centrally located. 'Phone 1458.

BOARDERS wanted in small, clean house, just opened; very central; table the best; rates moderate; references. Address, care Constitution, Energy.

FRONT ROOMS and board; modern conveniences, 139 Spring street.

TWO YOUNG men or couple without children; reasonable board at 299 Whitehall street.

ONE OR TWO couples can secure board in private family, nice rooms, reasonable terms. Apply 223 Courtland avenue.

NICE ROOM and good board for four students; $15 per month; refined family; reference. Address H, S. M., this office.

WANTED—Few select boarders in private family. 53 E. Ellis street.

GOOD board and pleasant connecting rooms, adjoining bathroom at 43 E. Cain. Terms very reasonable.

VERY delightful, well furnished front rooms, with first-class board. 21 West Baker street, near Peachtree.

WANTED BOARDERS—231 Courtland avenue, in private family; good board and nice rooms for $3.50 per week; desirable location.

A FEW SELECT boarders can be accommodated at 319 Jackson street; terms reasonable; references required; up-to-date accommodations.

WANTED BOARDERS—Couple, with or without children, with private family; rooms to let; small family. 19 Baltimore block.

HAPEVILLE—Suburb of Atlanta, Central road, location near station; perfectly healthy; board at reasonable rates. Mrs. W. H. Betts.

WANTED—A couple or two young men to board at 108 Capitol avenue. References exchanged.

WANTED BOARDERS—44 Walton; lovely rooms and first-class meals; also furnished rooms for rent, with or without board.

ROOMS—WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—Three unfurnished rooms and board for three growing eprsons, in respectable, private house, or good boarding house, close to it. Address W, care Constitution.

WANTED—By a young traveling man who makes Atlanta his headquarters, a first-class room with a first-class private family; would like to pay in accordance with time in the city. The room may be occupied when he is out. Private boarding houses need not apply. References exchanged. Jack, this office.

WANTED—Two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address W. T., care of this office.

WANTED—3 or 4 rooms for light housekeeping; ground floor. Address 198 Jackson.

WANTED—By gentleman and wife, two or three large, unfurnished second floor connecting rooms and bathroom in good north side neighborhood, few minutes walk from Aragon, State rent. Warren, Constitution.

WANTED—Three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; first floor; north side; near in. L. V. D., care Constitution.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE desire 3 or 4 rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; references exchanged. P. O. Box 711.

LARGE furnished room, first-class in all respects and close in, wanted in exchange for singing lessons by experienced teacher. Address Musician, care Constitution.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Your old carpet; will make it over into handsome new rugs for you. Write today. Metropolitan Rug Works, 154 S. Western avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Good second-hand single dray; cheap. Address "Wagon," care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy some second-hand brick; state price per thousand. C. W. B., Constitution.

WANTED—At once, second-hand counter and platform scales, showcases and safe; all must be in first-class condition. Address Merchant, care Constitution.

WANTED—Confederate money, bonds, postal stamps; highest price paid. Charles D. Barker, 20 Peters street, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—To pack and ship your furniture; also to refinish and repair your antique mahogany furniture; 18 years' experience. D. T. Beatty, care Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co., or 36 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Cocker Spaniel pup three months old. N. A Brown, care Alhambra, Peachtree street.

PAXTON steam heater and eight radiators for sale cheap. 123 Whitehall street.

WANTED—A pair wholesale floor scales, 2 desks, one for billing, the other for writing; must be a bargain. Apply Monday at 7 N. Forsyth street.

WANTED—5,000 yards carpet to clean at once. Excelsior Steam Laundry, 53 Decatur street. Phone 41.

WANTED—Cash customers for Bill Heads, Letter Heads or Envelopes, 500 for 75c. Address or call "The Cash Printery, 57½ South Broad street.

WANTED—Six to eight cords hickory wood. Address lowest cash price, M. C. V., P. O. Box 217.

WANTED—To hire for 2 or 3 weeks, two mules, wagon and driver. Apply to D. Morgan, 20 West Mitchell street.

WANTED—A first-class cash register at once. 95 Peachtree st., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Cards or Statements, printed, 500 for 75 cash. Address or call "The Cash Printery," 57½ So. Broad St.

300 NEW opera chairs at bargain; also 1,500 second-hand oak chairs. V. E. Orr.

FOR SALE—4 Hollywood cemetery lots cheap. Call at 166 Rhodes street.

FOR SALE—30 or 40 hogs, weight from 40 to 150 pounds. Address H. T. Blake, Lithia Springs, Ga.

SET physical apparatus cheap. Small set chemical. V. E. Orr.

A FRESH MILK COW for sale; three-fourths Jersey. Mrs. J. W. Heavey, No. 2, Fort McPherson

FOR SALE CHEAP—One cork-lined beer refrigerator. Address A., care Constitution.

SAFE—Second-hand; must be fire-proof, in good order, and a bargain. Give description and price. C., care Constitution.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Lime for sanitary use. Apply to Thomas Bros., 132 East Hunter street; 30c per bushel, delivered.

SCHOOL and church furniture. V. E. Orr.

SEED RYE, barley, wheat and oats, Georgia or southern raised rye, best varieties seed wheat, genuine winter grazing oats and Burt or 90-day oats. T. H. Williams, 5½ S. Broad street.

NEW and second-hand school desks for sale. Can ship quick. V. E. Orr.

CASH REGISTER—National Cash Register for sale cheap; cost $225; nearly new; can be seen at office Southern Typewriter Headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street. 9-8-4t

STORAGE.

STORAGE—You can store your pianos, organs and furniture with us and borrow money on the storage receipts at 8 per cent interest, payable back monthly. Address W. J., this office, and our man will call to see you; business strictly confidential. 9-10-sat sun

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls

WANTED—Real Estate.

WANTED—To buy a 3 or 4-room cottage; give full particulars, with lowest price divided into small monthly payments. Address J4, this office.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

For Rent by M. L. Thrower, 88 South Forsyth St. 'Phone 1450.

15-r. h., 103 Washington st.	$75 00
13-r. h., 72 Spring st.	65 00
10-r. h., 50 Garnett st.	37 50
10-r. h., 862 Peachtree st.	37 50
10-r. h., 156 Forrest ave.	35 00
10-r. h., 26 Windsor st.	30 00
9-r. h., 276 Capitol ave.	40 00
8-r. h., 174 S. Pryor st	30 00
8-r. h., 138 S. Forsyth st.	30 00
8-r. h., 205 S. Forsyth st.	25 00
8-r. h., 86 N. Pryor st. Call for price.	
8-r. h., 140 Madison st.	15 00
8-r. h., 111 Kennedy st.	10 00
7-r. h., 178 Forrest ave.	25 00
7-r. h., 403 Whitehall st.	23 00
7-r. h., 143 Crew st.	22 50
7-r. h., 23 McDaniel st.	20 00
7-r. h., 174 E. Georgia ave.	18 00
7-r. h., 117 Jones ave.	17 50
7-r. h., 148 Piedmont ave.	17 50
7-r. h., 127 N. Boulevard	16 00
6-r. h., 176 Crew st.	27 50
6-r. h., 68 Formwalt st.	21 00
6-r. h., 451 Courtland st.	20 00
6-r. h., 44 Hayden st.	15 50
6-r. h., 48 Stonewall st.	12 50
5-r. h., 245 Luckie st	16 00
5-r. h., 266 Spring st.	15 00

One 4-story building, near union depot. Call for price.

FOR RENT.

G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad St.

16-r h., Washington st., all modern	$75.00
11-r. h., Walker st., all modern	$60.00
11-r. h., 151 Jackson st., all modern	$40.00
8-r. h., East Fair st. all modern	$30.00
8-r. h., Washington st., all modern	$30.00
8-r. h., 194 Edgewood ave., all mod'n	$22.50
7-r. h., 176 Crew st., all modern	$27.50
7-r. h., 228 Capitol ave., all modern	$35.00
8-r. h., Hapeville, Ga.	$22.50
8-r. h. West End, fur., modern	$27.50
7-r. h., West End, fur., modern	$18.05
7-r. h., Edgewood ave., large lot	$12.50
7-r. h., College Park, two acres, very nice	$20.00
7-r. h., 37 Woodward ave.	$25.00
6-r. h., 451 Courtland, modern	$20.00
6-r. h., cor. Capitol ave. and Bass	$15.00

One large 24-room hotel to rent.

STORES:

One large store, South Broad street.
One large store, S. Pryor st., new and nice.
Office space, ground floor S. Broad st.
One store, South Broad street, $25.00.
Nice office, Inman building. Call.

FOR RENT.

D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter Street.

6-r. h., large garden, Kirkwood	$15 00
7-r. h., Queens street, West End	16 65
8-r. h., Washington st., g., w., b. r.	30 00
8-r. h., E. Cain st., g., w., b. h.	20 00
7-r. h., Yonge street, g., w., b. r.	17 00
5-r. h., Mangum street	13 00
6-r. h., Walker street	20 00
7-r. h., near in, E. Hunter	25 00
9-r. h., East Hunter street	22 50
9-r. h., Pulliam street	12 50
4-r. h., Kelly street	10 00
6-r. h., Whitehall st., g., w., b. r.	15 00
6-r. h., Davis street	10 00
6-r. h., Nelson street	13 50
5-r. h., New Bellwood avenue	8 00
4-r. h., Davis street	9 00
9-r. h., Hayden st., g., w. and b.	25 00
6-r. h., Hapeville	12 00
8-r. h., new, near in, all improvements	25 00
7-r. h., Capitol ave., g. and w.	18 00
7-r. h., Mangum street, water	15 00
7-r. h., S. Pryor, water, large lot	16 00
12-r. h., Jackson street	37 50
9-r. h., Piedmont ave., up-to-date	32 50
10-r. h., N. Boulevard, g., w., r. h.	25 00
11-r. h., cor. Sixth st., modern, s. h	60 00
7-r. h., 300 Crew, g., w., b. r.	20 00
7-r. h., Simpson st., g., w., b. r.	20 00
6-r. h., Jones ave., g. and w.	13 00
4-r. and hall, N. Boulevard, g. and w.	14 00
16-r. h., Washington st., near in	75 00
7-r. h., Atwood st., West End	12 50
5-r. h., Little, near Capitol	9 00
4-r. h., Davis	9 00
4-r. h., Terry, near in	7 00
4-r. h., Madison avenue	11 00
8-r. h., all improvements	22 50
6-r. h., Bass street, water	12 50
5-r. h., Johnson avenue	15 00

Also fifty other choice 3, 4 and 5-r. houses. Call and get my list. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street. Telephone 754.

FOR RENT—Furnished Houses.

COZY small home, neatly furnished, in fine order; investigation desired. Housekeeper.

5-ROOM house, completely furnished, or unfurnished. All modern conveniences. 240 Woodward avenue.

FOR RENT—Residence No. 20 East Linden, furnished or unfurnished; house every modern comfort; conveniently located between Peachtree and West Peachtree; very near to both. Apply at residence. B. H. Hill.

6-ROOM, furnished cottage, on street car line, gas and water and electricity; beautiful home; to approved tenant only $30. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

G. W. ADAIR—RENT! RENT! RENT!—I have for rent a beautiful and convenient cottage very near in on Crew street at a very reasonable price. If you want a cozy home, call and examine it. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—7-r. h., 402 Auburn avenue, $20; 8-r. h., 25 Dunlap street, $22.50. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

SPLENDID 8-room cottage, No. 206 Ivy street, opposite Ivy street school; large lot; all of the modern conveniences; hot and cold water. Apply to George M. Hope, 168 Peachtree street.

TO LET—Modern 9-room residence, Capitol avenue, $26.50; handsomely furnished home, Washington street; choice and complete modern 7 or 8-room residences, Forrest avenue, $30; beautiful home on Jackson street, 8 rooms, $35; 13 Capitol place, 7 rooms, $22.50; 117 Jones avenue, 7 rooms, $15. Ansley Bros., 12 East Alabama.

8-R. HOUSE, 133 Richardson street, good house, in thorough order. C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 East Wall street.

A NEW modern home, 34 W. Peachtree, 10 rooms, recently frescoed. Thomas Finley, 38½ Marietta, owner.

NEW 8-R. HOME, elevated, electric bells, lights, etc.; near Calhoun street school. Apply 64 Forrest avenue.

BEAUTIFUL suburban home for rent, convenient to car line, good neighborhood, pleasantly situated, modern conveniences, 12-room house, 2-room servant's house, good stable and carriage house, eight acres land, vineyard, orchard, shade, flowers, etc. Address P. O. box 701.

FOR RENT—Seven-room house, newly papered; gas, bath. 115 Courtland avenue. George M. Downs, 12½ North Broad.

ONE 7 AND one 9-room house for rent, with modern improvements. J. A. Broomhead, 35½ South Broad street.

FOR RENT—An up-to-date brick; will rent in flats or all, at 48 Garnett.

NEAT 4-room cottage with hall, on Rhodes, just off from Davis; nice neighborhood; will put gas (for cooking) and water in kitchen for an approved tenant, at $9 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT—14-r. h., 464 W. Peachtree, $45; 13-r. h., Sping st, $65; 9-r. h., Forrest avenue, $33.35; 9-r. h., E. Cain, close in. $40; 9-r. h., 124 Courtland, $25; 8-r. h., 61 Currier, $31.50; 8-r. h., E. Baker, close in, $40; 8-r. h., 382 Spring, $20; 7-r. h., 83 Windsor, $20; 7-r. h., 37 Woodward, $25; 6-r. h., 220 Formwalt, $23.75; 7-r. h., 451 Courtland, $20; 7-r. h., 49 Merritts, $20; 7-r. h., 198 Luckie, $15.80; 6-r. h., 116 Luckie, $20; 6-r. h., 37 E. Harris, $25. I have also a large number of small houses cheap. J. B. Roberts, 45 Marietta street.

FOR RENT—A four-room residence, No 387 Peachtree street, with kitchen in rear. Apply at No. 33 Peachtree street for further information.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

LOVELY furnished front room to gentlemen; modern conveniences; very central; cheap. North, care Constitution.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms; water and bath. Larkin street, first door from car line.

ONE OR TWO ROOMS for rent, 29 East Ellis, Aragon block.

FOR RENT—Delightful room at 70 Walton street. No children, no cooking.

COUPLE can find two good rooms for housekeeping at 226 Whitehall. Rent reasonable. Call early at 228 Whitehall.

SEVERAL rooms for rent cheap, suitable for light housekeeping; also 1,000 pigeon holes for sale. Apply 270 Houston street.

FOR RENT—Two nice rooms. No. 73 Capitol avenue.

FOR RENT—Two nice, large connecting rooms. Apply at 381 Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—Two connecting rooms in house with owner; furnished for housekeeping; gas range, city water and bathroom. Address P. O. box 694.

TWO OR THREE rooms; every modern convenience, for housekeeping; near two car lines; choice neighborhood. 182 Jackson street.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

A NEWLY-FURNISHED front room, to gentlemen only; porcelain bath; reference required. Inquire at No. 62 Houston street.

FOR RENT—One large front room, furnished, 197 Ivy street.

THOROUGHLY furnished rooms for gentlemen. X. Y. Z., Constitution.

LARGE second floor front room, newly papered and furnished. Apply 157 South Pryor.

VERY DESIRABLE furnished room for rent to gentleman; private family. 21 Powers street.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms, second floor, private family, north side, close in, with or without board. Address "North," Constitution.

FOR RENT—Pleasant room in private family; furnace heat, convenient location, north side. Address M. D., care Constitution.

Rooms—Furnished or Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—4 rooms, first floor, furnished or unfurnished; water in rooms; no children. Permanent. 173 Luckie street.

NICE FRONT room for rent; furnished or unfurnished. 214 Courtland street.

FOR RENT—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, single or en suite; desirable location. 209 Peachtree street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

FOR RENT—Three connecting unfurnished rooms; water, gas and bath; in private family. 12 Pulliam st.

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, all modern conveniences, rent one or three; close in. Call No. 2 Whitehall. J. H. Gavan.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS for rent. Apply 195 Whitehall street.

WANTED—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; must be near in and cheap. Permanent, this office.

FOR RENT—Stores.

FOR RENT—Part of store, suitable for very light business. Address Store, care Constitution.

G. W. ADAIR—CENTRAL STORE—I have for rent a very desirable store room in the Kiser building, on South Pryor street. It is suitable for wholesale or retail business and is one of the very best stands in Atlanta. G. W. Adair, 14 Wall street.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

LODGE HALL FOR RENT—The K. of P. hall, over Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, recently renovated and furnished throughout with electric lights, and now in splendid condition. Apply H. P. Bryans, with Maddox-Rucker Banking Co. 9-2 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEETH extracted without pain at the Atlanta Dental Parlors, 17½ Peachtree.

NOTEHEADS, billheads, statements, envelopes, circulars, cards printed 75 cents for 500 at Star office, 20 Peters street, Atlanta.

WE CARRY a large stock of second-hand machinery, consisting of engines, boilers, pumps, iron and woodworking machinery. Send for descriptive list. Armstrong & Bro.

LET US FURNISH your office with impression books, files, typewriter paper, ribbons, carbon, desks, cabinets, pencils, inks, in fact, "everything used in the office." Fielder & Mower, office outfitters, No. 6 Wall st. 9-7-2t wed sun

FOR SALE—Dogs.

FOR SALE—Young English setter dog. William Snyder, 18 Gartrell street, Atlanta, Ga.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A lovely 9-room house; all modern improvements; high, elevated lot; within walking distance; on paved street; assessed $2,000, 7 per cent mortgage, due in three years. pay me $2,000 and secure this pleasant home; in good neighborhood; have refused $6,000. W. S. Saul, with C. H. Girardeau & Co.

FOR SALE—Lovely 6-room cottage, oil finish, on large lot with flowers and fruits, near two car lines. Beautiful home. Less than cost. Leonard, care Constitution.

$2,250—Tip-top 8-r., two-story residence, corner lot; all modern conveniences; owner hard up and must realize. Ware & Stacy, 14½ N. Forsyth street, room No. 5, second floor.

FOR SALE—New 4-room house; lot 40x170, excellent street, $1,750; easy terms. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

I HAVE $5,000, 7 per cent ten-year bonds, and 2,500 shares stock ($25 each) of a prosperous manufacturing company, near Atlanta; want to trade for Atlanta property; come see me and let's exchange ideas. W. S. Saul, with C. H. Girardeau & Co.

EIGHT-ROOM house cheap; every convenience; large lot, servants' house, carriage house and stable; Washington street. Write to J. D. Baker, 58 Whitehall street.

NORTH SIDE lot 92x190 to 10-foot alley, on splendid street; gas, water, sewer; lies beautifully; heavily shaded; best neighborhood; only $2,850. Ware & Stacy, 14½ N. Forsyth street, room No. 5, second floor.

JACKSON STREET lot, 60 feet front; a perfect gem, only $1,800. Ware & Stacy, 14½ N. Forsyth street, room No. 5, second floor.

FOR SALE—A neat, 5-room house with hallway; within walking distance of center of city; high, elevated lot; $1,000; $150 cash, balance $15 monthly. W. S. Saul, with C. H. Girardeau & Co.

FOR SALE—New 5-room house, north side, handsome cabinet mantels, lot 45x140, $2,000; small cash payment, balance $25 per month. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

$4,500—Four acres, improved with splendid modern 7-room residence, hot and cold water; two springs on property, windmill, barn, servants' house, heavily shaded, on car line, less than mile from city. Prettiest property and location around Atlanta. An ideal suburban home. Ware & Stacy, 14½ North Forsyth street, room 5, second floor.

FOR SALE—An improved, suburban home, with farm of 600 acres, on Georgia railroad, midway between Atlanta and Augusta; two-story dwelling of 9 rooms, outbuildings, orchard, garden, fruits, etc; hay, cotton, grains, fine bottoms; equally healthy climate; possession when wanted; a bargain for cash. Address C. O. M., Greenesboro, Ga.

FOR SALE—Two nice vacant lots, well located, near car line, fine neighborhood; gas, water, sewer, West End, big snap, $450 each. Beautiful lot close to Peachtree, near in. Fine lot, near in, close to South Pryor. Large, level, nicely shaded lot near Grant park. Will give you big bargain in these. Young A. Gresham, 35 North Broad street.

FOR SALE—In Hapeville, 5-room cottage; 2 acres land, small cash payment, balance monthly. Apply to M. L. Chapman, Hapeville, Ga.

FOR SALE—4-room house with small storeroom attached, formerly used as restaurant; good lot; moderate neighborhood; not far out; only $600; $100 cash, balance $15 month. W. S. Saul, with C. H. Girardeau & Co.

$1,500—We are instructed to sell a beautiful lot on Forrest avenue 50x150, on any kind of terms. If you will build you can pay for lot any time, and any way inside of five years. Ware & Stacy, 14½ N. Forsyth street, room No. 5, second floor.

ONE EDGWOOD lot fronting car line, 100x250; small house, $800; five lots 50x250, $200 to $300; also 40 acres farm land; will exchange for city property or land at LaGrange. Owner, Box 400, Atlanta.

$1,400—Two 6-r. cottages which cost $800 each, and two lots which cost $700 each; corner lot; rent regularly for $20; pays 17 per cent. Ware & Stacy, 14½ N. Forsyth street.

FOR SALE—New 8-room house, north side, near Peachtree, lot 50x120, gas, porcelain bathtub, hot and cold water, elegant neighborhood, $3,000; small cash payment, balance $35 per month. Fitzhugh Knox, 20 Grant building.

FOR SALE—Can sell you a lovely new home close in on north side, fine street, $3,500; $500 cash, balance $30 per month. Young A. Gresham, 35 North Broad St.

FOR SALE or rent, new 8-room house; water, gas and bath; oil finish; cabinet mantels; good neighborhood; high and healthy; small payments. Apply corner Pulliam and Love streets.

PEACHTREE STREET—Do you want to get a home on this the most desirable residence street in Atlanta? If so, read the following: We will sell you an elegant, up-to-date, 2-story, 8-r. h., well built and with every convenience, on most desirable lot, at a price which makes the property a bargain such as is seldom offered. The property is worth $10,000; we can sell for less than $8,000. If you are interested and want to know how much less, call and we will surprise you. Ware & Stacy, 14½ N. Forsyth street, room No. 5, second floor.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LEND at 5½, 6 and 7 per cent; no delay. T. F. Scott, 304 Equitable building. 9—8—3t

$10,000 TO LEND on real estate at 7 per cent; money here; no delay; give full particulars. Lender, P. O. box 281.

MARTIN & BECKER negotiate loans on long or short time; real estate security; repayments as desired. 1 S. Forsyth street.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier, Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 8 E. Alabama street.

WE OFFER $1,000 and $1,200 and $2,000 on improved residence property in Atlanta at low rates. Call at once. Barker & Holleman, Gould building, 'Phone 1207.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall st.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LEND, repayable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS—$5 to $100 made on short time; absolute secrecy guaranteed. Address P. O. Box 13. 9—8—fri-sun

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president. tues thur sun

$3,500 OR LESS to lend on Atlanta real estate. Apply to Cipher, care Constitution.

I HAVE $1,000, 2,000 and $3,500 spot money to loan tomorrow at 7 per cent on good city improved property; if you can use it, call soon. D. Morrison, real estate and loan agent, 47 E. Hunter street.

LOST.

STOLEN from Y. M. C. A. '98 Victor bicycle, dark green, 24-inch frame, upturned bars, red tires, 24 and 8 tooth sprockets. Return to 50 East Alabama street and receive $5 reward.

LOST—Money in the past, save it now. Bill or Letter Heads, Envelopes 500 for 75c. Address or call "The Cash Printery," 57½ South Broad street.

LOST—One old-fashioned amethyst breastpin; finder please return to Lowry's bank and get suitable reward.

FOUND.

FOUND—Two white setter puppies, eight to ten months old, black and tan marked; owner can have them by proving ownership, paying for this advertisement and for their keep. Apply 320 Austell building.

FOUND—"The Cash Printery," 57½ So. Broad street, is where you get 500 Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Envelopes or Statements, well printed, for 75c.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—Doors, blinds, windows, locks, hinges, etc., below cost. F. W. Hart Sash and Door Co., 435 Marietta street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

D. Morrison, 47 E. Hunter Street.

I EXPECTED the reader to call at my office last week to appoint a time to go and see some of the choice bargains in real estate I am now offering, but I suppose the rain prevented you from coming. I will expect you this week, when I hope we will have pleasant weather; in the meantime, please read the following:

TWO 3-r. houses, well built and in good conditions, near the Atlanta brewery. Rent for $12 per month or about 15 per cent interest. Terms cash. Only $850.

9-R. H., on Pulliam street, Washington Heights, lot 45x105, east front, house is nearly new and is near all the new improvements being made by the Southern Railroad Company. In fact, this is just the place for some good railroad man that needs a large house. The neighborhood is first-class. I will sell on very small cash payment, balance easy, at $2,000.

MONEY to loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

4-R. H., and hall, east front, on nice, high lot 40x220, on Formwalt street; city water and sewer connections down and paid for. Owner will take small rent-paying property worth $800 in part payment, balance $20 per month, or $200 cash and balance easy monthly payments. Price only $1,600.

IF YOU CANNOT find a house to suit you, I will sell you a lot; if you have not got one, then loan you money enough to build you a nice house, say from $1,000 to $3,000, at 7 per cent simple interest, 5 years straight. Call and see me if you mean business.

7-R. H., nearly new; has gas, water and bathroom, on a fine lot 50x140 to an alley; fronts on Crew street, near Ga. ave., and within one block of three car lines; the house is insured for $2,000; it was built for a home, and is in good condition and first-class neighborhood; the buyer can assume a straight loan of $1,500 for five years at 7 per cent, pay $100 or more cash, and $25 per month for the balance. This property cost $4,000. It is a snap at $2,500.

RAILROAD MEN, firemen and policemen, attention! I have now in my hands for sale two 5-r. h., nearly new, and one 6-r. h., with large lot. This property is evry near in on the west side, being on the best and highest part of Tatnall street, near school and churches; electric cars pass the door; the owner is moving to another city, and the property must be sold. Your choice of the 5-r. houses for $1,350; small cash payments, balance $15 per month, or the 6-r. h., also easy payments, for $2,000.

MONEY to loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

43 ACRES of choice farm land fronting two main roads, only one mile from College Park station, and about nine miles from Atlanta. Beautiful chert road from this city to College Park. There is on the place a fairly good 4-r. h., new smokehouse, two first-class barns with stalls for 18 cows. These buildings alone cost about $300; 25 acres in cultivation; has averaged one bale to the acre for the last three years; dark sandy loam with clay sub-soil; good spring and woodland, pasture near the barns. It is just the place for a first-class dairy. The owner has been called away by business to Alabama, and has instructed me to sacrifice the place for a quick sale. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years, or all cash for $48 per acre; $2,064.

THAT LOVELY 6-r. h., with 2-r. servants' house, on Jackson street, can now be bought on easy terms; $300 cash and $25 per month, until $1,500 is paid. Price $3,300.

4-R. H., on a fine high lot 48x120, on Conley street, all street improvements down; nice white neighborhood; just the place for a policeman or fireman, or any one else who has to live near in; terms, $200 cash and $15 per month; very cheap at $1,500.

REMEMBER that I make a specialty of selling houses on the easy payment plan, and I feel sure that I can help you get a home. D. Morrison, real estate, renting and loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

For Sale by S. B. Turman, Real Estate Agent.

How is this for a prize winner? $4,000 takes 8 new 3-r. houses and a vacant lot; the eight houses are on a lot 208x100. Good street. All street improvements down and are now rented for $55. You can put four houses on the vacant lot and make it pay 21 per cent on the investment.

$1,100 takes a lot 148x100, all street improvements down, an eastern front. You can put five houses on this lot and make it pay 20 per cent on investment.

$3,500 will buy you the nicest little 6-room cottage on the north side, inside quarter mile circle. Large lot. You can't afford to miss seeing this little gem.

$3,000 takes a two-story brick store that rents for $30 per month. Good business street.

$3,500 takes the prettiest little home on Jackson street. Come and see it.

$4,700 takes 8-r. h., modern. Lot 56x148, and rear alley. Best part of Jackson street.

$2,000 takes 4½ acres of land on nine-mile circle, nicely shaded and has a branch on the rear part of this land. Will make you a nice home.

$800—How is this for 5½ acres of land on Johnson road ½ mile from nine-mile circle? Nice grove, 885 feet, east front, and lies nicely. Big bargain.

$1,100—If you want 100 acres of land in Fulton county, 11 miles from the carshed in Atlanta, 1½ miles from Red Oak station, for only $1,100, I have it. Good for dairy farm or truck farm; 20 acres of good bottom land; 5-room house. month; street paved, etc.

MR. GLENN FAVER is with me and just as glad as ever to see his friends. S. B. Turman, 8 Kimball House. Telephone 164.

Geo. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad St.

10 acres at Clarkston for	$150 00
5-r. h., servants' house, 4 acres land, at Hapeville, fine fruit	1,600 00
6-r. h., Formwalt street, large lot	3,000 00
Vacant, South Pryor street, 52x150, very cheap	850 00
5-r. h. and good storeroom, servants' house, stable, on a good street, easy terms	2,500 00
2¼ acres at corporate limits, fruit, main street leading to city, at a bargain, 350 feet front	800 00
12 acres on Peachtree road at Buckhead	750 00
4-r. h., Greensferry avenue, rent for $7 per month	450 00

For Sale by G. M. McKinnon, Real Estate Agent.

Yellow jack is hanging the death signal on many doors in the Mississippi valley. Hurricanes carry off the roofs from over the heads of Savannah's citizens, and floats the negro and his humble cabin down the river, while he, unconscious of his danger, dreams of the departing water "million" and is consoled only by the near approach of ripe persimmons and fat "possum." Montauk Point, Tampa and Chickamauga are sending forth their dead from death-dealing fevers to their grief-stricken friends all over this broad land, while Atlanta sits serene on her rock-bound hills fearing none but God, happy in the enjoyment of His choicest blessings, absolutely without fear of any great disaster to come. These advantages cannot be overlooked and make an investment in Atlanta Real Estate, the safest you can make. When your great-grandchildren are grown men and women this city of ours will be here with the same advantages—growing and still growing, and the prices will grow with it, and the "old croakers" will still be croaking of high prices. But if you are wise your descendants will own some of it, bought at present prices.

Below you will find the specials for today:

$350—3-r. h., renting $5 per month.

$1,300—4 houses, renting $9 per month, 17 per cent.

$1,350—3 houses, renting $8 per month steady returns.

$1,500—2 6-r. h. and vacant lot, rents for $20 per month.

$800—6-r. cottage, best part of Haynes st., large lot.

$2,600—7-r. cottage, modern, Park ave.

$5,500—2-story 8-r. modern house, corn lot, splendid neighborhood, north side.

$6,500—7-r., 2-story; every convenience known to modern architecture, between the Peachtrees.

$8,000—2-story, 10-r. house, large lot.

$5,000—2-story, 9-r. house, modern and good as new, on North avenue; don't guess but call and let me show you these two; they have not been on the market before.

I have vacant lots on Peachtree, Boulevard, Washington and several other streets at prices that will interest you. I have a corner lot in North Atlanta, 70 feet front, in a clean, white neighborhood, water and gas in 100 feet of it, for $500; cost the owner double that.

G. M. McKINNON,
Real Estate Agent, Room 28, Grant Bldg.

FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURE—Oak bookcase; state style and price. G., care Constitution

HOUSEHOLD goods for sale at a sacrifice; bedroom suits, carpets, rugs, chairs, china set, buffet, stove and cooking utensils. Call 102 Capitol avenue.

DOUGLAS & DAVISON,

57 to 61 Whitehall St.

In the Beginning Chapter of Values.

We begin the Fall Season by printing Announcements and the first part of initialed Chapters of money saving advantages. The last part which is also very interesting will be verbally presented to you over our counters this week. . . . .

DOUGLAS & DAVISON,

42 to 48 Broad St.

Chapter A.

TAILOR MADE Suits,

Such as are represented in our department of things Ready-to-wear have always come for a first consideration when an Atlanta buyer decided to have a dress of this kind. Why? Because our Suits represent high class man-tailored workmanship, and the greatest variety and assortment of new creations. We justly claim exclusiveness where it is most appreciated. Our Suits are MADE IN and NOT AT the styles, and are perfect in fit and finishing qualities.

Some Low Priced Instances.

Tailor-made Suits in navy and black only, made of extra quality of all wool Cheviot, English Box Coat, lined with Satin Rhadzimer, new flared Skirt, lined with Percaline, best Velveteen binding, strap seams, an unmatched leading value at a leading price $10.00

Suits made of same kind material as above with an advance in quality, made cutaway Coat, Silk lined, colors navy, brown, green and black, Skirt Percaline lined, new flared effect $12.50

Here's our leading all Silk lined Suit of Cheviot Serge, in navy and black only, made in the best styles, price $17.50

A beautiful line of Tailor costumes are those make of imported Cheviots, Coverts, etc., lined throughout, Coat and Skirt with plain and changeable Taffeta of the best grades, colors brown mixed, plain brown, blue and black, price $22.50

The varieties of higher priced suits are here in such elegance of material and ultra stylishness as were never shown before in this city. Those made of finest imported fabrics and so beautifully stitched and finished, coats, made cutaway, fly front, English box, etc. Skirts with new and varied flounce effects, silk lining attached only at waistband and finished around bottom with deep pleating to make flare of skirt stand out in graceful folds; ranging in prices, according to quality, from $25 to $50 suit.

FIVE DOLLARS.

Will give you an opportunity to select a silk or plain satin Waist from a great assortment of kinds and colorings. The silk ones are made of taffeta in its best quality for us. The satin ones are of pure silk duchesse, either in colors or black, such waists as are usually sold at $7.50 and $8, for $5.

Another silk waist buying opportunity is in that line of black and colored taffetas of high grade materials, with new effects in vertical and bayadere wide or narrow stocks, such as usually sell at $10; our price 7.50.

Chapter B.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

A very few lines into a chapter of Skirts is our limit, so we make the offerings very interesting. Plain Serge Skirts for right now wear, medium weight, all wool, strap seams, Percaline lined, navy blue or black, $5.00 is regularly charged for such, here this week, at $3.75

Another Skirt, finer grade material with the flare that made the Queen Regent's Skirts so popular, Percaline lined, Velvet bound, starting price is $5.00

Imported Cheviot Skirts, same new flounce as above, trimmed with rows of Satin strapping, instead of $9.00 . . . . . $7.50 each

Gowns.

The longest value Chapter in our store is that about unmatched Gown selling. Read this sample instance:

We are offering all our $1.00 Gowns, about 15 or 18 different styles, full assortment sizes, some made of Cambric with round yoke of imitation Smyrna Inserting and tucks, wide lace in neck and sleeves, full width and length; others of good soft Muslin are Empire style with bands of inserting across front, Epauiettes formed of wide embroidery edge, embroidery in neck and sleeves. Remember they are our best $1.00 Gown for . 75c each

Chapter C.

Silks.

Taffetas threaten to submerge everything in their sweep of favor this season. Although the plain Duchesse Satins and fancy Brocades in Velvets are retaining their prominence for certain purposes.

A quaint and individual weave is a glace Taffeta, having fancy brocade checks, the stripe running both ways, goods forming fancy plaids, these stripes beautifully brocaded in a variety of delicately mingled colors, thus bringing out the idea of this season's styles for introducing a number of colors without producing strong or glaring contrasts. As much can be said of an even more prominent line of Taffetas in stripes, plain or bayadere. We have these in Suit or Waist patterns, only one of either in a piece, positively no duplicates, the price range is from $1.00 to $2.00 per yard.

Black Brocade Satin, in an immense assortment of a variety of prices, which is still a favorite for separate skirts. We are showing them in all the new designs, geromettics, small and colored effects, bayadere stripes, etc.

Taffetas in plain or changeable effects, all colors and combinations, 22 inches wide, 69c yard.

Some prices for a consideration:

Black Brocade Satin, 20 inches wide, 59c yard.

Others, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.

Plain Satin Duchesse, all pure silks, in a range of widths and prices like these:

20 inches wide, 63c.
22 inches wide, 75c.
24 inches wide, 85c.
27 inches wide, 98c.

Chapter D.

(Second Floor.)

Carpets.

With the best lighted display room in this city and filled to its utmost capacity with all varieties of the best makes and newest productions, we are ready to supply your wants in a perfectly satisfactory manner. We sell only such floor coverings as enables us to guarantee the durability of color and wearing qualities to our patrons.

Tapestry Brussels,

Made with borders to match, stair and hall combinations, the most interesting designs and colorings we have ever procured; the same makes and weaves (Smith's or Sanford's) we sold last season at 90c, are now 75c; the 80c grades now 65c, the 65c grades now 50c.

Linoleums.

Here are a few patterns without borders that we will sell at 40c and 45c yard.

This season's productions in this material such as are represented in one collection, are the choicest and most desirable designs and colorings ever shown in this city. It's a show to see them, and the admission is free. They are specially adopted for halls, dining rooms, bath rooms, offices, etc. 8-4 widths, prices ranging from 40c per square yard upward.

Philadelphia Ingrains.

The heaviest and best wearing textures in entirely new designs and colorings.

All-wool kinds, that were 75c last season, now 60c.

All-wool kinds that were 65c last season, now 50c.

Extra heavy wool mixed kinds that were 50c last season, now 40c.

Chapter E.

Curtains.

There are several chapters in Lace and Irish Point Curtains that would make very interesting price reasoning, but we only print the first of the best.

In the assortment are these:

IRISH POINT CURTAINS, handsomely hand embroidered on good quality Bobbinet. Tremendous reductions on quantities too tremendous, and must be sold.

Kinds that were $15, are now $10.
Kinds that were $12, are now $7.50.
Kinds that were $10, are now $6.
Kinds that were $8, are now $5.
Kinds that were $6, are now $3.50.
Kinds that were $5, are now $3.
Imported Scotch net Curtains, beautiful designs, 3½ yards long, 54 inches wide. One line of 15 pairs to close out, our regular $2.50 qualities, reduced to $1.25 pair.

Mattings,

Are growing in favor every day. Imagine a floor covered with a beautiful Matting, a Fur Rug here, a large Smyrna Rug there, a small one here, etc., and you have an ideal and popular bed room for this section of the country.

We have an unusual offering, on unusual amount of several kinds we scooped at winter prices. We sell a roll of 40 yards that were $6, for $4.50; $8.00 rolls for $6.00; 35c yard qualities for 25c and so on.

"Dixie" Mosquito Nets. We sell the celebrated Net and frame complete for $2.00

Chapter F.

Dress Goods.

To be properly and becomingly gowned is a question that should not (under our advantages of choice and assistance), worry you or require more than a few minutes consideration. We are now showing and have already received from some of Atlanta's most competent critics the assurance that our collection of Dress Fabrics surpasses in variety and assortment any previous line ever shown in this city. In fact, those who have looked in New York's greatest Dress Goods stores say we are only surpassed in quantity there. And there are other essential advantages we offer to make the problem of dress a pleasure to solve.

Our collection of Trimmings is so thoroughly assorted as to be able to match each piece of goods we own to suit all stylish ideas; and another truly very essential inducement is the valuable assistance you receive from our thoroughly competent sales force, each having made woman's Dress wants and requirements a life study, and having such knowledge of dressmaking, appropriateness, trimmings, quantities, etc., as to be able to give you the most valuable information to be found anywhere.

LOW-PRICE SPECIALS:

Camel's Hair Plaids, silk and wool plaids and mixtures, 40 inches wide, 48c yard.

On center table in dress goods room, a feast for purchasers of Girls' School Suits, Ladies' Walking Costumes and Odd Skirts. Genuine Clay Worsteds, in navy, brown and black, 5 inches wide; two-toned Granite cloth, 48 inches wide; fancy Wool Mixtures in the new colorings, 42 inches wide, and other good and stylish fabrics, worth up to 85c, for 54c yard.

NEW CREPONS are undoubtedly at the head of the fashion procession for an elegant separate skirt. We have them in the latest weaves and designs that wear to the entire satisfaction of all. The price range (which, by the way, is without an equal quality and desirability considered) from $1 to $2.25 yard.

Chapter G.

GLOVES, FANS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

Some interesting bargain notes from chapters of these little necessities.

Ladies' Mosquetaire Suede Gloves, all colors and black, the best makes in $1.25 grades, will close them out at 75c.

Ladies' colored Silk Mitts, "Kayser" make, our $1 qualities, to close at 15c pair.

FANS.—Artificial wind makers are necessary in some of September's sultry days, and here is an opportunity to buy a nice Fan very cheap—it's a line we bought that way. Japanese Fans, nicely decorated, selling at such reductions as these: 20c qualities, 25c; 25c qualities, 15c; 10c qualities, 5c.

HANDKERCHIEFS for Ladies. Nicely embroidered 15c qualities, Monday 10c each.

Ladies' pure linen Handkerchiefs, soft bleached, narrow and medium hems, 10c each.

Men's white and colored bordered Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, full size, reduced from 10c to 8c each.

Notions and Little Things.

250 new styles in white and colored finishing braid at 5 cents a bunch—six yards in each.

One lot of new and dainty designs in white and colored finishing braid—5 yards in a bunch—for 8 cents.

50 new patterns of sheer qualities in finishing braid, white and colored for 12 cents a bunch, 4 to 6 yards each.

Rick-rack braid, all sizes, white and colored, to sell from 3 to 8 cents a bunch.

Good nickel plated, extra heavy thimbles, assorted sizes, for 5 cents each.

"Aquarts Eureka" Compound Furniture Polish It cleans and polishes all kinds of furniture and is unequaled by any. Regular price 50 cents a bottle; our price 35 cents.

HOSE SUPPORTERS.

Securify Skeleton Waist with Hose Supporters for children in all sizes; white only; 50 cents pair.

Ladies' Satin Belt Silk Elastic, gored Hose Supporters in all colors and black, worth 50 cents a pair, now 39 cents.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Lisle Thread Hose Supporters in black and white, for 10 a pair.

Ladies' Silk Side Supporters in all colors for 29 cents a pair.

Astonishing Bargains, Table Prices, Numerous Advantages at Conspicuously Low Figures.

MONDAY—

Table No. 1, 10-4 unbleached Sheeting, limited quantities to each customer and for our retail trade only, at 10c yard.

No. 2, navy blue and brown Duck, 28 inches wide, the usual 12½c quality, this day 4c yard.

No. 3, a table of exceptional values in Embroideries up to 3½ inches wide, stock price 7½c, this day on bargain table at 5c yard.

No. 4, 38-inch striped Curtain Scrim, 5c value 3c yard.

No. 5, Remnants of Outing Cloth, 7 to 15 yard pieces, the best bolt price qualities at 10c yard, light colors, for 5c.

No. 6, 38-inch Woolen Dress Goods, solid color grounds, interwoven with black satin bands, leading styles of 50c fabrics, Monday 29c yard.

No. 7, Ladies' fine hand-turned and flexible sole Oxford Ties, all styles toes, small sizes only, actual values up to $2.50 pair, this day 75c.

No. 8, Sofa Pillow Covers, stamped on all kinds of cotton art materials, 24 inches square, new designs, regularly priced from 15c to 25c each, this day at 10c.

No. 9, Boys' Bicycle Hose, double heel, toe and knee, extra strong, 12½c pair.

No. 10, Ladies' Vests, tape in neck and arms, jersey-ribbed, full-bleached, our best kinds, at 10c, for 5c each.

Douglas & Davison.

TUESDAY—

Table No. 1, remnants of fine White Lawn, 1 to 10-yard pieces, an estimate value of the cheapest piece is 7½c yard, this day at 2½c.

No. 2, what's left of Lawn, American Organdy, Grenadines, French Ginghams, etc., regularly sold at from 12½ to 20c yard, now 5c.

No. 3, Brussels Carpet remnants, for rugs two yards long, from material worth 65c to 75c yard, 75c each.

No. 4, an immense line of Smyrna Lace and insertion up to 2 inches wide, usual price 8c, this day 5c yard.

No. 5, printed fleeced-back Outing Cloth remnants, dark colors, regularly sold in the piece at 10c, 5c yard.

No. 6, Misses' one-strap Sandals, bow and buckle, tan and black; sizes 1 and 1½, $1.25 values, reduced to 45c pair.

No. 7, Here's a very great value-giving counter of little things. Paper Pins, Spool Cotton, Darning Cotton, Shell Pins, Blacking, etc., choice 2½c.

No. 8, 32-inch Percales, 1 to 10 yards pieces, dark colors, 5c yard.

No. 9, Turkish Bath Towels, 18x36-inch size; stock price 8½c, this day 5c.

No. 10, Ladies' Muslin Drawers, made of good muslin with wide umbrella ruffle of cambric finished with hem and tucks, 25c.

Douglas & Davison.

WEDNESDAY—

Table No. 1, Line of cotton Blankets, white, only good size, 39c pair.

No. 2, Double Huck Towels, pure linen, 20x40-inch size; our best shelf values at 20c each, this day 15c.

No. 3, Ladies' Knit Skirts, made of pure Egyptian cotton, cream color with pink and blue crocket finish, 25c each.

No. 4, Smith's Mosquito Rugs, choice designs and colorings, 27x54-inch size, $3 values, this day half price, $1.50, each.

No. 5, Hamburg and Swiss Embroideries, smooth, even finish, up to 7 inches wide, 15c and 20c values, this day 9c yard.

No. 6, Ladies' fine, soft, bright Dongola Shoes, button or lace, heel or spring heel, size 2½ to 7, our best $1.75 grades, for $1.25 pair.

No. 7, A 5c counter of numerous little things worth in actual value 10c each, Pearl Buttons, Machine Oil, Soap, Side Combs, etc.

No. 8, A line of Ladies 3 for $1 Stockings, fast black with solid black or black and white feet, for 25c.

No. 9, Finest French China Cups and Saucers, hand-painted, all manner shapes and decorations, usual price $1, this day half-price, 50c each.

No. 10, Extra large size Chemise, made of fine cambric, French style, edged with pure linen torchon lace, $1.25 qualities, sizes 40, 42 and 44, an advantage in being large; price this day 89c each.

Douglas & Davison.

THURSDAY—

Table No. 1, "Dixie" Mosquito nets, the best and is easily adjusted; other dealers ask for them $3, our price regularly $2, this day $1.75

No. 2, Huck Towels, 75 per cent linen, 18x35 inches, fringed, other days 15c each, this day 10c.

No. 3, Ladies' Gowns; that wonderful 88c line, eighteen different styles, nicely trimmed in lace or embroidery, this day 55c each.

No. 4, 100 pieces of all silk Ribbons, plain and fancy, up to two inches wide, every imaginable color, 8c and 10c qualities, for 5c yard.

No. 5, Boys' "Double Ve" waists, a perfect garment, you know they're 50c each; this day only 25c.

No. 6, Ladies' Oxide Kid Oxford Ties, Juliettes and Prince Alberts, $2 and $2.50, actual values, small size only, reduced to $1.25 pair.

No. 7, After-dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, finest hand-painted gold burnished French China; 75c everywhere, here this day, 35c each.

No. 8, Sperry's Famous Parer and Slicer, the most satisfactory and greatest labor-saving contrivance ever invented, 10c each.

No. 9, Ladies' Vests, silk tape in neck and sleeves, Jersey ribbed, 15c and 12½c qualities, this day 7½c each.

No. 10, Table of Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Side Combs, Talcum Powder, Hose Supporters for ladies, misses and children, choice of the lot 10c each.

Douglas & Davison.

FRIDAY—

Table No. 1, Pencil Tablets, 80 sheets, usual price 5c each, this day three for 5c.

No. 2, Honeycomb Towels, full blocked cotton, extra large size, fringed, regularly sold at 10c, Friday 5c each.

No. 3, Opaque Shades, fringed, plain or decorated; 3x6 feet; usual price 45c; on table this day at 25c.

No. 4, A beautiful line of imported Symrna Laces and Insertions, up to 3½ inches wide; 10c and 15c qualities, 8c yard.

No. 5, Tea Plates, assorted decorations, gold tracings finish, French china; sold regularly at $2.50 dozen; on table this day at $1 dozen.

No. 6, Sperry set of good steel Knives; 3 pieces; cake knife, bread knife and poreing knife; sold everywhere at 25c; our price this day 10c set.

No. 7, Choice of an unusual line of Ladies' Chocolate Coin Toe Oxford Ties; our best shelf values at $1.50; large sizes this day $1 pair.

No. 8, Another immense quantity of those Bleached Ribbed Vests for ladies; usually sold at 5c; now 2½c each.

Nos. 9 and 10, Both covered with an immense line of China Straw Mattings; worth 25c and 30c yard; this day only 20c.

Douglas & Davison.

SATURDAY—

Table No. 1, Men's Negligee Shirts, Collars and Cuffs attached, made of the best French Percales; usual prices 75c and 85c; this day 50c each.

No. 2, Colored Bosom Shirts, the famous "Columbia" brand; pair cuffs to match; you know their usual value, $1; this day 50c.

No. 3, Opaque Shades, fringed, plain or decorated; 3x6 feet; usual price 45c; on table this day at 25c.

No. 4, A variety of Negligee Shirts in broken assorted sizes, 15 to 16½ only; stock price 75c; this day 45c each.

No. 4, Men's Fancy Colored Half Hose, stripes, plaids, etc.; an assortment of kinds and qualities; Saturday 12½c pair.

No. 5, Men's winter weight Half Hose, tan and fast black; good 3 for 50c values; will start the season at 12½c pair.

No. 6, Children's fast black ribbed Hose, all sizes, 5 1-3c pair.

No. 7, Nurses' Aprons, made of Victoria lawn, plain or tucked; liberal width and length; Saturday 15c each.

No. 8, Men's Shoes, Vici Tan and Patent Leather Bals, $3 and $3.50; they are actually worth Tan sizes, 7 to 9, Patent Leather, 5 to 8; Saturday choice for $1.98.

No. 9, Ladies' Shoes of fine soft kid stock, stylish shapes, lace or button, heel and spring heel, all sizes, our leading values at $1.50 pair; this day $1.25.

No. 10, Ladies' Night Robes of good soft muslin, nicely trimmed with embroideries or laces, our 75c kinds Saturday, 50c garment.

Douglas & Davison.

ZURLINDEN LOOKING INTO DREYFUS CASE

New Minister of War Will Give the Charges Thorough Study.

HE IS EMINENTLY QUALIFIED

Six Experienced Jurists Have Been Named To Examine Secret Papers.

NOT ONE OF THE BODY A JEW

Hostility to the Prisoner Has Not in the Least Abated, Though a Revision Is Demanded.

Paris, September 10.—(By the Associated Press.)—Expectation was disappointed today. The ministerial council was to have held a special sitting, with the object of hearing the war minister's account of the Dreyfus case and the newly discovered delinquencies of the staff officers.

But General Zurlinden, finding he had not yet the grounds upon which to form a second opinion, asked for an adjournment. He is a serious, honorable minded, worthy colleague of the conscientious Brisson and was chosen to investigate the Dreyfus affair, as war minister, because he is not biased and is weighted with a sense of the responsibility involved in the matter. Beng a Protestant and of Bourgeois breeding, he does not share the ultra-Catholic anti-Jewish feeling of caste at the war office. Having been a prisoner of war in Germany in 1870, and being an Alsatian, he is warmly patriotic and would sympathize with the military judges of Dreyfus should he find evidence of guilt. General Zurlinden was to have given a verdict today. If against reopening the case he would have retired to leave the government a free hand. Judge of the disappointment when news was received that the council had adjourned.

The Dreyfus affair is in a good channel. The minister of justice has named six accomplished, experienced, keen jurists to examine the secret papers and everything connectel with the Dreyfus case. The reopening will entirely depend on this committee. Not one of the six is a Jew, but one of them, M. Crepon, has been a student all his life of Jewish history. He has written "Monotheism of the Jewish People," a standard work. Another member of the committee, M. Lopelletier, has found relaxation from legal toil in Greek literature. He is the author of "Comparative Studies on Greek Modern Dama." All six are men of unblemished character and in the habit of sifting evidence. The six will set to work directly after the war minister gives his opinion.

Still Hostile to Dreyfus.

The country being now violently anti-Semite, and Dreyfus being a Jew, the government will have to act warily and creep rather than walk forward. The late Lieutenant Colonel Henri's confession brought public opinion round to a revision; but the hostility to Dreyfus is not abated. The people feel that a mist of iniquity is involved in the affair, and they want to penetrate t. They are beginning to understand that the general staff is no better than when it rendered the military disasters of 1870 inevitable. The resignation of General Boisdeffre, as chief of the general staff, is a standing puzzle, and it arouses suspicions that only a public trial can quiet. The people ask:

Was Dreyfus an accomplice of Esterhazy?

Were they both able to hold rods in pickle for their superiors?

Was such power the reason why the trial was strangely conducted, and Dreyfus relegated to the solitude of Devil's island?

The darkest conjectures are seemingly justified by the circumstances connected with Colonel Henri's suicide, which, the Jews remark, was accomplished on the day the Zionist congress broke up. That event utterly discredits the intelligence department of the war office, and indeed, discredits the whole general staff.

No more grewsome event has ever shocked human sentiment and conscience, and though it happened within sight of Paris, it is shrouded in mystery.

Second Suicide in Case.

Colonel Henri's is the second suicide connected with the Dreyfus affair. The first suicide was that of Le Mercier Picard, an intelligence agent of the general staff of Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the German military attache here, and of the Italian embassy. He was found suspended from a lamp hook in a ceiling. Was he murdered? Was he a suicide? The suspicious facts of his death were hushed up by the late government and M. Lepine, the former prefect of police.

The reported suicide of Major Count Esterhazy was a canard. He knows where too many skeletons are concealed not to feel safe. He will die a natural death, but fresh revelations may lead to others imitating Colonel Henri.

The furies as in the Greek tragedies seem to enter into this drama.

The fall of General Boisdeffre brings the drama home to the imperial court of Russia, where, as a brilliant, aristocratic military attache, he was a great favorite. He was admitted to the intimate festivities of the imperial family and was a favorite waltzing partner of the empress dowager in her dancing days. The French republic sent him and a special embassy to the late czar's funeral and to the present czar's coronation. Great sums of money were allowed him to cut a dash. Finally, President Faure took him to St. Petersburg to assist in the preparation of the Franco-Russian treaty. Why such a great personage deems himself implicated with Henri and resigns a splendid post passes comprehension. The reopening of the Dreyfus case may solve the puzzle.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

Will Stop Erne-Lavigne Fight.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 10.—District Attorney Kenisk stated last night that it was his intention to stop the proposed fight between Freak Erne and Kid Lavigne, which is booked to come off before the Hawthorne Athletic Club at Cheektowaga Monday night.

SHOULD OWN ELECTRIC PLANT

The Saturday Night Club So Decided Last Night.

THE VICTORY WAS EASILY WON

The Strong Points Were on the Affirmative Side, Which Gave It the Decision.

After an interesting debate, the Saturday Night Club decided last night that the city of Atlanta should own its own electric light plant. In view of the approaching primary, in which this question will play an important part, the action of the club is significant, as its members are all voters and representative young men of the city.

Notice of the question to be discussed had been given, and consequently there was a large audience on hand to hear the young debaters give their views on the subject. The debate was hotly contested, and great interest was manifested in the result.

The wording of the question was "Resolved, That the city of Atlanta should own her own electric light plant." The affirmative was supported by Messrs. J. M. Nealon and W. T. Biggs, while Messrs. W. O. Wilson and R. E. Hollingsworth spoke for the negative. These were the regular appointees, but a number of the members of the club made voluntary speeches, both for the affirmative and negative.

In views of the importance of the subject, the usual musical programme was dispensed with, and the club proceeded with the debate soon after 8 o'clock, when the meeting was called to order. Mr. J. M. Nealon, the leader of the affirmative, made a very strong speech. He said that by owning an electric light plant the city would be enabled to decrease its tax rate, because the profit now paid the Georgia Electric Light Company would be saved for the tax payers.

He said it was foolish to declare that the campany which now supplies the city with light was not making a handsome profit, and that it could not be truthfully denied that the city is the principal customer of the company. He called the attention of the president of the club to the fact that large salaries are paid the officers of the company and to the directors, whereas if the city owned its own plant these salaries would be saved, because the mayor of the city would be the president of the concern, and the council members would be the directors. The dividends, he said, would be placed in the city treasury.

He said that it was not the purpose of the Municipal Ownership Club to make a fight on the Georgia Electric Light Company, but that the club is only looking after the interests of the people; in fact, it is the citizens looking after their own interests. Incidentally, however, Mr. Nealon said that there was great complaint against the present company which at present supplies the city. Mr. Nealon stated that in walking to the club last night he had observed the absence of lights, they having gone out on three corners within four blocks.

Mr. W. O. Wilson, the leader of the negative made a splendid speech in behalf of his side of the question, but, as the members of the affirmative side stated, the points were not on his side. He said that the present company was all that could be desired, and that the city would save no money by owning its own electric light plant.

In proof of this, he said that high salaries would be paid to those employed in the plant, as a reward for their work on election day. He said that it would result in corruption among public officials and the formation of a ring, as the rewards for ward heelers would be so much greater. He said that the Municipal Ownership Club was merely a reform movement, which invariably failed.

He made the statement that the present municipal administration had taken hold of the city pledged to lower the tax rate, and that it had accomplished only one thing in that direction. "What did it do?" asked Mr. Wilson. "They cut the salaries of the poor school teachers and let the other departmeents alone. Not a man in the city employed in one of the departments, and having a vote, had a slice taken off his salary."

The president of the club in giving his decision stated that while he was of the opinion that in the matter of owning its own electric plant the city would not save money, he was obliged to render his decision in favor of the affirmative, that side having made the better showing and having produced more points than the negative.

A BUSY SESSION AT POLICE BARRACKS.

Thursday night Officer Whitley was stationed in a dark alley dressed in citizens clothes for the purpose of catching sneak thieves. He did not catch any thief, but he bagged a youth who belongs to one of the most respectable families in the city. The boy was in the alley with a number of companions, whom he was entertaining with ribald song, a new one, just out. The boy sang in a loud tenor voice and just as he swelled into the chorus the officer nabbed him.

The youth was tried in the police court yesterday afternoon.

"Young man," said Judge Andy, severely, "haven't you anything better to do than to be singing indecent songs in back alleys at night? What do you hope to make of yourself, anyway? Music is a good thing, but it can be abused like everything else. If you must sing such ditties you will have to go outside the city to do it, out into the woods somewhere. The song will cost you this time $3.75. There is an old saying that "those who dance must pay the piper," and I will make one for this occasion by saying that those who sing must sometimes pay the city."

"Lawdy massy," exclaimed George Jones, an old negro, when he was charged in police court with blockading the streets, "I hauled my dray to de blacksmith and left hit fur him to mend. Last night some mischiefous person tuk dat dray and pulled hit inter de middle of de street. I'se dun nuttin' fur ter be found fur, and please, boss, jest let de old man off dis time."

"Your tale of the dray stands uncontradicted," replied the court, "and that being the case I am perforce obliged to let you go. Your case is forthwith dismissed."

"Hit am nuttin' but sarcumstanshul evidence, jedge," said Charley Williams, when the officer stated that he had been caught with a lot of stolen harness. "I had de harness, but whar am de man or de 'oman what kin say dat I stole 'em?"

Officer McEntyre stated that a merchant had lost the harness night before last and yesterday morning Williams was caught with the stolen property. The harness had been identified.

"Where did you get the harness?" asked the recorder.

"Now, dat am annudder question," replied Williams with a smile that was meant to betray wisdom, "dat am entirely annudder question. I say dat hit am all sarcumstanshul, fur dar ain't nobody what kin say dat dey saw de ole man steal de harness."

"I suppose the harness took wings like riches and flew to you," suggested Judge Andy.

"Mout er bin sunthin' lak dat," was the reply, as the smile of wisdom broadened and deepened; "I ain't er sayin' as teh dat, but I stands on de 'riginal question dat hit am all sarcumstanshul."

"Let me tell you something, old man," said Judge Andy, "there isn't going to be any hitch about this harness case. The officer is able to trace the theft to you; the lines are closely drawn; if it was in the old whipping post days there wouldn't be any holdback strap in the matter; you can bridle your tongue all you wish and take the bit in your mouth, but you are sure going to the chaingang."

Charley was held for a warrant.

D. Bridges, aged six, told the recorder yesterday afternoon how Charley Campbell, aged fifteen, beat and choked him. Both boys live in Reynoldstown, a district inhabited by the employees of the Fulton Cotton spinning mills.

A number of witnesses corroborated the small boy's account of the fight. The big boy snapped a sulphur match with a toy pistol in the little boy's face, and the little fellow got awful mad. Charley said the small boy called him all sorts of vile names and used curse words bigger than Himself.

Only three days before the recorder had Charley before him for fighting and let him off with a lecture.

"Charley," said the recorder, "you are a bad boy. You have beat a baby, and you had no right to do it, no matter what the little fellow said to you. How can a small boy like that hurt you by cursing you?"

"I never cussed, yer honor," sang out the six-year-old.

Charley was given a fine of $3 and costs of court, which he could not pay, and he was sent to serve his first sentence in a chaingang.

John Elrod Died Yesterday.

John E. Elrod, thirty-two years of age, died yesterday afterncon at the home of his brother, W. E. Elrod, at 34 Hull street. The cause of his death was consumption, with which he had suffered for a number of years, but only recently was it known that Elrod's condition was critical. He was well known in the city, and had many friends who will be grieved to learn of his death. The body will be taken to Augusta this morning at 7:20 o'clock and the funeral and interment will occur in that city this afternoon.

McCLURE'S Department Store,

73 Whitehall St.

Granite Ware Specials...

6 Hole Muffin Pans, regular 15c, . 10c
6 qt. Sauce Pan, regular 29c . . . 20c
6 qt. Dairy Pan, regular 15c, . . . 10c



4 qt. Covered Sauce Pans 19c
2 qt. Coffee Pot 18c
6 qt. Tea Kettle, regular 60c, . . 48c
4 qt. Coffee Pot, regular price 35c, Monday 27c

Tinware Bargains...

17 qt. Dish Pans, regular price 20c, one to each customer 10c
10-in. Pie Pans, slightly damaged . . 1c

We have a large stock of Toilet and Dinner Sets 20 per cent cheaper than ever offered to the trade before:

12 piece Brown and Blue Decorated Toilet Set with Slop Jar, Monday's Special $3.99
100 piece Decorated Dinner Set, regular price $10.00 . . . . . $7.77

CHINA AND GLASS SPECIALS.

White Carlsbad China Cups and Saucers, regular price 90c, per set Monday 60c
Decorated Cups and Saucers, regular 60c, per set 48c
9 in. Dinner Plates, per set 29c
8 in. Dinner Plates, per set 19c

Gold Band Tumblers, regular 40c, per set 30c
Heavy Cut Bottom Tumblers, regular 25c, per set . . . 18c





This Lamp in several different colors and shapes $1.69
Lamp Wicks, per doz. . 5c
Brass Pad Locks . . 5c
Brass Ribbed Scissors . 10c
School Children's Pocket Knives 5c, 10c, 15c
500 Novels . . 5c, 10c, 15c, 19c

GOLD AND AMALGAM

The Atlanta Dental Parlors lead the South.

They bought from the S. S. White Dental Co. Today

300 Dwts. Gold, 360 Sets of Teeth. 50 Almagam. 25 Lbs. Rubber for Plates.

This is the largest quantity of dental goods ever bought by any Southern firm. Dr. Lanier says his discount on the order is over $200 and he intends to divide it among those who have work done in the next thirty days. . . . . .

17 1-2 Peachtree, Cor. Marietta, is the place to go.

22 PAGES.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PART 2. 13-22

VOL. XXXI ATLANTA, GA. SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11 1898. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Keely Company

OUR new Fall purchases are now pouring in, and tomorrow we usher in the week's selling with offerings of the most attractive kind. That great sale of Household Linens that was such a feature for the past two weeks will be continued, and this SPECIAL DEPARTMENT offers this week extra bargains.

Table Damasks Choice Irish, Scotch and German, 66 to 72 inches wide, bleached, half bl'ch'd or cream, rich designs; price . . . . 40, 50, 75, 85c and $1 Yard

Special Sale of 3-4 and 5-8 size White Napkins; they cannot be bought for this low figure elsewhere; price . . . **White Napkins** $1, $1.25 and $1.50 Doz

White Doylies Special Sale of Hundreds of Dozens of White Doylies at a great reduction, the prices ranging from . . . . . 50, 65, 75c to $1.00 Dozen

Hemmed and ready for use, 11-4 and 12-4 size, Marseilles patterns and Genuine Marseilles; price . . . . . **White Spreads** $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.50 Each

Ready-Made Sheets Full size, made of extra good quality Bl'ch'd Sheeting; we have an excellent assortment to select from. . . .

New Silks for Autumn

High Grade Foreign Black Dress Goods.
High-Toned Swell Novelty Colored Silks.
An Extraordinary and Attractive Gathering

The Richest Novelty Creations and the Choicest Productions from the European Silk Centers!

NEW TAFFETA SILKS!
NEW FRENCH PLAID SILKS!
NEW COLORED STRIPE SILKS!
NEW OMBRE STRIPE SILKS!
NEW CHECKED TAFFETAS!
NEW ARMURE SILKS!
NEW MOIRE SILKS!

Black Dress Goods We are showing a rare line of Novelties at our Black Dress Goods counter this week. We can't begin to tell you all we have, so we'll merely mention a few. . . . . .

NEW MOHAIRS!
NEW CHEVIOTS!
NEW ARMURES!
NEW CREPONS!
NEW HENRIETTAS!
NEW SICILIANS!

Plain and Novelty
Wool Dress Fabrics

Superb Showing and Magnificent Display of New Colored Wool Dress Goods. All the Newest and Latest Weaves, Most Desirable Productions, such as

Granite Cloths, Covert Cloths,
French Broadcloths, Whipcords,
Ottomans, Cheviots, Meltons,
Tweed Mixtures, Cheviot Serges,
Venetians, Fancy Bourettes,
Victorias and Melanges

Notion Extras New Black Velvet Belts, 25c to $5; new Crushed Ribbon Belts, up to $5; Hose Supporters, all sizes, 10c pair; Ladies' Pocketbooks, extra quality, 25c; new Belt Sets; new Side, Pompadour and Back Combs; Silver Thimbles, 10c each; White and Colored Finishing Braids, 5c bunch. Hundreds of other Notion Items at equally low prices. We have the best assorted Notion Stock in the city.

Carpet Specials.

Tapestry Brussels	45c
" "	55c
" "	65c
Moquette Carpets	90c
Velvet Carpets	90c
Body Brussels	85c
Extra Super All Wool	57½c
Union Yard Wide Carpets	35c

Rug Specials.

Smyrna Rugs, 1-6x3	75c
" " 2-3x5	$1.90
" " 3x6	3.25
" " 4x7	4.95
" " 6x9	9.85
" " 9x12	20.65
" " 12x15	37.50
" " 15x18	47.50

Keely Company

GALPHIN'S.

Wonderful Bargains Monday.

Dress Goods, New Fall Styles. We have just received many of the newest Fall styles and Monday will place them on sale at prices to tempt early buying. Latest things in Serges, Whipcords, Henriettas and Novelty Suitings.

75c Fancy Wool Plaids for Waists . . . . . 49c a yard
$1.00 Navy and Brown Striped Serge . . . . . 63c a yard
75c All-wool Imported Plain Serges . . . . . 49c a yard
75c All-wool Imported Henriettas . . . . . 49c a yard
36 inch Henriettas, new Fall shades . . . . . 25c a yard
40 inch Novelty Suitings, new styles . . . . . 25c a yard
34 inch Half-wool Henriettas, special . . . . . 15c a yard

Linens, Special Values. Within the last ten days we have received many new things in this Department. Monday you will find some very attractive trade makers.

10-4 White Spreads, Marseilles patterns . . . . . 49c each
Pure Linen Huck Towels, 18x36 . . . . . 10c each
60 inch half bleached Table Damask . . . . . 29c a yard
60 inch Turkey Red Table Damask . . . . . 19c a yard
Plain and Checked Cotton Crash . . . . . 4c a yard
Extra long Linen Damask Towels, fringed . . . . . 19c each
Extra long Linen Huck Towels, hemmed . . . . . 19c each
¾ All-linen Damask Napkins . . . . . 89c dozen

Domestics, Special Values. You can't afford to pass these—it may be a lifetime before you see such values again.

40 inch fine smooth Sea Island . . . . . 3⅞c yard
36 inch soft finish bleached Cottons . . . . . 5c yard
36 inch AAA Sheeting, extra heavy . . . . . 5c yard
Best AAA Unbleached Drilling . . . . . 5c yard
Extra good Mattress Ticking . . . . . 5c yard
Extaa good Feather Ticking . . . . . 97⅛c yard
Extra good Unbleached Cotton Flannel . . . . . 2⅞c yard

Underwear, Full Weights. Ten cases new Fall Underwear came to hand during the past week. We place opening prices on them Monday and you will do well to investigate the following special leaders.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vest and Pants . . . . . 25c each
Children's Nazareth Waists . . . . . 10c each
Men's fine white wool Shirts and Drawers . . . . . 75c each
Infant's finest lambs' wool Shirts . . . . . 50c up
Men's white unlaundered Shirts . . . . . 29c each

Notions, Special Things. It's the busiest place in town, that Notion counter. The people know where to get what they want for little money.

Ladies' fine leather Pocket Books . . . . . 25c each
Ladies' fine kid Coin Purses . . . . . 10c each
Ladies' black or tan Kid Belts . . . . . 5c each
Ladies' black Silk Velvet Belts . . . . . 50c each
Coats' or Merricks' best six cord Spool Cotton . . . . . 3½c spool
Best Ball Sewing Cotton, 2 balls for 1c
Best Glycerine Toilet Soap, a cake 5c

Hosiery, Special Values. Four cases extra good thsngs for Monday's shoppers, all clean, new, dependable. Look them over.

One case Men's extra heavy seamless Sox . . . . . 5c a pair
One case Ladies' fast black seamless Hose . . . . . 10c a pair
One case Children's fast black Jersey ribbed Hose 10c a pair
One case Ladies' fancy plaid seamless Hose . . . . . 25c a pair

Corsets, Special Values. If you will come in and talk with the Corset Chief a few minutes we will sell you a Corset. We carry the right kind, and we sell them right. For Monday's selling—

Ladies' new short Corsets, lace and ribbon . . . . . 46c a pair
Ladies' new black sateen Corsets . . . . . 46c a pair
Ladies' drab or white model form Corsets . . . . . 39c a pair
Ladies' white or drab Jeans Corsets . . . . . 25c a pair

Shoes, Special Values. It's the place to buy them if you value your money. If you haven't been buying your Shoes here, commence Monday.

Ladies' Kid Button patent tip Shoes . . . . . 98c a pair
Ladies' Kid Lace patent tip Shoes . . . . . 98c a pair
Old Ladies' Solid Comfort Lace Shoes . . . . . 98c a pair
Old Ladies' Solid Comfort Congress Shoes . . . . . 98c a pair
Misses' Button patent tip Shoes . . . . . 75c a pair
Children's Kid Button Spring Heel Shoe . . . . . 49c a pair
Infants' soft sole 3 Button Shoes . . . . . 25c a pair
Infants' Kid Button patent tip Shoes . . . . . 15c a pair
Men's Good Year Welt Calf Shoes . . . . . $1.98 a pair
Boys' Satin Calf Coin Toe Shoes . . . . . 98c a pair

GALPHIN'S, 18 WEST MITCHELL ST.



The Quick Way....

to get into a bottle is to chop the neck off. The more careful and best way is to have a little patience and draw the cork. We are building our business on the safe and sure way, not in the hurry up, careless way.

Men's Finest Brown Vici Lace Shoes, heavy single soles, hand made; our best $5.00 Shoe, B, C and D widths; now you can buy them for a shadow of former price . . . $3.65

Men's Finest Brown Willow Calf Lace Shoes, double soles, hand-sewed, Johnson & Murphy's best; you can't match them for $6.00, but here they are only $4.15

One lot of Misses' Kid Skin Button Shoes, all shapes, kid and cloth tops, turns and welt soles, all widths; they should bring $2.50 and $2, but for this sale we put them all at $1.50

Special lot Boys' Colored Lace Shoes, that have been sold regular at $2.50 and $3.00, we now close out at the price of only $1.80

Seasonable Bargains abound in all our Departments. Special Low Prices in every kind of Shoes, particularly suitable for Fall wear. No one gives the value in Footwear that we can or do.

Byck Bros. & Co.
FOOT COVERERS TO MANKIND.

THREE DAYS' FEAST

OF THE MOST TEMPTING BARGAINS AT

BASS DRY GOODS CO

RETAIL STORE 37 WHITEHALL ST.

Sale Continues Through Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

5 cases best yard wide Percales, fall colors . . . 7½c
Best yard wide Fruit of the Loom Bleaching . . . 5c
Yard wide Bleached Cambric, just as good as Lonsdale . . . 5c
5 cases best plain and fancy Prints, new colors . . . 3⅞c
3 cases extra quality yard wide Bleaching at . . . 2⅞c
20 bales very heavy and fine Sea Island, yard wide . . . 3½c
100 pieces wide and heavy Mattress Ticking at . . . 5c

500 good grade full size ready made Sheets at . . . 29c
1,000 full size good Pillow Cases to match at . . . 5c
500 prs. full 3 yds. Nottingham Lace Curtains at . . . 49c
$2.50 very fine and extra size Nottingham Lace Curtains . . . 98c
$3.50 very fine Nottingham Lace Curtains to move at . . . $1.98
60 prs. $6.50 very handsome Portiers, to close . . . $2.98
Men's summer weight Balbriggan Undershirts and Drawers . . . 15c

One table all Wool Dress Goods, black and fancies, goods cheap at 50c, 75c and $1.00; just for a flyer . . . 19c

Ladies' all Silk Ribbon Ties with silk fringe . . . 10c
Ladies' White Organdie Ties, silk fringed . . . 5c
Brainard & Armstrong's Wash Filo and Embroidery Twist, skein . . . 1c
Ladies' all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs . . . 4c
300 good quality good Gloria Serge Umbrellas at . . . 49c
10 pieces China Silks, all shades, to close . . . 19c
50 Pieces best grade Outing Flannels, not 12 1-2c, but . . . 5c

Best quality Brush Bindings, black and colors, not 9c, but . . . 5c
Best quality Kid Cambric Skirt linings . . . 2½c
Best grade 40-inch Silk Premier for skirt and linings . . . 10c
54-inch, extra heavy, all wool Broadcloths at . . . 75c
5,000 lbs. best quality Zephyr, every shade made . . . 3c
200 yards good Spool Cotton . . . 1c
100 yards good Spool Silk . . . 1c
36-inch all pure wool Flannels, all colors, at . . . 19c

1 table fine Silks, heavy all silk Taffetas, Black Brocades, Plain Black Silks, worth your $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; one price . . . 59c

Misses' and Boys' heavy Bicycle Hose, worth 39c, for . . . 15c
50 pieces handsome new black Crepons, prices up the street $2, ours . . . 98c
48-inch fine black silk finished all wool Henriettas . . . 39c
45-inch fine quality all wool imported Imperial Serges . . . 39c
500 doz. 20x40-inch heavy all Linen Huck Towels . . . 10c
54-inch heavy German Linen Table Damask, 50c goods . . . 19c
72-inch fine German all Linen Table Damask, $1.00 goods . . . 39c
72-inch fine German Satin Damask, $1.25 linens . . . 69c

50 beautiful English Marseilles Counterpanes, $3 goods . . . 98c
150 fine Crochet Counterpanes, extra size, $1 value . . . 59c
500 heavy Cotton Towels go in this sale at . . . 2c
350 bolts heavy Toweling Crash, good quality, at . . . 2c
3 cases Misses' fast black full seamless Hose at . . . 5c
2 cases Ladies' fast black full seamless Hose at . . . 5c
Men's fast black and tan full seamless Socks at . . . 6c
100 pieces best grade yard-wide Sikolines, new styles . . . 7½c

This Sale Continues Through Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Rain or Sunshine. See Our New Dress Goods and Silks.

SPECIALS IN LADIES' SKIRTS

Ladies black and fancy all Wool Skirts, $5.00 values . . . $1.98
Ladies' black Mohair Sicilian $7.50 Skirts, very fine ones . . . $3.98
Ladies' $10.00 beautiful Silk Skirts, a starter . . . $4.98

Ladies' fine Mackintoshes, worth $5.00, to close quick . . . $1.50
Balance of all our Shirt Waist summer goods . . . 29c

NEW LINE LADIES' AND MISSES' JACKETS JUST IN.

34 SOUTH PRYOR ST.

Our wholesale house is shipping goods all over the southern states. If you are a merchant it will certainly pay you to see our GRAND BARGAINS.

BASS DRY GOODS CO

WOMEN ARE A UNIT FOR THE TEXTILE EDUCATION OF GIRLS

Mrs. Felton's Noble Appeal Has Set Moving a Strong Sentiment in Favor of the Ideas She Advances.

TALK WITH MRS. W. B. LOWE

Mrs. McCabe and Mrs. Pattillo Talk of the Suggestion of Mrs. Felton and Indorse It Heartily.

BY ISMA DOOLY.

The friend of Georgia's working girls, Mrs. William H. Felton, has again come forward in a noble appeal for them, and her letter on the editorial page of yesterday's Constitution has won the indorsement of the progressive and philanthropic women of the state.

Mrs. Felton has for thirty years espoused the cause of the poorer girls in the rural districts; those in the factories, and those in any way subjected to manual labor. She has contended that they have never received the advantages in industrial education that Georgia owes them, and now she comes forward and asks the very reasonable question: "If textile education is to be given our boys, what about the textile education of our girls?" It is said factory statistics prove that there are ten girls to every three boys working in the cotton factories, and that the interests of the state, as well as the rights of women, demand that the girls of Georgia share the advantages of textile education with the boys. Referring to her visit through the factories of Georgia some years ago, at the request of The Constitution, Mrs. Felton writes: "Georgia has nothing within her borders of greater value or greater importance than the education of the girls who are and will continue to be crowded into our cotton mills, and who are, as I claim, in need of equal, if not superior attention, in textile industries to their brothers." Mrs. Felton has made an earnest and comprehensive studyy of the situation, and makes her appeal for the textile education of young women not upon a theoretical basis, but upon what she has actually seen and knows.

Those who know her, and everybody that has lived in Georgia for the last forty years does, will appreciate that when she says a thing she means it, and the following statement from her is very significant:

"I am to get an answer to a plain question from the next Georgia legislature which will be requested to make an additional appropriation to equip and furnish the new textile building at the Technological school for boys, because I have been informed, perhaps not accurately, that there are at least ten girls engaged in cotton mill work to every three men employed therein. I want to know why the girls who are to work in cotton factories in Georgia should not be as well instructed in their business as the boys, when the state foots the bill, and the tax money comes out of the women's pockets as well as the men's?"

A number of prominent women were interviewed on the subject of Mrs. Felton's letter of yesterday and with one accord they indorse the strength and wisdom of her appeal for the working girls

Talk with Mrs. W. B. Lowe.

Mrs. William B. Lowe, president of the National Federation of Clubs, though ill and confined to her room yesterday, willingly expressed her indorsement of Mrs. Felton's letter and in an interview with a reporter of The Constitution, she said: "I consider Mrs. Felton's letter an able appeal for a cause that should be espoused not alone by women in the interest of women, but by men and women alike who appreciate that the textile interests of the state demand the education of women in that line as well as that of the men. Mrs. Felton's letter embodies the foundation of a movement in the interest of working women that if it receives its proper recognition and development will mean a new life to a class of women that have never received their educational or industrial rights from this state.

"She has touched the keynote of a principle upon which the women of this state should employ their strongest efforts to develop. It is the one that has inspired my deepest interest for a number of years and one upon which I have hinged my most earnest work since the educational efforts of the women of this state became systematized in the organization of the Georgia federation."

Mrs. Lowe further said: "I shall do my utmost to bring the matter more forcibly than ever before the women of the state at our next convention in October, and I can assure you that every club in this state will do its part in this great work in the interests of the factory girl."

Mrs. Pattillo's View.

Mrs. Pattillo, president of the Atlanta Woman's Club, when interviewed on the subject of Mrs. Felton's letter said:

"A short time ago a friend asked me 'what is it that club women wish to do?' I replied that if I had to define briefly the platform of a club woman I would say everything that pertains to the welfare and protection of children in every condition of life; at home, at school and in factories and shops, and all that develops and elevates women, mentally, spiritually and socially. Personally I have been deeply interested for a number of years in the industrial education of girls. When I read Mrs. Felton's able and timely article this morning I rejoiced that Georgia women had begun to make an appeal for the girls of our state. The time has come in the world's history when our girls, equally with our boys, must have a practical training which will enable them to be self-supporting. Trained labor is the demand of the times, and the large number of women who must of necessity depend upon their own efforts need a proper equipment for work.

"Georgia women are conservative. They have never clamored for 'rights,' but they do ask and will continue to ask that their daughters shall have equal advantages along educational lines with their sons. When a mother cries aloud for her children her voice will be heard, and Georgia stands today pleading that her daughters may have an opportunity to equip themselves to do their portion of the world's work. I have been in our mountain districts and talked with these young women far away from schools with no educational advantages and I know how eager many of them are for training in self-respecting labor. Inscribed upon the coat of arms of Georgia is the word 'Justice.' That is all we ask—justice for her daughters as for her sons. Then shall we hope for prosperity within our borders. Skilled labor pays a larger interest than capital. And with the proper compensation for labor comes happiness and content to many an humble home.

"Humanity may make a plea in vain, but self-interest will not be silent. If then, only for the sake of the financial improvement of the state, let the women wage-earners have the same training as the men."

What Mrs. McCabe Says.

Mrs. E. G. McCabe, speaking of the suggestion, said:

"I was pleased to note the article of Mrs. Felton in Saturday's issue of The Constitution. It was certainly a powerful appeal for factory women and must have weight where carefully read. The timeliness of the letter was not one of its least merits. When the state is manifesting a deep interest in the education of men and boys for better and more efficient work in our cotton factories, and as an evidence of this interest is establishing a special department at the Technological school, it certainly is a fitting time to ask. What will you do for the girls? The exigencies of the times make their self-support obligatory and it would be indeed a hard heart that would decide that they should be denied the right to learn as good methods as the brothers, but should be held ever to lower class of work and per consequence to lower compensation and lower standards generally. The race being made of men and women, no permanent good can come to one when the other is omitted. I am glad Mrs. Felton wrote her article. It will induce thinking—just when thoughts will count for much. Mrs. Felton did not mention in manner in which she thought these advantages might best be offered. My thought would be that as they all work together there could be no objection to the instruction being given in common.

"Should this idea prevail one great objection to most proposed reforms would be obviated—that is the cost. The main point is to recognize the right to equal benefit from state aid and details could follow later. The right to work has been one phase of woman's rights long recognized, and all that is asked in Georgia is that she be granted the opportunity of learning to do that work creditably."

Different Opinions as to the "Bachelor Girl."

Probably no contingent of women in the world elicit more discussion than those interesting individuals, the "bachelor girls." Each day their number increases, and the question grows urgent of what will become of the men if they continue to meet with bachelor girls, crowding into all the professions and industries. It would seem that America's newly acquired possessions in the Philippines and Cuba would come in the nature of a boon to the young men of the country, being crowded out by the "bachelor girls," and yet it may be there will be as many fortune seekers among the young women in Porto Rico or the Philippines as there are among the men. Ridiculous as it may seem, the question of "what is to become of the young men hunting work?" is one as frequently asked as: "What is to become of all these young women hunting work?"

The term, "bachelor girl," was originally applied to those young maidens who, leaving home and going to larger cities to pursue their professional or industrial interests, found the custom of living together on the co-operative plan both economical and delightful. But now the term "bachelor girl" has a broader acceptation, and is applied to nearly all young women, unmarried and working. It is not so easy, therefore, to discuss the bachelor girl or criticise her mode of living, unless one defines just exactly what branch of bachelor girldom she belongs to.

Many young working women resent the title, for they insist that it has come to imply young women who from preference are living independently and alone, in their bachelor apartments, when in reality they should have the protection of a strong matronly influence. It requires no discussion of the question to decide that no young woman has an enviable position who is obliged to earn her own livelihood, and who in consequence may find herself alone in a large city. Only when no other home can be procured is she justified now, in the eyes of those experienced, in living to herself, or in that independent manner where parties of young women live together unchaperoned. The truth is, most of those who call themselves "bachelor girls" are under the most careful chaperonage of an elderly woman, and as such they may defy the criticism of those always willing to criticise.

But taking for discussion the "bachelor girl" in its acceptation of the young women who in their desire for independence and freedom indulge in a good deal of larking, in accompaniment with their professional and industrial careers, and who live together in parties of five and six, one hears very harsh opinions expressed these days.

A bright young newspaper woman in New York, interviewed on the subject, acknowledged that for her part she frequently found that the bachelor girls living independently were often interesting subjects of study, and their apartments and mode of living always made good stories to read on Sunday's pages, but she added: "I am not an advocate of the 'bachelor girl' in all her independent principles, which I do not regard as consistent with the essential nature of woman. Not caring for all the independence making up the life of the real bachelor girl, who lives alone and does as she pleases, I do not think I should give my opinion. But here, before me," she continued, "I find the opinion of my friend, 'the matron,' who in paying her respects to the bachelor girl, writes:

"'There is only one truly independent life for a woman and that is a life with the man she loves. Love is the only thing that can set a woman free. An all-wise universal Father has made this so to preserve the race. I never knew what independence was until after I was married. Single women are apt to mistake license for independence. I know every trend of thought that the so-called bachelor girl, the so-called independent woman, has. She gets up early in the morning thoroughly in love with the lot and has chosen and starts out on her day's work. She meets rebuffs, gets discouraged, grows physically so weary that she longs to fly to some one who loves her better than all others, and have a good cry. By the time night comes she hates her lonely room or apartment and not infrequently sobs herself to sleep, about what she knows not, but I do. It is simply because her woman's nature is revolting against a life of independent loneliness, or lonely independence, just as you please to look at it. All that is best in her is stretching out after a home of her own, after family ties. When she made herself independent in mind, manners and finances she enslaved her affections, chained them up, rendered them inert. No woman can be really independent until she unchains her affections and opens her heart to receive the love of some true man. Perhaps you two won't own it, but you know I speak truly.'"

But probably the hardest opinion passed upon the young bachelor girl is that given by the "old bachelor boy." Despite the fact that he should not judge his "fellow men" of the fair sex by himself, he will do it, and he will lay a good cigar down any time to condemn the "bachelor girl."

"Nobody admires more than I," he says, "the earnest young woman who steps out into the world to take care of herself. All men admire her, and as the industrious, dependent young woman, retaining her self-respect, she has the chivalrous respect of all men.

"But this custom of being adopted by girls of getting together in squads in the large cities, and living as they call it independently and freely in their own apartments, I tell you it's deplorable, and if their mothers can't accompany them, then they ought to be under some other protection. I mean no reflection on the strength of feminine character, but I tell you young women cannot be trusted to do just as they please, live to themselves, freely and independently, and not become too lax in their ideas of life any more than can the young bachelor men. Bachelor life is very closely related to Bohemia, and young women have no more business in Bohemia, unless to view it as a theatrical treat, than young men have in petticoats. Again, I do not wish to be understood as reflecting on high life in Bohemia, but I do not believe the majority of women have any business in Bohemia unless they come in with their husbands, and then they won't stay long, if the husband is the right sort of a man. And of course it is superfluous to add that very few men hunt wives in Bohemia. A 'comrade' in a wife, they may seek, but, strange to say, no matter how well acquainted they may be in Bohemia, they hunt a wife outside the charmed circle of that atmosphere. When the bachelor girl begins her bachelor life she is dangerously near the alluring freedom of Bohemia, and my impulse is to tell her to keep back and never allow herself to smoke her first cigarette after a cup of coffee—no matter if all the boys in her apartment who helped make the Welsh rarebit do coax her to try just one, she had best avoid even that one little step beyond the bounds of feminine conventionality.

"It seems to me," continued the blase speaker, "that from a standpoint of vanity women would withstand the tempting freedom of Bohemia. I may seem to digress from the subject of the bachelor girl, but she and the novice in Bohemia are one and the same thing, in my mind, and I feel like advising them all in the same way. I believe if young women would stop to consider even the danger their personal beauty undergoes in Bohemia they would forego those little larks they take into that atmosphere. The late hours, the food, the irregular mode and time of eating soon have their effects in indigestion. And indigestion shows itself as plainly in the complexion of a woman as the impulses of her higher being show themselves in her beaming eyes. They in turn become less sparkling, and despite the cruelty of it women become either corpulent or haggard-looking after a time in Bohemia, and they also become blase.

"Of course it may not be justice, but the blase Bohemian of the male sex when he tires of that life has the nerve to go and ask some pretty, sweet girl whom he has not met in Bohemia to marry him. She does not know what kind of a life he has led and she does not mind the few lines of care (call it that) there may be in his face. She is charmed with his evident appreciation of her. He understands her, loves her and knows just how to make her love him. They marry, and as a rule, are happy if she, like him, is satisfied to settle down in what he has never known before—home life.

"But the woman in Bohemia, when she grows tired of the life and wants to marry, that is another thing. She can't go out and select some sweet, unsophisticated young man and make him her helpmate. In the first place, she wouldn't want him even if she could get him. May be she loves a comrade in Bohemia, but he being a comrade in Bohemia, never thinks of making her his wife, and—well, I have left the bachelor girl just taking her first steps in Bohemia to discuss the probable results. I hope, for her own sake, she will go no farther. She can work and be independent and free, too, but let somebody make her forsake the idea of being the bachelor girl in the senes of living that life that God never intended for gentle, dependent"—and the old bachelor boy relit his cigar.

Women Rulers.

It is often the case that queens are famous for qualities or deeds, which, in women less nobly born, would pass unnoticed; but when they are the eccentricities or unusual acts of royal woman they are exaggerated and go down in history as descriptive terms. Thus if her majesty is a woman whom the world would call "passably handsome," were she of the commons she is known as the beautiful queen. If she is not absolutely stupid and the advice of her counselors usually leads to happy results she is naturally the wise queen. Woe to her, however, should she ever give expression to anger or impatience. In a woman of lowlier birth this would be forgotten, but proceeding from a queen it would be told always as an anecdote descriptive of her character.

At the present time the supreme rulers of many of the greatest nations of the world are women, and it is a curious fact that most of the remarkable incidents related of them are as significant of their real dispositions as though these women were "mere mortals." Perhaps the reason that there is foundation for these stories of unique characteristics among queens is that the people of this age are independent enough to require something more substantial than a gentle smile bestowed upon some poor rustic before they apply to their queen the name of Queen Anne or Susan or whatever it may be, and with the increase in respect for the intellectual woman less stress is laid upon the demand for beauty and the inanity of a perpetually unruffled disposition.

The success of Queen Victoria's reign, the most brilliant in the history of England, and her own blameless career are sufficient reasons for bestowing upon her all the laudatory titles her historians have applied to her. Perhaps her wise plans and decisions have been suggested and advised by her able counselors, but she has shown wonderful sagacity in her choice of these ministers and clear judgment in this task is most necessary. There have been numerous instances in history when queens have reared their sons amid surroundings that fostered weakness and inability to rule, as did Catherine de Medici and the present dowager empress of China, in order that they themselves might longer hold the reins of government; and this, with no patriotic aim, but for the mere love of power. Queen Victoria, however, has spared no efforts to educate her children for the great tasks that lie before them, and so much of her life has been devoted to this duty that among the eulogistic titles given her she may most appropriately be called the mother queen. Her long period of supremacy has been filled with historic events, effected largely through her influence, which have become so important to the interests of her country that her fame will probably never be over-shadowed by the praises of another, however great may be that others' influence upon the story of the nations.

We cannot regard the queen regent of Spain as the ruler of one of the great nations, for this country has lost its grandeur, but as the woman who nominally directs the affairs of a land which may prove quite as important a factor in the history of the nations as does the richest among them. That which makes her a subject of interest, however, is not the influence she may exert through her official position, for she can effect nothing unless it meets with the approval of her ministers, but her utter helplessness and the misery that we know she must endure because of her position as the anxious mother of a king, whose realm is the abode of discontent and rebellion and whose subjects are divided into parties, each of whom clamors for the opposite of the others' demands. In a country whose affairs were in a normal state Maria Christina might effect much good, but in her present position the only distinguishing title that will probably be hers in future histories of Spain will be the martyred queen.

Although Wilhelmina has just ascended the throne of Holland, and has not yet had an opportunity to perform deeds, the like of which have made her sister queens famous, her noble nature gives promise to her subjects that she will not fail them in their hour of need, should that time ever come. Wonderful to relate, her biographers say that she is beautiful, although she has a pleasing face, which, in a queen, would formerly have been termed beautiful. This little Dutch woman has had many suitors for her hand, but she has some of the praiseworthy ideas of the new woman, and refuses to be guided by the traditions of royalty, for she declares that she will marry for love. Her subjects are devoted to their young queen, and since they admire her independent spirit, they will probably be very indignant when she is faced with the problem of choosing a consort. Her "embarrassment of riches" in the matter of suitors to her hand would gladly be relieved, were it agreeable to the suitors, by the poor South Sea island queen, who was obliged to advertise for a husband in Europe and America some months ago, since she was so painfully ugly that no proposals were forthcoming in her own realm.

The most powerful woman in the world, however, is the ruler of China, the Empress Dowager, Tuen-Tson-Hsi. The sun never sets on the possessions of Victoria's kingdom, and her navy is the finest in the world; the strength of Queen Wilhelmina's little country is not to be despised, and her marriage will probably widen her dominions; Maria Christina may change the boundaries of the countries of Europe, but the empress of China controls the destinies of 600,000,000 people, a nation, which, during her lifetime, will probably pass through the most eventful and important epoch in its history. Her control of the government is supreme, since she has recently taken the regal power from her worthless son, the emperor, with the full sanction of the law. She is probably the first "selfmade empress" in history, and the story of her career is one of the most romantic ever told. Tuen-Tson-Hsi (good luck) was a very little girl when her father lost all his small property, and his family were on the verge of starvation. His daughter, who had none of the American girl's "sentimentalism," proposed at this crisis that she should sell her, and he, nothing loth, for she was only a girl, disposed of her for a large sum of money to the viceroy of his province. Her beauty and accomplishments—she learned how to read and embroider in her new home—soon won so much attention from her master that a disturbance in the domestic arrangements of the household was imminent, and to avoid the catastrophe, she was presented to the emperor. He was immediately attracted by her celestial charms, and as his wife very conveniently died about this time, he married the little slave girl. During his life she wielded much influence, often for the worse, for she is a woman whose nature, a knowledge of adversity, did not soften; and on his death she assumed full control of the imperial affairs. For some years after her son came of age, she yielded the government to him, but she has now resumed entire control, and again occupies the throne of the greatest despots in history.

L. G. D.

Gossip About Well Known People.

Atlanta people, recalling the last appearance here of the young actor Otis Skinner, will remember the charm and grace of his leading lady, Maud Durbin, who has become quite recently Mrs. Otis Skinner.

The story of the success of this young actress is an interesting one, exemplifying the fact that genius and talent must be accompanied by luck as well, since it was by the merest accident that Miss Durbin secured her first engagement which brought her almost at once into fame. She was born and reared in one of the large northern cities, and like the majority of young women took the usual elocution lessons that accompany the course of "finishing touches" in sweet sixteen's education; and like many of her sex, she became imbued with the spirit of the stage, and determined that she would follow that vocation. She recited on amateur occasions and from the liberal applause received felt that there was no doubt that her merit would be recognized, if she could only find the properly appreciative person.

Madame Modjeska was passing through the city in which Miss Durbin resided and the latter determined that she would make an effort to secure an audience with the well-known actress. Those at all familiar with the trials and tribulations of stage celebrities know that one of them is the answering of epistles coming from aspiring young women, desirous of having their histrionic ability commented upon by professionals.

It was a note of this kind that secured Miss Durbin an audience with Madame Modjeska, and a lucky star must have hovered over Miss Durbin at the time. Out of the hundreds of notes making the same request—Madame Modjeska was usually indifferent in declining to give an audience—but for some reason, probably a desire for momentary amusement, she granted the request of the young western girl, asking the privilege of "madame's criticism."

"What can you recite," asked Modjeska on meeting the young woman?

"Almost anything," replied the latter, "but I am especially fond of 'doing Juliet.'"

"Well, 'do' Juliet," said the condescending artist, and the young aspirant threw herself into all the intensity of Juliet in her most tragic parts.

When she had finished Modjeska shrugged her shoulders and murmured something in her foreign accents, about "the effort being very good; you have some talent."

Miss Durbin was disappointed and had almost made up her mind to give up her hope for a stage career, when one day, about a year after their interview, she received a telegram from Modjeska. "Come at once to me in Boston," it read, "and if necessary draw on me for traveling expenses."

Without waiting to be further advised Miss Durbin telegraphed her readiness to go and then had to go through the harrowing experience of leaving home against the bitterest opposition of her parents.

Once in Boston she began the study of the parts for which Modjeska recognized her ability and made almost a signal success her first appearance.

While still a novice as to time in the profession she met with continued success and after two seasons with Modjeska she became leading lady for Otis Skinner—and this summer his wife. Her career so far is of unusual success, while her youth and beauty and ambition assure her continued conquest.

During the winter Mr. and Mrs. Skinner will appear in a new Play written by Charles Skinner, the brother of the actor and a special writer on the editorial staff of The Brooklyn Eagle.

One is almost inclined to pity the prominent women of the day whose lives are as well reflected in the public mirrors of the press as are those of prominent men. The more prominent the woman the more freedom the public and the press feel in discussing her. The prominent society woman especially must suffer the inevitable penalty of her popularity and be resigned to every phase of her life, public and private, being paraded in the daily papers.

Mrs. O. P. H. Belmont seems to be a special victim to publicity and she has figured sensationally in the press ever since the first time she met her first husband, W. K. Vanderbilt, and fascinated him. The papers then dealt no more kindly with the lady than they do now, since they exposed the fact that the yellow gown worn by the "pretty Miss Smith" the night she met Vanderbilt was borrowed for the occasion from a young lady friend. The latter confided the fact to another and she in a spirit of nonsense told a young reporter on one of the oldest and best known papers in New York. The reporter touched up the story to read that the dress lent by the young lady was by no means her prettiest, but that the clever Miss Smith combined with the yellow silk a black lace scarf and crimson roses, making herself the most effective looking woman at the ball.

The owner of the gown, piqued at this and the conquest of the eligible part, Vanderbilt, could not resist the temptation of telling the story of lending the gown. When the matter, discussed at length, appeared in the New York paper, the Smith family threatened a law suit. The young reporter was called to task, but the young lady informant came to his rescue and declared that the story was perfectly true; that she had told it, and that the Smith family might as well keep quiet, because what the paper published was true. The reporter who wrote the story, by the way, is now one of the leading financiers in the country and the president of one of the largest banks in New York state.

A good story is going the rounds at the expense of two well known journalists who last year left Atlanta to make their home in the great metropolis. Tiring of hotel life after a few months, they determined to look for apartments in some private home, where absolute quiet in the evenings would warrant their indulging in their literary pursuits without fear of continued interruption.

Looking through the columns of The New York Herald, they inscribed in their notebooks several adresses of places advertised "to let," and then set out one afternoon to look them up.

The younger of the two, who always takes the initiative in what he considers matters that require unusual thought and deliberation, was particularly attracted by the appearance of a brown stone front in a desirable neighborhood and in which advertised apartments on the second floor were to let.

A dainty housemaid answered the bell, and although the lady of the house was out, the former informed the gentlemen that she could show them the rooms advertised if they desired to see them.

The younger volunteered to go up and see them while his comrade lighted a cigar and said he would wait outside on the "stoop."

In a few minutes his friend returned after a review of the rooms and declared they exactly filled the bill. "Why, they are so luxurious and homelike," he said, "and so clean. There was something decidedly southern about the surroundings, and I just told the maid we would return and see the lady of the house tomorrow, and make our final arrangements."

The next day the two returned for this

Continued on Fifteenth Page.



Mrs. Brewer's Humane Work.

A well-to-do Rhode Island lady, who looks after the sick of her city, writes to Dr. Hartman of her practical experience with Pe-ru-na.

HUMANITY is blessed with some good samaritans. Mrs. Lizzie M. Brewer, of 196 High St., Westerly, R. I., is a noble woman who devotes a great deal of time and money to caring for the sick of Westerly. She has been for several years one of Pe-ru-na's strongest friends, and under date of March 17, 1898, she writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., the originator of Pe-ru-na:



MRS. LIZZIE M. BREWER.

"Your welcome advice is at hand, and my gratitude is unbounded for the privilege I enjoy of consulting so renowned a physician as yourself, always receiving such prompt and satisfactory replies to my questions. And what amazes me most is that this can be done year after year, with unfailing certainty, free of charge. I have learned that you have become to thousands and thousands of households the same beneficent guide and adviser that you are to my household.

"As for your free books, I read them everyone, and treasure their contents as the choicest wisdom. I have used Pe-ru-na in my family for over four years. I find it a sure cure for all catarrhal affections so common in this part of the country. It cures a cold at once; there is no cough medicine that can at all equal Pe-ru-na; as for la grippe there is no other remedy that can at all compare with Pe-ru-na. I notice in medical journals and from the testimony of my neighbors that the doctors seem quite unsuccessful in treating la grippe, especially in removing the after effects of la grippe. From personal observation in many cases I know that Pe-ru-na is a sure specific for these cases. I am among the sick a great deal in our city, and have supplied many invalids with Pe-ru-na, simply because I am enthusiastic in my faith as to its results. I have never known it to fail to quickly and permanently remove that demoralized state of the human system which follows la grippe.

"In cases of weaknesses peculiar to my sex I am sure that no other remedy can approach in good results the action of Pe-ru-na. It meets all the bad symptoms to which females are subject. The irregularities and nervousness, the debility and misery, which afflict more or less the women from girlhood to change of life, are one and all met and overcome by your excellent Pe-ru-na. I wish every young lady in our city could read your book 'Health and Beauty.' Any one wishing to inquire of me further can do so by enlcosing a stamp for reply."

MR. BINE TELLS OF AN EXCITING MIDNIGHT MISADVENTURE.

By Julian Harris

There is probably no better natured husband in the world than I. I say this in no boasting spirit, but merely to reiterate a fact that my wife would have realized long ago if it had been her misfortune to have married some other man. In our quiet little neighborhood on the south side there is no phrase that better conveys the ultimate of cheerfulness than the one that is in constant use: "As good-natured as Mr. Bine." Now, I repeat, this reference to my well-known and most admired characteristic is not made in a spirit of self-exultation, for I am about to chronicle its downfall—temporary downfall, I hasten to add, and also to remark that perhaps my wife is more to blame in the matter than I am.

I have heard that several persons have wondered how I manage to get along so nicely with Constance. Well, perhaps I do deserve a great deal of credit, though I should be the last person in the world to assert this. It would not be unfair to myself to state that Constance, though she admits she is only thirty-two years old, does not look a day over twenty-eight, and she still retains the major portion of the piquant attractiveness that made her a belle in her young lady days and won me at first sight. So, after all, it may be true that I am very lenient toward her because she is still very pretty and still reminds me of her bride-self. A great many persons, so Constance has told me, say that she is smarter than I am. I won't deny this. She reads the daily papers—I mean even reads outside the society page, while I can't get away from the markets and politics. She knows where Daiquiri and Siboney are, and that the Philippines are composed of 1,400 islands inhabited by 8,000,000 natives of all sorts, sizes, classes and varieties. But this information does not get Alice a new frock or buy Joseph a pair of shoes sufficiently large to cover an assortment of badly damaged vacation toes.

However, this story of how I was surprised into an expression of annoyance—perhaps I should say irritation—is what I wish to tell, that the truth of it may be known. Constance says I displayed anger; but then she is a great tease. It was midnight to the stroke of the courthouse clock. Then they began: Meeeeeeeeee-ow-o-o-w-o-o-wow-miaou! Szzzekkkkkkkk-eeeeee-miaou-riaou-rrrrrr-purrrrr! WOW!!! Wow!! Wow!! wow! Wow!

My hair, in standing on ends, had pulled me to a sitting posture. It took several minutes to catch my breath. I am sure if I had not been an expert diver when I was a boy, I would have expired now of suffocation. Then came again that horrible interchange of dissonance. It is needless to repeat the suggestions that are used to indicate the sputterings and ear-scalding feline anathemas. The noise seemed to come from under the bed; in reality the wretches were just out of throwing distance. I glanced at Constance. She lay quietly sleeping, looking not unlike a reposing queen with her aureole of curl papers. Again came those scarifying screeches. How Constance can sleep! She slowly turned half over, and still not awake, touched me and managed to murmur: "Stop snoring, Mr. Bine."

Really, that must have been the first thing that influenced me in the direction of losing my temper. Stop snoring! As if I ever snored. And it was not the first time Constance had accused me of snoring. I can take a joke as well as any one, but when Constance accuses me of such undignified proceedings I confess it does not move me to geniality. Then the cats began again, and Constance awakening to the situation, sat up and stammered out feebly: "Shoo." Then she turned to me and said, sleepily:

"For goodness sake, go to sleep. Don't let a little noise like that worry you."

She instantly followed her own advice, and I may say here positively that if I do snore I have no reason to feel lonesome. I crept softly out of bed, and after searching vainly for an empty bottle, poured the remainder of my "Old Cabinet" into a glass, corked the flask and fired it in a direction from which the disturbing sounds seemed to come. When that bottle struck the ground it exploded like a torpedo and I would not have been surprised if I had sunk part of the street. Constance was awake again instantly. She reached her hand out and discovered I was gone and then moaned out: "Oh, Mr. Bine."

I explained what it was and she wanted to know where I got an empty bottle. I told her. She said it was just an excuse to take a toddy; and—well, I like for Constance to be right occasionally. Constance was wide awake, the cats had fled and I was just about to go back to sleep.

"Sh—hh—hh—hh!" whispered Constance, grasping my arm in an agitated fashion.

"Bosh," said I. "Constance, the cats have gone." I suppose I shouldn't have said "bosh" in the tone I did.

"Its not the cats," whispered Constance "Listen!"

I could hear nothing.

"In the corner," soft-peddaled Constance.

"Well, it doesn't worry me," I said.

"It's a mouse," she volunteered with a shiver of fright.

Now that was just like a woman, but I didn't dare tell Constance so. Undisturbed by yowling cats, yet thrown into a fright over a sound that it took me fifteen minutes to hear and fifteen minutes more to locate. I lit the gas and started on a search for the mouse.

Then it was that Constance forged to the front as a military dictator. She could give Shaffer miles and then beat him. Huddled up in the middle of the bed she conducted the campaign, leaving me to go to the front and get into the hot of battle. Spaniards are like getting money from home, in comparison to catching a mouse.

"Oh, he's eating up that edition de luxe of the Three Musketeers that you gave me when we were engaged," squealed Constance.

Now as that edition de luxe she mentioned consists of two volumes that weigh about three pounds each and as there is arsenic in the green binding, I didn't worry about it. But I went to the book shelves, pulled back the curtains, gave a shove or two on the bottom shelf and out jumped one of the most ferocious mice I ever saw. I jumped to meet him and we rolled over on the floor together. But in the melee he escaped. Constance says I was trying to get away from the little beast. Well, if I was, I didn't succeed, for it was all I could do to keep from screaming when in its reciprocated excitement it touched me with at least two dozen cold, scratchy, little feet.

I was starting back for headquarters when Constance began to execute a series of fantastic gestures. She waved her arms appealingly and pointed at the curtain over the door to her writing room. Then she pointed at the mantelpiece. I promptly turned out the gas and secured my pistol.

"Oh, Mr. Bine, why can't you understand," she finally said.

Now I could have said something cruel there, but I refrained. I was not reared on a Comanche reservation, and I have no Apache blood in me. I lit the gas again, disarmed myself, secured the broom my wife had gesticulated at and ambushed myself behind the foot of the bed, to watch for any commotion that might indicate the whereabouts of the wily mouse. The curtain, which of some flimsy stuff—crinoline or lisle thread silk—began to flutter again.

"Deploy," said Constance.

"You don't deplore this half as much as I do," I said, perhaps a little snappishly. The clock was striking one.

"That is a military phrase," said Constance haughtily. "Enfilade him," she added aggravatingly. It was plain Constance was trying to enrage me. But I was superior to her efforts—that is, until she made her next remark. In a rush of desperate determination, feeling that I was sure to get that mouse, I charged on the curtain and hit several sounding whacks.

Constance said that I should have put on my slippers before I began to prowl around after the mouse. At any rate, I could not contain my Anglo-Saxon feelings when that mouse jumped gracefully out of the curtain and scampered across my feet. When he touched my left foot I jerked it up, and when he touched my right foot almost at the same moment I lifted that, and as a result of this ambi-pedal movement, I went down on the floor in a heap. I suppose it must have been funny—very funny—for Constance, forgetting her fright, rejecting all sentiments of gratitude, fairly screamed at me between bursts of hysterical laughter: "Foiled."

"It is just as well that I do not remember what I retorted. Constance says she will try to forget it. It didn't take me long to get back to bed, and I had very little to say. It is likely I was a little ashamed of myself. But here is a point I would like to have some light thrown on. Was Constance a humorist or merely a woman when she said to me at breakfast:

"Mr. Bine, we would have had no trouble at all if one of those cats had been in the room."

And when I said "Yes, it would have stopped the yowling outside," she laughed until Alice and Joseph stared at her in amazement.

I wonder if she meant that the cat would have caught the mouse? Nevertheless, I am now the proud possessor of a mouse trap, and am merely awaiting developments.

WOMAN AND SOCIETY

Continued from Fourteenth Page.

purpose, and met at the door a very corpulent lady, evidently dressed for shopping, and with rather a heavy veil drawn over her face.

"I want to see the lady of the house," said the spokesman of the two, "about those rooms upstairs."

"I'm the lady of the house," said the veiled female, "and I can show you both up now." "Thank you," was the reply, and the two gentlemen entered the hall.

"I was impressed by the rooms as appearing homelike yesterday afternoon,," commenced the younger, pleasantly, but at that moment he gave a most evident start, and hesitated about ascending the staircase; his companion stepped back toward the door. The lady of the house had raised her veil to acknowledge their compliment, and she was—as black as the ace of spades.

Mrs. Stoddart To Visit Atlanta

Mrs. Stoddart, one of the most gifted writers of The New York Tribune, will visit Atlanta the latter part of the month, and will be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. W. A. Wright. Mrs. Stoddart is a woman of unusual cultivation, and during her frequent visits to Europe has acquired a vast deal of information that renders her one of the most interesting woman lecturers. She will deliver a lecture during her visit to Atlanta, and will be the recipient of many social attentions while in the city.

Important Meetings.

The Atlanta Relief Association will meet next Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Capital City Club. A large attendance is urged.

Patriotic Work of One Young Woman.

The women of Atlanta have in every way shown their patriotism during the recent Spanish-American war, and the work accomplished by them in the various relief organizations reflects great credit upon them.

Atlanta women have done as much hospital and relief work as any women in the union, and have proven themselves worthy followers of their mothers and grandmothers who did their part during the confederacy.

In the various organizations it scarcely required an unusually observant person to see who were the most earnest members, nor did it require the skeptic or the suspicious onlookers to point out those women who were working unselfishly, inspired by noble causes or those who besides their patriotism were touched with that unmistakable spirit, of which even the angels in heaven have been accused.

Still the women unconsciously influenced by personal motives, or those having, as the politicians would term it, "an ax to grind," were so comparatively few one forgets them and is lost in admiration for the many who have distinguished themselves, in their continuous and unselfish work for the soldier boys.

There has probably never been a time in Atlanta when the movements of women have been kept more fully before the public since there has been an evident desire on the part of the press and the people to encourage feminine patriotism by a generous recognition of the good work of each and every woman. Whereas there have been many whose good work has been justly commended, there have been just as many who have worked quietly and almost unnoticed, and whose little acts of kindness and unselfishness in the past three months have won for them admiration from those who have been thrown with them. In the enthusiastic ranks of the Atlanta Relief Association there has been a member who, in her strength of character, noble and continuos work and extreme modesty, exemplifies the type of woman-patriot. The members of the association reading this will recognize Miss Belle Morrow, of Fort McPherson, who, as chairman of the hospital committee, has performed her duties with constancy, zeal and success, and has done as much for the Georgia soldier boys as if they had been heroes from her far-away home in the north. She is the daughter of the late Captain Morrow, of the United States army, and has three brothers in the army, two of whom were in the fight at Santiago. It was the thought of these gallant young soldiers that inspired the noble work of their sister, for as she often said: "My heart goes out to them all; I do not feel I can do enough for the soldiers, and I am willing to do anything that will aid any one of them, 'regular' or 'volunteer,' from north or south."

She shrunk from having her work known, and accepted the office of chairman of the hospital committee with the understanding that as much as possible of that part of the relief work be kept within the ranks of the association and not made a subject of publicity.

Every day since her apointment to the office she has scrupulously fulfilled her duties, and at the same time was actively interested in every entertainment given for the association. At the meetings she is always a strong factor in the decision of important questions, and her opinions are alwlays based on justice and common sense, regardless of whether it pleased the ladies sitting on either side of her, or whether she was frowned on by one differing with her in opinion. The fact that Miss Morrow was, in a sense, a stranger in the city, relieved her of the obligations of "voting with" her friends, or suppressing her opinions when they were not simlair to those of the other members. This very fact enabled her to stand always on the side of what she considered justice, or the interests of the association, and it is a striking incident in the meetings that the members look to Miss Morrow frequently for the deciding word in any matter where a division of opinion may have arisen.

No matter where army life may place Miss morrow, her gentle mother and gallant brothers, she will find awaiting her among her associates of the Atlanta Relief Association always a warm welcome while her name will be placed among the leaders in the history of that organization, inspired by patriotic young women of the city, and the first in the south permanently organized in the interests of the soldiers of the Spanish-American war.

Social Items.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lawrence and their daughter, Miss Ethel Lawrence, leave today for New York. Mr. Lawrence has accepted a position in the metropolis that necessitates his family leaving Atlanta.

***

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Ligon, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Johnson, of Atlanta, and Mr. Ligon Johnson, of San Antonio, Tex., have been for several months in the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. They will return October 1st.

***

Mr. James Ryan Garner left last night for Virginia, where he goes to resume his studies in the medical department of the University of Virginia.

***

The Alumnae Club of the Atlanta Kindergarten Normal met at No. 15 Ponce de Leon avenue yesterday afternoon.

***

Misses Carr and Annie Lou Talley were at home to their friends Tuesday, August 30th, in honor of their guests, Misses Talley, of Valdosta, and Miss Marybelle Veal, of Barnesville. About seventy-five guests were entertained during the evening.

***

Miss Lila Lee Zachry, who has been visiting friends in South Carolina, has returned home.

***

Miss Maybelle Veal has returned to her home in Barnesville, after a delightful visit of two weeks with Miss Annie Lou Talley.

***

Misses Bertha and Carrie Schiff of 38 W. Fair street have gone to the mountains of North Georgia for a two weeks' outing.

***

Miss Leonora Mallara has returned from White Plains.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Maner announce the engagement of their daughter, Nena, to Dr. S. D. Warnock, the marriage to occur early in October.

***

Mrs. F. M. Minniece and her sister, Miss Gresham, of Meridian, Miss., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McCullough.

***

Miss Susie Nix, accompanied by her sister, will leave tomorrow for Washington, New York and other points of interest in the east. They will be absent from the city about two weeks.

***

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Alice Butler to Mr. George Thomas Latimer, Jr., both of this city, on September 22d at 5:30 o'clock p. m. at the Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlin streets.

***

Mrs. Charles Godfrey and Miss Adah Evans, of Milledgeville, have returned to town.

***

Miss Evans, who has been the guest of Mrs. Charles Godfrey at the Majestic, returns home today.

***

Madame Antoinette Brousil Grant and her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Hoffman, have returned from a delightful visit to friends on the Hudson. After the 12th of September they will be at home at the residence of Miss Hanna, No. 15 East Cain street.

***

Miss Frances Abbott has returned from Asheville.

***

The friends of Mrs. E. G. McCabe will regret to learn she is ill.

***

Mrs. Kate O'Connor has returned from New York.

***

The hospital and relief corps of the Daughters of the American Revolution held an important meeting yesterday morning in the Austell building.

***

Miss Bob Venable will return to school in Philadelphia next month.

***

The friends of Mrs. H. M. Law will be pleased to hear that she and her little daughter, Deryl, have have returned from Virginia and are located for the winter with her sister, Mrs. W. F. Dykes, at 158 Highland avenue.

***

On her return to Bremen, Mrs. Dickson will be accompanied by Miss Mamie Ashford, who will spend a year in Europe.

***

Misses Langston and Boynton have returned from a visit to Warm Springs.

***

Miss Eva Chamberlin is visiting at Warm Springs.

***

Mr. A. L. Hendricks, who has been quite ill at St. Joseph's infirmary, is now convalescing and will be out among his friends in a few days.

***

Messrs. Jim Williams, Harvey Anderson, Ed Tignor and Porter Langston have returned to Atlanta from Warm Springs.

***

Major Hugh Gordon is visiting friends in the city.

***

Miss Jennie Gibbs left yesterday morning for her home in Columbia, S. C. She will spend the holidays with friends in New York.

***

Mrs. Cocke, of Virginia, the mother of Mrs. Orr Venable, and Mrs. Walter Jervey, is the guest of Mrs. Orr Venable.

***

Mrs. T. D. Meador is spending several weeks at Dr. Robinson's sanitarium. Mrs. Mrs. Walter Taylor is at the home of Mrs. Meador.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunter Smith are at Lithia Springs.

***

A large party of prominent Atlantians will visit Mexico this fall.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Conklin will prolong their visit in the east and will not return to Atlanta till the 1st of November.

***

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Kate Gaston, of Montgomery, Ala., and Mr. William P. Redd, of Birmingham, Ala.

***

The many friends of Professor and Mrs. W. F. Dykes will be grieved to hear of the extreme illness of their son, Latham, at their home, 158 Highland avenue.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Meredith, of Chicago, are spending a few days with Mrs. F. M. Zimmerman, 62 Cooper street.

***

Mrs. Theodore Birney, of Washington, D. C., is the guest of friends at 330 Spring street. As president of the National Mothers' congress Mrs. Birney is a woman of national reputation and she has many friends in Atlanta.

***

Mrs. Harrison, of Alabama, will sing Handel's famous "Hope in the Lord," with cello obligato and organ accompaniment for the offertory at the First Presbyterian church this morning.

***

Mrs. Jack Stewart has returned home after a most delightful trip to Denver and other places of interest in Colorado.

***

It will be a source of pleasure to the friends of Mrs. Leon Walker to know that she is rapidly recovering from her illness of several weeks.

***

Miss Rose Standish Davis has returned to the city after a pleasant visit to friends in Marietta.

***

Mrs. Laura Rose Lang, of Memphis, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Rose at their beautiful home on Highland avenue.

***

Mr. Eugene Smith left yesterday for New York, where he will remain for a month or so.

***

Dr. R. M. Rose is spending the summer fishing in New Brunswick. He is expected home in about two weeks.

***

Mr. Walter L. Byron, of The Cincinnati Post, is in the city. He is accompanied by Mrs. Byron. Although a young man, he has made himself known in journalism, both as a correspondent and as an artist. He formerly resided in Atlanta.

***

Misses Katie and Ethel McKie have returned home after spending the summer with friends in Athens, Jefferson and other Georgia towns.



MISS MATTIE L. HUDGINS, OF DEKALB COUNTY.

Miss Hudgins Is a Resident of Chamblee, and Is One of the Most Popular Young Ladies of DeKalb County—She Is Well Known in Atlanta, Where She Is a Frequent Visitor.

MACON SOCIETY NOTES.

Macon, Ga., September 10.—(Special.)—The first really cool autumn days not only have an effect upon the atmosphere, but create a visible change in the number of society women seen in the shops and on the streets. The fashionable dry goods establishments have almost the appearance of reception halls, where many pleasant greetings are exchanged between those who have just returned from the mountain and the seashore. The serious and absorbing theme is the considering and ordering costumes, street frocks and evening gowns for the fall and winter, and to have them prepared before the October carnival begins. By common consent, the social season's opening seems postponed until the time of the carnival, and the floral ball will mean not only the inaugural entertainment of Macon's diamond jubilee, but also the beginning of the social season. At present not even the mildest festivity ripples the social wave, and one would wonder if such things as balls and card parties ever existed, if it were not for the constant talk of gayety to come during the carnival.

Miss Martha Johnston, the carnival's queen, is now at Hot Springs, N. C., and will not return until just in time for the celebration. She will then be accompanied by the beautiful Miss Castleman, of Kentucky, who is to be one of her maids of honor. Miss Sue Johnston, of Nashville, Tenn., who is also to be one of Miss Martha Johnston's court, is to be the guest of Mrs. McEwen Johnston. All of Miss Johnston's maids of honor are not definitely known yet, but besides the two already mentioned will be Miss Callie Cobb Jackson, of Atlanta; Miss Annie Comer, of Savannah; Miss Thomas, of Athens, and Miss Doughty, of Augusta.

Miss Birdie Coleman, queen of flowers, will have a charming coterie of attendants; Miss Mamey Hatcher., Miss Cleveland Smith, Miss Carolie English, Miss Lilene Glenn, Miss Julia Huguenin, Miss Edith Stetson, Miss Annie Crutchfield and Miss Ida Mangham. Miss Coleman and her court will appear at the floral ball in white evening gowns, with garlands of pink roses, and in the floral parade will occupy five exquisitely decorated victorias. At the floral ball there will be a beautiful dance by eight little girls selected by Mrs. S. R. Jaques and Miss Louis Stevens, and these children will represent various flowers. They will be trained for the part by Miss Gypsy Morris, of Atlanta.

One of the most beautiful floats in the parade will be the one occupied by Miss Columbia and the thirteen original states. Miss Columbia will be charmingly personated by Miss Bessie Walker, of Macon.

Over one hundred handsomely decorated carriages and traps will take part in the parade, and several Georgia counties will be represented.

Miss Cleveland Smith is now visiting in Nashville, after spending the summer in Baltimore and in New York. She will return home early in October.

Miss Edith Stetson is the guest of Miss Annie Crutchfield, at Mt. Airy.

Miss Lila Cabaniss returned tonight from Mt. Airy, where she has been visiting Miss Crutchfield and Miss Marion Speer.

Mrs. Marshall J. Hatcher and Miss Mamey Hatcher are now at Marshallville.

Mrs. L. M. Felton, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Willingham and children have returned from Indian Spring.

Mrs. John B. Cobb, Miss Mildred Cobb, Miss Mary Cobb, Miss Eugenia Silver Cobb and Miss Culler have returned from Monteagle, Tenn.

Miss Carrie Harris, Miss Lelia May Sasnett and Miss Marie Nisbet are at home, after spending the summer at Elk Park, N. C.

Mrs. Nottingham and Miss May Nottingham left this week for Barnesville to spend the winter. Mrs. Nottingham will have charge of the department of instrumental music at the Gordon institute.

The Macon Relief Association met Friday afternoon at the public library, with Mrs. Emory Winsaip presiding. The association is doing good work in aiding the familes of the soldiers who enlisted from Macon and are still kept in the United States army.

Miss Murphy, of Barnesville, is the guest of Mrs. Herbert Smart, in Vineville.

Mrs. McEwen Johnston will give a house party in October, at which she will entertain Miss Thomas, of Athens; Miss Johnston, of Nashville, and Miss Mangham, of Macon.

Mr. W. A. Doody has returned from a visit to New York and Asheville.

Studio Reception.

Mr. Hal Morrison will hold his fall studio reception Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock and evening from 7 to 10 o'clock in the Woodman building on Forsyth street at the junction of Peachtree. The canvases which Mr. Morrison will exhibit this year probably form a more comprehensive ensemble of his work than has been arranged at any previous exhibition.

Mr. Morrison's work is well known to appreciators of art and the announcement of his exhibition is the feature of the season for his numerous admirers. The pictures are being hung to the best advantage, and the walls will show many of the best products of Mr. Morrison's versatile brush. All of his friends and those interested in art are cordially invited to the reception.

Mr. Joseph Denck, the well-known and accomplished pianist, will contribute to the pleasure of the occasion by playing choice selections upon an Everett piano from the warerooms of the John Church Company.

A VALUED CRITICISM.

What the Leading Photographic Journal Thinks of Mrs. Condon's Work.

There are some artists in Atlanta whose fame reaches the farther points of this country. Prominent among these is Mrs. Condon, whose work just now is attracting wide attention from outsiders. The St. Louis and Canadian Photographer, the leading photographic paper in this country, has several pictures of Mrs. Condon's reproduced in its September issue and under the head of "Editorial Chit-Chat" has the following criticism on her work:

"The pictures received bearing the name of Condon, Atlanta, Ga., reproduced are as fine a lot of pictures as has ever come to the hands of the writer for criticism. The lighting, execution and entire finish are superior to most of the work of this advanced day. A variety of subjects requiring different treatment are each and all executed with a perfect knowledge of what was required to reproduce the most beautiful effects. We need not think that photography is going to suffer when death removes one of the shining ligths of the profession. The maker of these pictures can worthily wear the mantle of the most celebrated worker America has produced. Mrs. Condon received a medal at the national convention held at Celeron last month."

Lessons in Singing.

The Italian method of voice culture, producing the beautiful results shown by the great operatic singers, practically and successfully taught by Mr. John H. Garner, studio 600 and 601 Lowndes building.

Mrs. Kate O'Connor and Miss Maryl Ryan are home from New York. Their millinery opening of fall styles will be announced later.

MARK TWAIN EXPOSED IN HIS EFFORT TO HOLD HUMOR DOWN

—By Henry W. Grady—

"There is no humor in heaven."
—Mark Twain.

Indigestion or insomnia must have caused Mark Twain to write the above sentence. No mortal man who hopes to walk the yellow pavements of paradise could sit down in a good humor and take such a dismal view of the hereafter. Mark Twain, of all men, would be out of place in such a dismal abode. He either did not mean what he said, or else he is dead wrong. Webster defines humor: "Facetiousness; merriment; a kind of wit flowing from the temper or disposition of the person."

Of course, Mark was in a measure correct, but he made his statement too positive when he said that there was "no humor" in heaven. There must be some merriment among the angels, but, of course, it may not be of an earthly kind. One would scarce expect to find a first-class earthly farce-comedy running in a celestial theater, nor would they expect to find the comic papers or coon songs in the bookstores, but some of the angels at least must have good dispositions and sweet tempers along with enough wit to make them occasionally humorous. There is an idea prevalent among a good many people that the culinary department of paradise is not the best, from an earthly standpoint, and that the average meal of the ordinary angel in good circumstances consists of grasshoppers and milk. It may be that Mark is a high liver, and fails to see how any one, even an angel, could be humorous on such a monotonous and indigestible diet. At any rate, he must have had some reason for making such an absurd statement; but whatever his reason, he is wrong.

What a doleful place heaven would be if the angels went about with faces like undertakers, and did nothing but sing sacred songs as they flitted about among the wet clouds. Why, it's all bosh about there not being any humor in heaven. Of course, the angels are happy; of course they are merry. They wouldn't be angels if they didn't have good dispositions and sweet tempers, and in spite of Mark's positive statement, they must in their spare moments be humorous. What right has a man like Mark Twain, who has given to the world more double-distilled humor than any living mortal, what right has he to discourage the poor, sad mortals of this world who are so busy hustling after a living that they haven't time to be humorous, with such dismal prospects of the place that we all, even newspaper reporters, hope to spend some time in?

Of course, Mark doesn't know positively anything more about what we will get in heaven than anybody else does, and he had no right to make a positive assertion about the humor or lack of humor in heaven. If he had only said that he "thought" there was no humor in heaven, people would have dismissed the statement as only a silly thought, and kept on trying to get there just the same. Some ignorant or thoughtless person might think that Mark had an inside tip, so emphatic did he make his assertion. But one thing is certain, and that is that he hasn't. If he prefers to look forward to heaven as a place without humor, and wants to take up a permanent residence in any such place, let him stand as the one forlorn man in the world with such dismal expectations. Let those of us whose lives are made brighter and happier every day by the thousands of humorous little things we see and hear, continue to look forward to heaven as even a brighter and more humorous place than this poor world. Let us at least expect to find the angels a jolly, congenial lot, fuller of a truer and brighter humor than the comic weeklies, or even the witty and humorous Mark himself.

M. RICH & BROS

SPECIAL ADVANCE SALE

EVERY DEPARTMENT in our store is now filling up rapidly with our immense purchases for the coming season. WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW YOU a very choice line of new, fancy Black Dress Goods; a handsome line of new and dressy Silks, for Waists, Skirts and Dresses, in all the latest conceits; a magnificent line of all the latest effects in fancy Wool and Silk and Wool Dress Goods; Stylishly Tailored Ready-Made Suits and Jackets, in the newest and most approved styles; new Fall Underwear, new Gloves, new Hosiery, new Belts, new Neckwear, new Carpets, new Rugs, new Curtains, new Draperies, new Stamped Goods, and the fact of the matter is, we are already overcrowded, and we will endeavor to close out the balance of our Summer stock this week. . . . . .

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY

The balance of our fancy Wool and Mohair Dress Goods, that formerly sold from 25c to 39c per yard, for **15c**

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY

One special table of fancy Wool and Mohair Bourette Suitings, that formerly sold from 50c to 69c per yard, for **25c**

WE WILL CLOSE OUT ON MONDAY

About 40 pieces of handsome quality All-wool and Silk and Wool Novelty Dress Goods, that formerly sold from $1 to $1.50, for . **59c**

SPECIAL—One table of new fall Outing Flannels, in good, desirable colorings, to run at per yard **5c**

SPECIAL—One case of new fall style plain and fancy Amoskeag Ginghams, your choice of this line for **7½c**

SPECIAL—One case of 40-inch good Unbleached Sheeting, special price per yd . . **5c**

SPECIAL—One case of Manhattan Washable Serge Plaids in short lengths, worth 19c per yard, to go at **12½c**

SPECIAL TOWEL OFFERING—100 dozen fine all Linen Huck Towels, hemmed and hemstitched, Monday only, each . . . **21c**

SPECIAL HOSIERY OFFERING.

One case of Boys' and Girls' School Hose, fast black, extra Derby ribbed, all sizes, iron frame, actually worth 19c per pair; Monday only, two pair for **25c**

One lot of Misses' fancy Plaid Hose, actually 50c value, to go at **25c**

100 dozen Ladies' fine fast black seamless Hose, high spliced heels and toes, strictly worth 25c per pair, Monday 2 pair for. **38c**

SPECIAL—One case of White Bed Spreads, slightly soiled, to close out at half their actual value.

ADVANCE SALE OF NEW

MAN TAILORED SUITS FOR LADIES.

We are now prepared to show the best values in Ladies' fine Tailored Suits ever offered. For example, we will place on sale a line of Black all Wool Tailor Serge Suits, with Silk lined Jackets and good Percaline lined Skirts for . . . . . **$5.00 Per Suit**

One line of black or blue Tailor made Suits, of all wool English Cheviot, Jacket lined with real Taffeta Silk, Skirt best Percaline lined, special per suit **$7.50**

Ladies' new Man Tailored Suits $5.00 to $35.00 per suit.

SPECIAL ADVANCE SALE OF

ALL WOOL BLANKETS.

An immense mid-summer purchase of fine all wool scoured White Blankets at 40 per cent less than their actual value.

On Sale for One Week at Special Cut Prices

See our display in front window at the cut prices.

	Per Pair
11-4 good quality all wool Blankets . . .	$3 97
11-4 extra quality all wool Blankets . . .	4 37
12-4 super quality all wool Blankets . . .	4 97
12-4 special quality all wool Blankets. . .	3 98

Select your winter Blankets now.

WE WILL CLOSE OUT ON MONDAY

25 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists, actually worth from $1.50 to $3 each, for **59c**

10 dozen fine White Pique, Lawn and Dimity Shirt Waists, beautifully made, and worth $1.50 to $3 each, for **98c**

About 50 fine Taffeta Silk Waists, fine quality, worth $7.50 to 15 each, to close them out quick for **$3.48**

NOTION SPECIALS

NOTION SPECIALS FOR MONDAY.

Ladies' Genuine Silk Hose Supporters, real value 50c per pair, to go at . . . . . 19c pair

Children's Silk Hose Supporters, 35c quality, for . . . . . 15c pair

Genuine English Bristle Tooth Brushes, the 25c kind, special . . . . . 10 each

25 dozen Genuine Wire Hair Brushes, 35c value, to go Monday at . . . . . 10c each

SPECIAL—50 dozen Genuine French Plate Mirrors on fancy brass easel stands, regular $1.00 value, Monday only . . . . . 49c each

NOTION SPECIALS FOR MONDAY.

New line of Side Combs, special values for 10c and up.

New line Gold Plate Shirt Waist Pins, special for Monday . . . . . 5c each

New line of Fancy Stick Pins, all the latest fads, special values at . . . . . 10c each and up

Seamless Stockinet Shields . . . . . 10c per pair

Imitation Shell Side Combs . . . . . 10c each

Enamel Darning Eggs 5c

Good Rubber Toilet Combs . . . . . 5c each

One dozen Good Smoked or White Pearl Buttons 5c

REMNANTS All Remnants of Silk and Woolen Dress Goods in stock will be closed out this week at a GREAT SACRIFICE.

COME IN AND SELECT WHAT YOU CAN USE. WE WILL MAKE PRICES RIGHT

WE HAVE THEM NOW A choice line of all the newest and most desirable styles in CARPETS, RUGS, CURTAINS, PORTIERES and DRAPERIES, and we will offer some very special values this week to introduce them. SOME BIG SPECIALS IN FINE TURKISH RUGS.

Don't forget that we are closing out our entire stock of FURNITURE as quickly as possible. It must go. You may never get such another opportunity to buy Furniture at less than **ACTUAL COST, BUT WE ARE GOING OUT OF THE FURNITURE BUSINESS.**

SPECIALS

40 pieces of fine Fancy Curtain Swiss, worth up to 50c per yard, Monday . . . . . 19c yard

10 pieces White Curtain Swiss only . . 10c yard

40 rolls 25c China Matting for . . . . 15c yard

30c China and Japanese Mattings, for Monday at . . . . . 20c yard

Best 45c China and Japanese Mattings to go at only . . . . . 30c yard

SPECIALS

Smyrna Rugs, extra $2.00 value, for . $1.39 each

Large Brussels Rugs, $1.25 value . . . 85c each

Large Skin Rugs, in gray, white or black, Monday only . . . . . $1.69 each

Special Bargains in Lace Curtains—Odd sample pairs cheap.

We have some very special values to show you in new Portieres.

M. RICH & BROS

The Constitution.

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CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Business Manager

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ATLANTA, GA., September 11, 1898.

The Duty of Populist Voters.

There is every indication that the populist organization is falling to pieces. At the recent Cincinnati convention, even the middle-of-the-road men broke into factions which are irreconcilable. In Georgia, the active effort of the leaders who are left to unite their followers with the negroes has proved to be the last feather that breaks the camel's back.

And no wonder! The element that has given character to the populist party in Georgia is precisely the element that has most to fear from the evil results that are sure to follow hard on the heels of a coalition with the negroes. The white people of North Carolina are now deploring the false step they took, when, to feed the greedy ambition of their leaders, they consented to form a coalition with the republicans. The negro element in North Carolina is less important in North Carolina than in Georgia. We mean by that that the white republicans are more numerous and perhaps stand higher with the people than most of the white republicans in Georgia.

Nevertheless, the negro is a very important factor in North Carolina, and the coalition brought him to the top. He is in practical control of many of the counties, and the importance which the coalition gives him need not be described to those who know the negro character. It is enough to say that he is patronizing the small farmers and tenants, whom he alludes to as "the poor whites," and in his newspapers he is asserting that the real cause of so many lynchings is that the daughters of the poor whites fall in love with the negro bucks, and when this is discovered, the charge of rape is made and the negro is sacrificed. This is what the populists of North Carolina have to stomach. They have acknowledged the importance of the negro by making an alliance with him, and now they are reaping the bitter fruits of their own folly.

For the purpose of securing office the populist leaders in Georgia are no doubt willing to sacrifice their followers to the sinister results of a coalition with the negroes. But The Constitution believes that the honest and self-respecting populist voters of this state will refuse to countenance a course so desperate and dangerous. If they do, they will rue the day when they permitted themselves to be so vilely misled.

Let them contrast the men who are seeking their votes by means of a negro alliance with the democratic candidates, and mark the difference. On one side those candidates are sneaking away from their avowed principles, and, with their arms around the negro, are ready to indorse the gold standard, protection and anything else that promises to place them in office. On the other side—the democratic side—the candidates are standing boldly on the platform which contains the saving principles of the party. What part of that platform is objectionable to any reasonable voter in Georgia? What principle do the populists object to? We say that if the platform were full of objectionable features—though it is not—if the candidates themselves were objectionable—though they are not—it would still be better for the populist voters to vote for the democrats rather than suffocate themselves in the arms of a negro coalition.

The Constitution has never attacked the motives of the populist voters in Georgia; on the contrary, it has defended these voters against thoughtless attacks. It has admitted that they had a grievance when they first drew away from the party; but it advised them then to remain in the party and help reform it. As a matter of fact, that reform was bound to come, and it came at Chicago. It came in the fullest degree when the party wrote into its platform in a manner not to be misunderstod, a doctrine that it had been advocating for twenty odd years.

For these reasons, we advise the populist voters of Georgia to return to the ranks and support the democratic candidate for governor and the democratic candidates for congress. What sacrifice will such a course entail? Surely not one of such sinister import as that which they will have to make if they indorse the negro coalition and accept republican doctrines which they have bitterly opposed all their lives.

Their choice lies between a negro coalition and the party with which they formerly acted—a party in whose principles they found both hope and comfort.

Mr. Hurt Interviewed.

There is one feature, especially, of the interview with Mr. Joel Hurt, published elsewhere in today's paper, that should receive the careful consideration of the people of Atlanta. We refer to his suggestions concerning the necessity for the development of Atlanta's industrial resources. He shows in a striking way the fact that Atlanta must be moving in the matter of establishing industrial enterprises, and the advantages to be gained by the city in improving its unsurpassed opportunities as a manufacturing center.

There is probably not a man in the city who has given to the matter of industrial development more careful study than Mr. Hurt, and he has investigated, not from a theoretical, but from a practical standpoint, the result of his efforts being attested by monuments which will live long after he has gone. What he has to say on this subject, therefore, will be read with interest by the public generally—business men, manufacturers, and by the workers in all branches of industry, for to the working people more than to any other class, does the necessity for the city's development on industrial lines appeal most strongly.

Without reference to municipal politics, in which The Constitution has taken no editorial part in the contest between individuals, we commend Mr. Hurt's interview as being a statement of such general interest as to be well worthy of the attention of every citizen of Atlanta.

The War's Legitimate Results.

The administration and the republican leaders generally are just now engaged in pulling every wire to prevent an investigation of the war department scandals. To that end they are making the matter a political issue and are bringing to bear all possible influence to whip into line those republican newspapers and leaders who have shown a disposition and desire to know the facts about the Alger management.

"For the sake of the party" is the cry that has been been raised. The president is personally taking an active hand in this effort to smooth down the difficulties and bring about a peace which will shield his secretary of war from the investigation which both he and his secretary so greatly fear. This is the meaning of the conference at the white house between the president and his former secretary of state, the much buffeted about John Sherman. John had been speaking his mind. He had said in the blunt language characteristic of a man who has been kicked out of office, that the secretary of war is the official head of the war department, and as such, must be held responsible for the dereliction of the men under him. Sherman had even gone so far as to suggest that the secretary should not shun an investigation and that the people had a right to know what had been done. The suggested investigation of the medical and quartermaster's departments is relied upon to shut out the Miles-Alger controversy.

The former secretary is also supposed to hold confidential relations with General Miles, with whom he is connected by marriage, and the necessity of making Miles shut his mouth had been presented to the president by Senator Hanna and other republican leaders, who fear that the Miles-Alger controversy may prove the entering wedge to lead up to a general investigation.

It was to convert the venerable John that the president sent for him and consulted him about such weighty matters as the successorship to Ambassador Hay and other things about which his opinions are of no particular value. Perhaps the governorship of Ohio was mentioned—just for a jolly. The real subject was, we are sure, skillfully led up to, and Sherman seems to have been an easy convert "for the good of the party."

Just when things were beginning to look serene, General Miles arrived upon the scene at New York. Sherman had been given no opportunity to consult with him, if he really desired to do so, and the general was evidently full of bitterness and of fight. At any rate, he very promptly fathered those highly interesting interviews which have been appearing in The Kansas City Star, wherein the secretary of war is charged with all kinds of efforts to humiliate the general of the army before the eyes of the country. It was one of these interviews, it will be recalled, which brought from the secretary of war the declaration that "no sane man could have said" what Miles did. The general commanding the army of the United States is evidently willing to have his sanity tested.

Unless all signs fail, Miles is determined to force an investigation upon all these matters in so far as they relate to himself. While the controversy between him and Secretary Alger is in a sense personal, the president and administration officials have sought to smooth it over because of the belief that it will lead to the broader investigation which they fear. If his acts bring that—which the people of the country demand and the officials are determined to prevent—the people will yet have occasion to thank General Miles for having a grievance.

Down at the bottom of all this anxiety is politics. The republicans fear an investigation because they know the result would be disastrous to the administration and the party. From the first they have used this war to their own advantage. A few appointments of democrats were necessary to keep up appearances, but all the soft places have gone to favored sons and political favorites. Failing in their desire to keep off the Cuban excitement until the next presidential election, they determined to get all they could out of it. Under the demands of the people for investigation they see that their desire to control the congressional elections is in danger, and to that end they have raised the party cry.

The New York Sun, the personal organ of Mr. Platt, the republican leader of New York, discloses the whole scheme in a recent editorial deprecating the criticisms of the war department. The Sun feels very badly because of the talk of investigation, and urges that the agitation should cease lest the country "lose the legitimate results of the war." And what are those "legitimate results" which the country is in danger of losing? Mr. Platt's organ does not hesitate to inform us. According to The Sun, these legitimate results are "republican victories in the congressional elections."

In other words, the war has been conducted solely in the interest of the republican party. It is all right that the lives of brave young soldiers have been sacrificed needlessly—we must say nothing about that, else the party in power be deprived of the "legitimate results of the war." The country must first consider the right of the republicans to victory in the congressional elections, then, perhaps, there will be time to consider whether the government has been robbed by men put in high places; whether it was necessary to huddle men together in fever-ridden camps; whether there was good reason for the lack of food and of medical supplies; whether men should have been rushed into transports which were pest holes; whether it was necessary to crowd sick soldiers upon already over-crowded trains, with no medicine or doctors, to die there; whether, in short, there has not been incompetency in many of the branches of the war department, much of it properly chargeable to the man at the department's head.

The people have no right to speak of these matters. The republicans have been running this war with an eye single to victory for their party, and nothing must be allowed to interfere with its "legitimate results." This is why the president and the republican officials, high and low, are crying out against investigation. They are trying to raise the party cry to their own advantage.

Can they, in view of all the disclosures, continue to fool the people? The people want investigation—not investigation by a "cooked" board, but by a real investigation. They have a right to it. Will they throw away their right to please the republican politicians?

The Grand Army and the Pension Roll

In his annual address General Gobin, the commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, touched on the pension question, treating it in a way that must strike the public as somewhat singular. This singularity, which seems to extend to the rank and file of the Grand Army, resides in the fact that General Gobin regards all efforts made to purify the pension roll and to purge it of frauds as in the nature of attacks on the old veterans who fought to preserve the union.

How is this attitude to be explained? We shall not attempt to explain it, or account for it, but the fact remains that it leaves a very bad taste in the mouths even of those who are not only willing but anxious that the government should take care of every veteran and the widow of every veteran who fought for the union. If there were a gigantic conspiracy on foot to swindle the government we could easily understand the sensitiveness of the Grand Army of the Republic on the subject of pensions; but as there cannot, in the nature of things, be any such conspiracy in which the Grand Army is a participant, we can make neither head nor tail to the heat and resentment displayed when the pension question is discussed by Grand Army men.

"The proposition to publish a list of pensioners," says General Gobin, "placed the Grand Army in a peculiar position." Why? What possible interest can the Grand Army have in suppressing the publication of the pension rolls? It is a public matter; it affects the whole people; and if there are fraudulent pensioners on the lists it is to the interest of the veterans who really deserve pensions that the frauds shall be uncovered. General Gobin says "no man believed there were any considerable number of fraudulent pensioners on the roll." But if there were only one fraudulent name on the list, why should not the honest pensioners be anxious to have it removed? The committee on pensions describes the roll as "a roll of honor." That is precisely what it should be, but it is not a roll of honor if there is even an inconsiderable number of fraudulent names on the list.

It is well known that the pension list has been steadily growing. At first it constituted a very small charge on the taxpayers, but now there are more than a million names on the list, and the taxpayers will have to pay this year in round numbers $150,000,000. Now, no one objects to the pensions that are given to the men who really fought in the war, or to their widows and children; but there are more names on the lists than there were soldiers in the union army, and 17,700 new names were added this year, thirty-three years after the close of the war.

The report intimates that the list will be obliterated by 1940, eighty years after the war, but it sems possible that it will be doubled. It has done nothing but increase during thirty-three years, and this increase seems to have developed into a habit. Let it be understood that nobody objects to the payment of pensions to the men and families who deserve them, but there is a widespread suspicion that the roll is packed and padded with fraudulent names, and it seems to us that the real veterans of the war should be extremely anxious to have the matter sifted to the bottom. That is why the public will fail to understand the attitude of General Gobin and the Grand Army.

It seems that either Alger or Miles must go.

General Shafter occupies a very fortunate position. All he has to do is to "lay low."

There are evidences going to show that none of the Browning clubs went to war.

The republican and democratic gold organs all agree that silver will not cut much of a figure hereafter. By examining his files, Editor Godkin could tell them a different tale.

Anyhow, Alger is not responsible for Pando.

There are many evidences going to show that the Georgia populists do not propose to fall into the negro coalition trap.

It would be an easy matter to show by figures that the present war was as dangerous to life in camp as it was in battle.

POLITICAL TALK OVER THE STATE.

Hon. W. M. Howard spoke to a large crowd in Madison county on last Wednesday. He spoke for more than two hours and was given a great ovation. He drew a striking comparison between the actual results of democratic rule in Georgia, with the promises of the populists. Many democrats are returning to the democratic fold, and it is probable that Colonel Candler will receive the largest majority given to a democratic nominee for governor in the last ten years by this county.

The term of Judge C. P. Hansell, the oldest judge in point of consecutive service on the bench in Georgia, expires this year, and the legislature at its approaching session will elect his successor.

As yet Judge Hansell holds the field alone and it is probable that he will not be opposed, though there has been some talk of opposition. Judge Hansell was appointed judge of the Thomasville circuit in 1873, was re-elected by the legislature in 1878, and has been re-elected at each successive term without opposition, having held the position for twenty-five years. While advanced in years, he maintains his full mental vigor and is beloved by all who know him. Under the change of system by which judges are elected, the next will be the last legislature to elect either judges or solicitors. The constitutional amendment, which will no doubt be adopted by the approaching legislature, provides that hereafter choice be made by popular vote. During Judge Hansell's twenty-five years service on the bench his service will, therefore, have covered the three systems—appointment by the governor, election by the legislature and choice by popular vote—and it is needless to say that the cordial esteem in which he is held by his own people is such as to make him stronger under the last than either of the other two systems. No more honorable or upright man ever sat on the bench in Georgia, and it is the wish of his many friends that this noble old Roman may be spared for many years.

Brunswick Times: Hon. W. G. Brantley left for Jesup yesterday, where he will speak today. He regards the outlook in the district as very favorable.

"We had a good crowd at Douglas," said he, "and a very enthusiastic gathering. The outlook grows brighter every day. The democrats all over the district are becoming thoroughly aroused and I am confident that we will win by an overwhelming majority. This fusion is working for the benefit of the democrats, as it has caused much dissatisfaction among the populists. Millkin is hard at work, but I believe that his labor is proving beneficial to our side rather than operating against it. The present outlook I regard as full of promise of a great victory over the combined forces of our opponents and for the cause of true democracy."

Lawrenceville News-Herald: Tuesday was a red-letter day for the sturdy and unterrified democracy of Gwinnett county. Senator Clay spoke first, being introduced briefly by Editor McNelley, and for over an hour held the closest attention of the crowd that packed the courthouse to its capacity.

Colonel Lon Livingston arrived from Atlanta on the 2:05 Seaboard train, and made a telling speech. With his hallelujah lick he opened wide the doors of the democratic church and invited back into the fold the erring brother who had strayed off after strange gods—who had followed the phantom of populism. With a kindly hand he led back the prodigals to peaceful waters and green pastures. His speech was in the nature of a revival, and many populists who heard it said they were ready to come back and leave the sinking ship of populism. His anecdote about the two neighbors who had been great coon hunters, and who had had a falling out, was good. After their quarrel, instead of coon hunting together, one went up the creek, the other down. One night Smith went up the creek, and a storm arose; his light went out and he was lost. After wandering around for hours, he espied a light in a house on the opposite bank of the creek. All bleeding and bedraggled from his wanderings among the thorns and briars, he shouted for help, not knowing that the light was in the house of his ancient enemy. Jones, on hearing the signal of distress, answered and told his lost neighbor to be still until he reached him with a light and he would pilot him out of the darkness. Smith, recognizing the voice, shouted, "Is that you, Jones?"

"Yes," came the answer.

"Then, go to h—l, d—n you, I won't be saved by you!"

So it is with some of the stubborn and prejudiced leaders of the populist party. They are lost, but won't be saved by their democratic neighbors.

Livingston is a fine word painter, and knows just what to say and how to say it. His speech was well received and made many converts to democracy.

The following communication from F. A. Cantrell, chairman of the democratic executive committee of Gordon county, explains itself. Colonel Rankin is doing good work for democracy and the state committee will freely avail themselves of his offer of service. Mr. Cantrell writes:

"I wish to correct an erroneous impression in your issue of the 8th instant in which you say that 'Hon W. R. Rankin, of Gordon, formerly a leading populist, has also returned to the democratic party.'

"Colonel Rankin has never been a poulist. It is true that at times he has not supported the entire democratic ticket for reasons that he thought the nominees were not the right kind of men to fill the offices for which they were nominated. He is a true democrat and has never affiliated with the populists, but at times has voted an independent ticket. He is very popular in Gordon county and north Georgia, and having consented to make several speeches in the seventh congressional district, will help greatly to strengthen the democratic cause."

ATLANTA'S GREAT CARSHED.

Cedartown, Ga., News: Now if Atlanta will just put a sea serpent in her carshed, she will surely be in the swim.

Culloden, Ga., Herald: We don't see how the railroads are going to evade the pressure in this very important matter. The present depot is a disgrace to the metropolis of the south, and should be replaced with a modern and roomy depot.

Bowden, Ga., Intelligencer: Atlanta generally gets all she asks, but the old carshed still stands.

Cartersville, Ga., American: It is hoped the kodak views of Atlanta's depot and waterworks station obtained during the rains will be well preserved. They will do to exhibit as twin gems.

Brunswick, Ga., Call: If the union depot lake continues to develop, Atlanta will soon be petitioning the navy department for a warship.

The Effect of Clevelandism.

From The Albany, Ga., Herald.

The democrats over in the eleventh congressional district are now beginning to realize the secondary stages of the blight of Clevelandism, and it is in full keeping with the eternal fitness of things that the home of The Valdosta Times should furnish the political apostate upon whom the republicans and populists have united in opposition to the democratic nominee.

THE CONSTITUTION'S POETS.

A Song on the Way.

Let us awhile delay, O Time!
Our rapid journeying,
And listen to this simple rhyme,
I in your praise would sing.

Long have you been a friend to me,
A wise, true, loving friend,
And such a friend you'll always be
I know, till life shall end.

Beneath the stars, beneath the sun,
In clear or cloudy weather,
Toward our goal we travel on,
Contentedly together.

Through fields where summer sings and smiles,
Our path has sometimes led;
Sometimes through Sorrow's dark defiles,
And cities of the dead.

You've smiled with me when I have smiled,
Have wept when I have wept,
And often, like a weary child,
I've sought your breast and slept.

You gave my soul the strength to fight
And overcome despair,
Yea, even the face of death and night,
Your hopeful smile made fair.

Much, much have I to thank you for,
Wife, children, home and friends—
Ah, this world's wealth were far too poor,
Your gifts to recompense.

My song is done—let us resume
Our staffs, the goal's in sight;
Good friend, lead on, and at the tomb
Bid me a last "goodnight!"

—CHARLES W. HUBNER.

Sunlit Cumberland.

A forest fringe, a stretch of sand—
The sun shines bright on Cumberland—
And all along the restful reach
Of dazzling dune and breeze-blown beach
The wavelets curl with soft caress
From High Point down to Dungeness;
O'er flood and field and shining strand
The sun shines bright on Cumberland.

Far out the burly, billowy band—
The sun shines bright on Cumberland—
Breaks on the bar and flinging high
Their white-plumed caps salute the sky,
While laugh and leap the merry throng
All chorusing their wild sea song
Unheeding comment or command—
The sun shines bright on Cumberland!

Along the shores in waiting stand—
The sun shines bright on Cumberland—
Veiled trees in monkish attitude,
Grim guardians of the cloistered wood,
While scarlet blooms their censers swing
And surpliced birds soft carols sing,
And near and far, on every hand,
The sun shines bright on Cumberland.

Wide wastes of marsh by warm winds fanned—
The sun shines bright on Cumberland—
All checkered o'er with azure streaks
Where wayward wind the crystal creeks;
Above the emerald gleaming white
The curlew wings his listless flight;
Weird, winsome, witching, grave and grand,
The sun shines bright on Cumberland!

— MONTGOMERY M. FOLSOM.
Brunswick, Ga.

Life.

For The Constitution.
God's blessing is like the rainbow bright
That we see thro' the sobbing rain;
When the sunshine comes—'tis a sign that the storm
Is stilled and calm again.

And our lives are like the tempest,
But our hearts with faith are filled;
Till at last we receive His blessing—
The sign that all storms are stilled!

—PHIL H. ARMSTRONG.
Scottsboro, Ala.

Love's Delusion.

When I see thy form so sweet
Framed within the open door,
When I hear thy dainty feet
Making music on the floor,
Then I think that door more blest
Than ever man may know,
And the floor thy foot hath pressed
Holy wood forever more.

When I see thy face so fair
Smiling on me in the gloom,
When I watch thy golden hair
Flash like sunlight in the room,
Then I think that face a light
To the traveler in the storm,
And the golden hair so bright
A sure talisman from harm.

When I hear thy voice so pure
Chiming like the birds in May,
When I see thine eyes' azure
Changing darkest night to day,
Then I know that voice has flown
From the angel choir above,
And the eyes that meet my own
Would make Zeno dream of Love.

—M. L. WHITE.
Gainesville, Ga.

Dottie's Hymn.

For The Constitution.
Rock, rock, to and fro,
With never a thought of care.
Oh, what a jolly horse it makes—
Grandpa's old arm chair!

Miss Dottie rides him bare-back—
This horse so fierce and wild,
Sometimes he's a bucking broncho—
Sometimes a donkey mild.

And oh, what pleasant canters
She takes across the land.
And oh, what thrilling races
He runs at her command!

Although at times he's gentle
(This arm-chair steed), before
You know it, Mistress Dottie,
He may spill you on the floor!

—PHIL H. ARMSTRONG.
Scottsboro, Ala.

Over at Last.

It is over now,
The last lingering kiss
Has faded away
With a dream of the bliss.
The dainty blue eyes—
So sacred—divine,
No more will lure
The tear drops from mine.

It is over at last,
The wild winds moan,
Alone in my sadness,
Alone—alone!
Ah me! the terror
That comes with the blast,
To burden the heart—
It is over at last!

It is over at last,
I have tried to forget;
But the bliss of the moment
Is lingering yet.
Whate'er be the future,
There's a dream of the past
To brighten the memory—
It is over at last!

—ALTON McDANIEL.

The Lifted Vail.

The vail was lifted,
And my eyes
Beheld the splendor
Of the skies.

The light transmitted
From the throne,
Shone round about me
As my own.

And stamped with glory
All the place,
And touched me with
Celestial grace.

While voices swelled,
In rapture blent,
Glory be to God
Omnipotent.

And now I vainly
Try to sing,
Those notes exultant
To the King.

—ZENA A. MAHER.
Santa Cruz.



A whole lot of good stories are being told about General Joe Wheeler, and some of them are true. He did climb up a tree to see if he could locate the Spanish during the early days of the campaign before Santiago, and he did say, when his division was moving forward after the fight at La Guasimas: "The yanks are retreating, boys. Come on." He is so small and so active that a newspaper man finds in him a mine of material for publication, and his quick wit contributes as much to this as his indomitable courage. I heard a specially characteristic story concerning him the other day, and it bears all the earmarks of veracity. Speaker Tom Reed and a group of politicians in Washington were talking about the passing of the confederate veterans, the conversaton touching the subject when some one spoke of the death of Senator Isham Harris, of Tennessee.

"They're all going," remarked a member of the party. "In a few years the rebel yell will be but an echo in history."

"But we have old Joe Wheeler with us still," said a second man, "and he shows no signs of weakening."

Tom Reed yawned.

"Not him," he said. "Old Joe Wheeler don't stay in one place long enough for God Almighty to find him."

And he's so small that the Great Reaper will have to come after him with a microscope when He does start to harvest the good old veteran. One day in camp in front of Santiago Colonel Leonard Wood, of the Rough Riders, was seeking Wheeler, and chased him from tent to tent into the canvas abode of General Hawkins.

"Is General Wheeler here?" he asked, poking his head in.

"He was," replied Hawkins, rising slowly in his cot, "and I didn't see him go out. Just look back of that cracker box, will you? He may be there."

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Alfred Henry Lewis is putting out in journalistic circles in New York a story about Wheeler which he says Colonel William Green Sterrett, of The Dallas News, gave him in Washington some months ago. Lewis and Sterrett and Judge Culberson, of Texas, were drinking sarsaparilla in Shoemaker's, on Pennsylvania avenue, and were discussing the transmigration of souls theory, applying it to themselves and friends.

All agreed that before Joe Wheeler had become human he had been a sparrow, and this reminded Sterrett—and most things in this world do—of something good.

"Wheeler saved my life once," said Colonel "Bill," solemnly. "It was this a-way: During the war our family in Kentucky was neutral, following the example of our state. I know this, because my father used to tell me—I was only twelve years old then—if any one asked me what I was, to say I was 'yankee,' but to remember I was 'secesh.' In this town where I lived was a stockade some yankees had built, and there were about twenty of 'em in there, sort o' domineering round and dictating terms to the town. One day a passel of reb cavalry jumped in and run the yankees out. I went down town to celebrate the victory. One of the reb troopers asked me to hold his horse while he set fire to the stockade. As I stood holding the animal I noticed about a mile ont back that the hills were blue with yankees coming. I was a mighty careful boy them days, and didn't care to hurt the feelings of a yankee army by letting it find me holding a reb horse, so I called to the trooper to come and get it. As he swung into the saddle a wild impulse seized me to go and fight and die for the southern confederacy. I hung on to the bridle rein.

"'Say, mister,' I said, 'why can't you take me with you?'

"'Son, you're too young,' replied the cavalryman.

"'I ain't so young as I look,' I urged. 'I'm just small for my age.'

"'Well, I know,' said the cavalryman, fidgeting about for an excuse, 'but I'll tell you, bud, you ain't got no hoss.'

"'Never you mind that,' I retorted. 'If you'll get me a gun I'll get a horse in the first mile.'

"'Son,' said the cavalryman, and I could see he was getting desperate, 'son, do you know who our general is?'

"'No,' I replied, 'I don't.'

"'Well,' said the cavalryman, as he dug his feet through the stirrups and organized for a run, 'he's a ragin' and onfettered wild man named Wheeler, and from the way he's p'inting out he's goin' to get us all killed or captured before ever we get back, and by hell! I don't want no children on my han's.'

"It was Wheeler's reputation with his own men that saved me," concluded Sterrett. "If I'd gone I'd got killed, so I always figured I sort o' owed Wheeler my life."

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Of the hard work Wheeler does in Washington a whole library has already been written, and from every congressman who has served with him comes some contribution to it. As a sender out of seeds and government documents he has never had an equal, and whenever any other member had any to spare they always found a ready market in his committee room. Once Wheeler was traveling through a mountainous part of his district. He overtook a mail carrier on foot, toiling along with 100 pounds of mail on his back.

"Why don't you get a horse and wagon?" asked Wheeler of the mail carrier, who was a stranger to him.

"I did have a hoss and a buckboard," retorted the mail man, "but that dad-binged fool of a Congressman Wheeler sent so many of his speeches down here from congress that the mails grew so heavy they killed the hoss and busted the buckboard, and here I be a-foot."

Wheeler was much pained at this and gave $50 toward the mail carrier's relief.

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As commander of the cavalry division of the Fifth army corps Wheeler used to call conferences of his generals whenever the thought struck him, and I never saw these men together that I was not impressed by the wonderful difference in individual characteristics which made them all so invincible as a whole. Wheeler, small, nervous, restless and active as a Porto Rican monkey; Wood, big, blonde, brave and cautious; Roosevelt, quick, aggressive, impulsive and daring; Young, tall and strong as a grizzly bear and with the heart of an oak; Sumner, short, dark, quiet and serene—all as fearless as though no fear existed in the world. And they got along well together, too. No division in the corps saw as much action as Wheeler's, for they had one day more of it than the others, and there was never a bit of trouble or unpleasantness.

And this brings out another odd trait in Wheeler. He never in the world says anything bad about people, as witness his recent references to Alger and Shafter. I was with him in Tampa, I went on his transport to Cuba, and I slept in his camp, but I never yet heard him utter a syllable to any man's hurt. His heart in this respect is a whole lot bigger than his head, as Mr Lewis says. If you were to ask him tomorrow for his opinion of Judas Iscariot, he would hesitate, stroke his whiskers and say:

"Well, my son, we are all liable to make mistakes."

A corkscrew and a mustard plaster would not draw any worse comment from him.

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An Alabama newspaper, reprinting Wheeler's recent letter to The Constitution, criticises this paper for signing his name "Joe Wheeler," and invariably referring to him in that way. The editor states that as the general always spells out the "Joseph" in his signature we have been a trifle undignified. I have watched him write some hundreds of letters in Cuba while I waited to carry them to the coast for him, and I never yet saw him write the word "Joseph." It was "Joe" when he wrote to his best friends and "Joe" when he wrote to the department at Washington. If the Alabama editor has another sort of signature it is probably the work of some of the general's numerous secretaries in Washington.

And yet there is no lack of dignity in the little soldier. No man in Washington is more respected and his men in Cuba not only loved him, but would have followed him anywhere. He never asked them to do anything that he would not do himself or to go anywhere where he would not go. He ate what they ate and he slept where they slept. I see there is talk of nominating him for president of the United States, and there need be no fear of either nominating or of electing him on the score of dignity. But I doubt if he could sit still in the president's chair for four years. The office is too quiet for him and there is too little action. Give him a major general's place in the next congress when the silver fight comes on and those Georgians who turn their eyes northward about that time will see sparks flying out of Washington.

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A correspondent writes a lengthy letter asking for information about submarine mines and his questions are of some general interest just now in view of Uncle Sam's trouble in saving his own ships from being blown up by those which he sunk so hastily in all his harbors a few weeks ago. There are three sorts: 1. Observation mines, which are fired from shore when a ship is judged to be within range. 2. Automatic mines, which are self-firing on being struck by a ship. 3. Electrical-contact mines, which, on being struck by a ship, give notice to the operator, who, by the throw of a switch, fires the mine.

Generally speaking, submarine mines consist of a metal case, which is filled with a charge of high explosive and contains a fuse that may be fired either automatically or at will by an observer on shore. Broadly speaking, they may be divided into ground mines and buoyant mines, according to their depth of submersion. Where the depth of water is not too great to interfere with the destructive fore of the explosive, the mine is placed on the bottom, and is known as a ground mine; in deeper water it is placed in a buoyant cylinder or sphere, which is anchored to the bottom and floats at the desired depth below the surface. The buoyant mine has an advantage over the other type in the fact that it lies nearer the object of attack, and, therefore, does not require to be filled with such a heavy charge of explosive.

Observation mines may be fired by one or two observers. If by one observer the mines are laid down in rows, the lines of which converge to the observation station. All the mines in one row are connected so that they can be simultaneously fired when the ship is passing the range line. When the mines are connected with two observers, they are laid according to a system of cross observation, by which it is possibl to fire any particular mine when the ship is above or in close proximity to it. The most common type, and unquestionably the most certain in its action, is the electro-contact mine, in which the charge is exploded either directly when the mine is struck by a ship, or at the will of the operator on shore, on his receipt of a signal automatically transmitted from the mine at the moment of contact. The electro-contact type may be either buoyant or ground mines, according to the depth of the water in any particular location.

x x x

But a submarine mine is a good deal like Joe Wheeler. When it goes off somebody gets hurt, but you can't tell when to expect the explosion.

Commends the League.

Editor Constitution—I trust you will give me space to say that I am in hearty concurrence with the principles and purposes of the municipal ownership league. I have believed in and advocated their doctrines for many years and of course feel elated at the prospect of seeing the people afforded an opportunity to express their views on the question whether or not the city of Atlanta shall own an electric lighting plant. Apropos of this live topic, I read in the papers that Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, member of parliament for Birmingham and member of the British cabinet, is visiting the United States. Would it not be appropriate for our league to invite him to come to Atlanta soon and address our people on the subject of municipal ownership? He is one of the great pioneer leaders of the cause, having been instrumental in starting the movement in the city of Birmingham some twenty years ago—a movement that has proved a blessing to the people of that great municipality. What say the leaguers?

HENRY CLAY FAIRMAN.
September 9, 1898.

JOEL HURT ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Says He Believes Light Could Be Furnished Much Cheaper.

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

It Can Be Proved It Will Save the City Money.

INTERVIEW AT LENGTH WITH HIM

He States That if the Consolidated Asks for Legislation He Will Not Vote for It—Will Oppose It if It Is Not Legal.

Joel Hurt favors city's ownership of light plant, if it can be shown money will be saved by that plan.

JOEL HURT, CANDIDATE FOR COUNcil from the fourth ward, has replied to the letter sent out by the Municipal League. In his reply Mr. Hurt says that he is in favor of the city owning its own lighting system if the present scale of prices is continued by the electric light company. He believes that considerable money can be saved over the present cost of lighting. Mr. Hurt also favors the resolution now pending before council to employ experts to investigate the cost of operating an electric plant. His letter in full follows:

"September 10, 1898.—Hon. C. A. Collier, President Municipal League, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: I am today in receipt of your favor of the 9th instant, in which you ask my views on the municipal ownership of the public lighting plant.

"In reply to your first question, "Are you, or not, in favor of the ownership by the city of Atlanta of its public lighting plant?' I answer, I am in favor of the city owning its own lighting plant if it can be shown that money will be saved to the city thereby. Some investigation I have made of the matter satisfies me that considerable money can be saved over the present prices.

"In reply to your second question, 'If elected to the position for which you are a candidate, will you vote and work for the accomplishment of this end?' I answer, I am in favor of the resolution now pending before council to employ experts to make a thorough investigation into the cost of the plant, and the cost of operating it when built, and if this report shows that the city can save money by the ownership of an electric light plant, I am, as answered already in the first question, in favor of it, and, if elected, will cheerfully vote and work for it. Yours truly,

"JOEL HURT."

Mr. Hurt Interviewed.

In a speech made by Mr. Hurt before a West End audience last night, he referred to the development of industrial enterprises as a great necessity in Atlanta. He stated that he had been giving this question much investigation for some time and that the more it was investigated the more interesting it became. He referred to the fact that he would like to say much more which time would not permit.

He made no reference to political opponents; and stated that he was not asking any one to vote for him. His dominant idea was to lay before the people of Atlanta a plan by which manufacturing enterprises of many kinds could be established and operated successfully in the city and that his candidacy was a test as to whether or not they agreed with him in the movement.

As this matter is one of prime interest, Mr. Hurt was requested in an interview today to express himself further on the subject. In answer to a question, Mr. Hurt said:

"I am a candidate for council because the position furnishes opportunity for laying before our people important measures to be considered and acted upon. There is a great future in store for Atlanta if she opens her eyes to the fact and presses forward wisely and discretely. I confidently expect a rivival of business throughout the country during the next two years. Atlanta has an opportunity by which she must profit, or failing, she must suffer in consequence of neglect. We need to act on the right line for industrial developments. The world is being awakened on the subject, and if we neglect our duty to ourselves we may expect our trade to be hemmed in by other communities. If I may be permitted to aid by way of suggestion through the city government, I shall esteem it a privilege and will devote what time I can to the good work. I confidently believe that keeping always in view the moral and intellectual advancement of our people, there is but one course left open by which we are to become a great and populous city. I do not mean to exclude any of the co-ordinate lines of development, but that the highways by which Atlanta must attain her destiny will be found in the development of industrial work. The successful manufacture and sale of things needed for man's use should be our aim. To obtain this result we must proceed intelligently and with the aid of an established power. I do not mean to say that the city should subsidize the work of any individual or company, but that it should have a department composed of men, marked for their intelligence and experience in manufacturing, who will devote their entire time to labors of investigation, and who will lay before our citizens full information and advice.

Age of Commercial Rivalries.

"France, Austria and Germany are especially alive to the necessity of improving their manufactories. Movements are on foot in this country. At the hotels and the clubs in Massachusetts, New York and other eastern states the prevailing topic of conversation is how to manufacture for the needs of man and how to supply the markets not only of this, but of foreign countries.

"Touching this subject, The New York Tribune recently published the following: 'The new age, just beginning, the age of commercial rivalries between the United States and the three or four greatest nations of Europe, calls for a different kind of activity and knowledge from that which has characterized the one gone out and its predecessor. In a remarkably able paper out of the ordinary nature of consular reports submitted to the state department, Consul General Frank H. Mason, at Frankfort, Germany, writes of "the quest for export markets," and shows the development of an exact specialized science of export. The individual exporter and the association of exporters are re-enforced by expert government commissioners, elaborately organized, equipped and maintained. The efforts of France and Germany in this direction are held up for the emulation of American manufacturers and exporters, and they are warned that they cannot too soon direct their attention to the record made by these European countries.

"'The German export commission which went out in February, 1896, to study the Chinese, Corean and Japanese markets returned, after a year, bringing a vast collection of the ordinary textile and other goods used by the people in those countries. With prudence, these samples were shown only to those interested, specially, admitted by card, and a like discretion characterized the reports made by the commission. In the same manner the French commercial commission sent out by the chambers of commerce of Marseilles, Roubaix, Lille, Bordeaux and Lyons and spent nearly two years in investigations and then presented its collections and reports to the chambers of commerce directly interested. None of these technical reports have been published and only general conclusions are known. Some of these were given a few months ago in The Tribune, coming from the American consuls in France.'

Technical Education in Austria.

"Consul J. C. Monaghan, writing recently from Chemnitz, Austria, in reference to technical education in Austria, used the following language: 'The necessity of giving industry the assistance of technical schools should have been felt in the early years of this century, but it was not, causing great damage to the political economy of Austria.'

"After giving a brief history of the work in Austria, in which he calls especial attention to the deficiency in engineering schools and manufacturing arts, he says further: 'Austria is now sending technicians to those very countries whence she formerly received engineers. It is a pleasure to be able to repay the debt we owe them. We are of the opinion that public and technical education have an international character. The keystone of our technical schools are the mechanics' schools. Their purpose is to give pupils the most universal, uniform and careful preparation for all technical and industrial schools, as well as to fit them for their trades or professions. They are divided into two and three-year schools, but the third is not obligatory. As the first two years are during the time in which the pupils are compelled to attend school, the course is much the same as that of the public schools. They are connected with an improvement or further developing school and contain a public drawing room for masters and assistants. The characteristics of the schools for mechanics are: 1. They are not for members of one branch, but of several different branches. 2. Not for boys from fifteen on, but for boys from thirteen to fifteen. 3. Not to finish, but to prepare. Their great advantage is their easy access for those boys in big and little towns who will never be in a position to have a technical education. They strengthen industry by introducing youth early in life to the sphere of ideas of their later profession or trade and are a benefit to the older generation of mechanics by affording them the assistance of public drawing rooms. They are, besides, a help in augmenting good industrial improvement schools, thereby forming a solid basis for the entire system of technical education. Every effort should be made to establish a system of schools for mechanics. Such a system will be the best possible gift to our tradesmen and manufacturers.'

"In Austria there is a commission in charge of industrial development.

"What we need in Atlanta is a commission composed of the ablest men specially prepared by technical education for investigation and advising about the manufacturing in all lines which promise satisfactory returns. These commissioners should be paid a good salary. They should be excluded from all other work. They would teach us what we can manufacture with profit; would advise us as to the market at home and abroad, and would enable us to avoid investing in enterprises which cannot succeed. There have been some unfortunate investments made in Atlanta during the past ten years. Every mistake serves to discourage further investments. To establish any permanent manufacturing enterprise on a firm basis, it is all important that it should be thoroughly considered and that reliable information should be the basis of the investment.

Double Atlanta's Population.

"If Atlanta can arrange to start on this line, and will make no more mistakes, it is only a question of a few years when the population will be doubled, and the people who are now seeking employment will be happy and contented. Individuals of small means cannot afford to make the needed investigations. Moneyed men are not inclined to co-operate and undertake the tedious work, hence there are people walking the streets in idleness while money is lending in Atlanta at 4 and 5 per cent. Small industries are needed more than large ones, because they furnish opportunity for investing small earnings, tend to cultivate more independence and stronger individuality. Goods which can be sold in a distant market are more staple than those supplying the local market only, hence we should endeavor to manufacture the finer fabrics and finer implements. There are institutions within my knowledge where the profits have been from 25 to 50 per cent on goods manufactured in the east during the past twelve months. There is a vast opening in Atlanta for the manufacture of electrical supplies, and the world furnishes a market. It has been demonstrated that American skill is equal to that of other countries. The railways of London are now being electrically equipped with American electrical machinery at a cost of many millions of dollars. Our people need to become more practical and less theoretical. We need more skilled mechanics and fewer professional men. We need to educate our women to become skilled manufacturers in lines that are suited to them.

"A lace factory but a few years ago established in a town in Pennsylvania has grown to enormous proportions, and is yielding handsome profits.

"We must not forget our girls while providing for the boys, nor that the man who is earning a livelihood at the carpenter trade during the day should be furnished an opportunity to perfect himself by attending a mechanic's school at night.

"Along with this we need a mechanic's library in Atlanta. There are men who are willing to subscribe to establish one, and which should not be delayed."

Would Not Favor the Consolidated.

"Mr. Hurt, what do you say in regard to the statement which has been made, that the purpose of your candidacy is to promote the interest of the street railway company?"

"If any person who knows me believes that I would entertain such a motive, I hope he will vote against me. Those who do not know me should make inquiry. The street railway is serving the public in the good mission for which it was intended, and it can afford to take its chances with the people so long as it serves them properly. I am no longer an officer in the company, but I believe it will not be an applicant for any favor from the city government during the next two years, unless it be for the privilege of extending some line at the request of the people to be accommodated. If it should apply to the city for any favor, I would ask to be excused from voting, unless I thought it my duty to vote in the negative for protection of the city's interest.

In reply to a question if he favored the municipal ownership of an electric light plant, Mr. Hurt stated:

"My answer to this question has been furnished to the gentlemen who have organized themselves into a league on this important subject, but I may say that I am in favor of the city's owning its own lighting station, provided it can do so with advantage to the city. It is a question which ought to be thoroughly investigated and I am in favor of making that investigation. The lighting of the city's streets and the furnishing of water are somewhat of the same class and the city ought to be served in the best possible manner at the lowest possible expense. My ideas on municipal ownership have not changed since the time when the city came so near selling its waterworks to a northern company some years ago. A proposition had been made which was considered by many of our citizens as attractive. By this proposition the city was to part with her entire system and to pay so much for each hydrant and for public services. The supply had proven insufficient and something had to be done. Several influential gentlemen in the city were considering becoming interested in the purchase of the works. I was approached to join them. A meeting was called of prominent citizens at the chamber of commerce and at this meeting I made a speech in opposition to the sale. I showed figures that the works were pumping two or three times as much water to the city as was being paid for and I asked that the remedy suggested by the water board should be adopted, which was to place meters on the system. I offered a resolution that an engineer be employed to make investigation of the best source from which Atlanta should obtain a water supply. Governor Brown arose in the meeting and seconded my resolution in about the following language:

"'I like the young gentleman's resolution and I move to amend it by adding that the engineer be instructed to report an estimate of the cost of building new works.' The resolution was passed and the plan of selling the waterworks was abandoned, and in less than six months the overtaxation of the pumping station was relieved. Later I was elected on the water board and served until I moved from the sixth to the fourth ward, which necessitated my resigning.

BOTH CANDIDATES CLAIM A VICTORY

Messrs. Martin and Woodward Confident They Will Be Mayor.

CLAIM GOOD MAJORITIES

Mr. Martin Says He Will Win by Between 1,200 and 1,500 Votes.

CONCEDES NO WARD TO HIS OPPONENT

Mr. Woodward Claims 1,000 Majority and Says Mr. Martin May Carry Second Ward—Mr. Woodward's Answer to Municipal League.

Candidates for mayor tell how easily they expect to defeat each other in the October primary.

"I Will carry the city by between 1,200 and 1,500 majority. If my opponent carries a single ward in the city I shall be surprised."—EDMUND W. MARTIN, Candidate for Mayor.

"I expect to be nominated by 1,000 majority. I will carry every ward in the city except the second, and I expect to give my opponent a hard fight there."—JAMES G. WOODWARD, Candidate for Mayor.

Such were the expressions of political prophecy from Atlanta's two candidates for mayor when interviewed yesterday afternoon, it can readily be seen that both are confident of winning, and that the fight promises to be one of the warmest in the history of local municipal politics.

As the date for the primary approaches, interest in the race increases. Friends of both candidates are working assiduously night and day, and more electioneering is going on in this city now than has been heard before in years. It is predicted that the action taken by the municipal league at its next meeting Thursday afternoon will largely determine the result.

This league, organized for the purpose of making the municipal ownership of an electric light plant an issue in the campaign, sent out letter to all candidates asking their views on the problem of street lights. The candidates coming out squarely and unconditionally for municipal ownership, promising to vote and work for municipal ownership if elected, will in all probability get the support of the league. As the organization already controls hundreds of votes, and may control thousands before the primary is over, it looks now as if the candidate opposed by this organization will have a hard road to victory.

Liquor Is Not an Issue.

An effort is being made to infuse the liquor question in the campaign, and to make it appear that Mr. Martin has threatened the whisky element to bring on a prohibition campaign if this element does not support him in his race. According to Mr. Martin's statement yesterday, he has never made any such threat, directly or indirectly, and believing that the present regulation of the liquor traffic is best for all concerned, he says he does not care to, and will not make the liquor question an issue in this fight.

Mr. Woodward prepared yesterday the following reply to the letter sent out by the Municipal League:

"Atlanta, Ga., September 10, 1898.—Hon. C. A. Collier, President, and Gordon F. Mitchell, Secretary Citizens' Municipal Ownership League. Gentlemen; Your communication on the subject of the city owning its public lighting plant just received, and it affords me pleasure to give immediate attention to same.

"In reply to your first question: 'Are you, or not, in favor of the ownership by the city of Atlanta of its public lighting plant?' I beg to answer by quoting a former statement made through the press:

"'I have always been and am now in favor of municipal ownership of the city lighting plant. I was chairman of the city council committee that first put electric lights in the city. I favored municipal ownership at that time, and have never seen any reason to change my views on the question.'

"I can claim being the first one to ever mention this question in Atlanta. In 1889, if the general council had followed my recommendation the city would have owned its own plant, and at a much less price than it can be secured now.

Is Not a Demagogue.

"To your second question: 'If elected to the position for which you are a candidate will you vote and work for the accomplishment of this end?' I desire to say that while the mayor has no vote, an honest answer to your first question should be an answer to the second. Besides, this matter has been submitted to the people at the ballot box. I desire to say that I am not dealing with this question on the line of a demagogue, nor would I be used to vent some one else's personal spleen. I believe in treating business questions in a business-like way. I am not in favor of subverting every other interest and department of the city government for any one thing, no matter how much I might desire to accomplish that end. I believe in dealing justly and fairly with every enterprise that comes within our gates. We want all the industries we can get; we want to invite capital to come here and establish manufactories. To secure this we must deal justly and not appear in the attitude of slapping people in the face after they have invested their money with us and are helping to give our people employment. Open wide the doors for capital to come here and establish factories of all kinds in our midst with the assurance that we mean to be just and liberal.

Justice To Present Plant.

"If the people, at the ballot box, decide this question affirmatively, and I am elected to the high office of mayor, it will be my duty and my pleasure, as their servant, to honestly carry out their wishes with justice to the people who now have their money invested in the present plant. As an evidence of this fact I refer to my past record in the council. My every effort will be the upbuilding of Atlanta, and not to do anything that will act as a barrier to that much desired end. Very respectfully,

"J. G. WOODWARD."

Mr. Martin's reply was published in yesterday's Constitution. He comes out squarely in favor of municipal ownership and promises if elected to vote and work to that end.

THE GETTYSBURG VETERANS.

Suggestions Brought Out by the Recent Letter of Colonel Hemphill.

Mr. N. L. Hawley, who was lieutenant in company H, Tenth North Carolina regiment, confederate army, writes to The Constitution a brief suggestion as to the reunion of the survivors of the battle of Gettysburg. Commenting upon the suggestion of Mr. T. A. Morgan, of Hermitage, Fla., that the confederates who were engaged in the battle be called to assemble, he says:

"Let the reunion be for every soldier who was engaged on both sides, federals as well as confederates. We are brothers now and not enemies as in 1863. The war which has just closed between the United States and Spain has completely bridged over the bloody chasm. Let us have a great reunion at Gettysburg, and let the living participants of both armies figure in its proceedings. I have read Colonel Hemphill's letter on the Gettysburg battle, and it is the best that I have seen yet."

Mr. T. L. Blackman, of Oswego, Montana, writes as follows:

"I have read in The Constitution of Colonel Hemphill's visit to the battlefield at Gettysburg, and in regard to the erection of suitable monuments there in memory of those gallant confederate soldiers who so freely gave their lives to the lost cause. I heartily agree that steps should be taken to commemorate their valor, and I will cheerfully donate to the cause as much as my limited means will permit."

Captain E. L. Hoffman, who was captain of company D, Second Virginia infantry, Stonewall's brigade, writes as follows from Bunker Hill, Berkeley county, W. Va.:

"I have had the pleasure of reading Colonel Hemphill's letter in The Constitution giving an account of his recent visit to Gettysburg battlefield, which was an admirable production, only too short and very interesting to me, an old soldier and active participant in that campaign. Do not think it presumption in me, but I write to correct one statement made in the letter, and that is as to the single confederate monument situated on Culp's Hill. That monument was not erected by West Virginia, nor by any citizens of our state, but by survivors and devoted friends of the Maryland line of the confederate army who participated in the battle as a part of our division—General Ed Johnson's, of Jewell's corps—whose command occupied that portion of the field. This monument was erected mainly by Baltimoreans, than whom there were no more gallant men in the confederate army. As to the erection of confederate monuments to mark the positions of regiments, companies, etc., I will state that years ago the survivors of Pickett's division and their friends had a fine monument prepared, suitably inscribed, to erect as a memorial to the valor of that famous command, but the federal authorities would not allow it to be placed only at the point where the division had formed for the charge. Our men desired to erect it at the point where General Armstead fell or the point reached in the encounter. This was not allowed, and the monument today stands on Gettysburg Hill in Hollywood cemetery at Richmond, Va. The refusal of the federals to permit its erection at the point desired drew forth much criticism at the time from Virginians and others, including General Bradley T. Johnson, of Maryland, who wrote a vigorous and caustic letter in regard to it. The Grand Army men and their friends of the north have heretofore wanted all the glory of the battle to themselves. They can have it for me, and their pensions, too, but some day there will be a reckoning and squaring of accounts, I hope. I am only a plain country farmer, living on the turnpike that leads from Winchester, Va., to Martinsburg, W. Va., over which the armies so often passed from 1861 to 1865, midway from either place."

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

Mr. Hearn a Candidate.

Mr. B. L. Hearn has announced as a candidate for city marshal. He is an ex-confederate soldier, has a host of friends in the city, and if elected would fill the position with ability. His supporters say he will make a strong race.

Supreme Council, Thirty-Third Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Cincinnati, O., September 19-22, 1898.

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway has put in a rate of 1 1-3 fares for the round trip to Cincinnati, O., for the above occasion. Tickets on sale on certificate plan September 17th to 20th. For full information apply to any A., K. and N. agent, or J. H. McWilliams, T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn., or J. E. W. Fields, G. P. A., Marietta, Ga. 9-4-15t

Hebrew New Year

Cards—an elegant and well-assorted line at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

He Learned French in 48 Hours.

Professor Louis Devineau, Lowndes Building, City.—My Dear Professor: I leave tomorrow for Paris to attend the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

I had never dreamed of being able to speak and understand French after forty-eight lessons, but thanks to your clear method and painstaking efforts, I feel confident I shall have no difficulty with the language when I reach Paris.

This opinion is formed from the testimony of several of my friends who, having already been in France, are best able to judge in the matter. Very sincerely,

EDW. DOUGHERTY,
450 Peachtree Street.

New Year Cards.

A large and well-selected stock of Hebrew cards at all prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

COLLEGE OF OPTICS.

The American public do not want a bad optician at any price, but a good one is always in demand, and can command a lucrative fee for thorough work. A course in Kellam & Moore's college of optics will make you a good optician—thoroughly practical, scientific and "up-to-date" in this profession. Address Kellam & Moore's college of optics (incorporated), Atlanta, Ga.

New Year Cards.

A large and well-selected stock of Hebrew Cards at all prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

MILLIONS OF MICROBES

are found in the air, our food, clothing, mouth and digestive organs. They lie latent in healthy tissues until there is a cut or bruise received, then multiply, putrify and produce poisonous ptomaines and deadly diseases.

This is why people die with blood poisoning from a pin scratch

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

will protect you and kill every germ in the human body. It will prevent and cure consumption, cancer, scrofula, diptheria, dyspepsia, kidney disease and blood poisoning by its marvellous germicidal and antiseptic action on the microbes of disease.

Also the best home remedy for sores, cuts, burns and bruises.

Send for free book.

THE WM. RADAM MICROBE KILLER CO.
131 Prince Street, New York, or
Jacobs Pharmacy Co., Atlanta, Ga.

RECRUIT CAMPS ARE LEFT VACANT

Last Detachments for Montauk Went Off Yesterday.

SICK MEN LEFT AT THE CAMP

Quartermasters Remain at Lithia and Newnan To Care for Property.

OFFICERS GLAD TO JOIN REGIMENTS

Large Detachment of Twenty-First Infantry Got Away from Camp Hobson Late Last Night.

The last detachments of troops left yesterday for Montauk, leaving recruiting camps almost vacant.

THE LAST OF THE RECRUIT DEtachments at Camp Cleary, Camp Hobson and at Waco, Ga., left yesterday, detailing only one officer at each camp to take care of the government property and surgeons to care for the sick recruits who are too unwell to be transported to the hospital at Fort McPherson.

The recruits for the Fourth infantry, under Major Bubb, and those for the Sixteenth infantry, consisting in all of 370 men, were put on cars at Newnan yesterday morning and passed through Atlanta shortly before noon on the route to Montauk Point.

At Camp Cleary Lieutenant Keller was left in command of the government reservation until the property of the United States, consisting of tents and other equipments, can be removed to some other camp. In charge of the twenty-eight ill soldiers in the temporary hospital at the place was left two surgeons, who have been instructed to send the sick to Fort McPherson as soon as they are considered able to travel. As fast as the sick recruits recover they will be forwarded without delay to their regiments at Montauk Point.

The camp grounds at Lithia Springs and Newnan, Ga., are not owned by the government, but have simply been rented by the month through the department of the gulf and rude shacks have been erected at the two camps in which the men were housed. At Waco the camp is leased by the government and has been used as a target range for United States troops for some time. The other two camps will be given up at once, but it is probable that the Waco camp will be retained still for the purpose it was leased for.

Nothing in the way of government property has been left by the troops that were camped at Waco and only one civilian has been left to look after the place for the present.

Twenty-First Goes Away.

The large detachment of nearly 700 men for the Twenty-first infantry was delayed somewhat in getting away by the inability of the roads over which it was to travel to Plattsburg barracks in furnishing the equipment for the trip.

The battalion of the Twenty-first infantry was in charge of Major Wilhelm and left Lithia Springs late last night over the Southern road for New York. Two trains were required to carry the soldiers and the roads over which the men were to leave had great difficulty in getting the necessary cars. The parade of the Grand Army in Cincinnati, O., to which thousands of people have been taken in all the extra coaches on many of the roads in the country, and for this reason the Southern could not send the necessary cars to Lithia for the men of the Twenty-first infantry until late last night.

Lieutenant Norman, of the Eighth infantry, the quartermaster of Camp Hobson, was the only officer who is left at Lithia, and he will remain until arrangements can be made for the shipment of the property of the camp to Fort McPherson.

In the hospital at Camp Hobson are a number of sick recruits, who have not yet been transferred to Atlanta on account of the danger entertained for the men in traveling, but as soon as the sick are considered well enough, they will all be forwarded to Fort McPherson.

Relief to the Department.

The care of the three recruit camps in this state has been a burden to the officers at the department of the gulf, and the officials are delighted that the three camps have been abandoned and the soldiers sent away from the jurisdiction of the department. The work of equipping and providing for the recruits has been in the hands of the department of the gulf, and the constant movement of the detachments has put the officials to considerable inconvenience.

The ones most pleased with the removal of the recruits to Camp Wikoff are the recruiting officers who were detached months ago from their regiments to muster in the men from every part of the country. The officers have been anxious to join their commands for some time, since little pleasure was connected with the work in the recruit camps. Many of them were disappointed in not being allowed to go with their regiments to Cuba, and considered their luck unusually hard in being put down in care of a detachment of recruits hundreds of miles from the firing line.

The best thing next to being in the fight themselves is to hear of the expedition from their brother officers in the regiments, who were in the midst of the battles, and the recruiting officers thought little of going to the infected camp at Montauk Point, so they could join their regiments again, after an absence of months.

Our Specialties!---

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405-406-407 Gould Building.

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and ready with the
"MILLER"
Fall Derby,
also new Neckwear and Shirts.
The Gay Co.,
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We Are Business Builders

NO MERCHANT can earn either money or reputation by misrepresenting what he has to sell in his advertising. The fight nowadays is to get a reputation for selling a reliable article at a moderate price. To secure this newspaper advertising must be backed up by the stock. The actual values given, the positive money-saving effected—these are what attract and make permanent patrons. Public faith in our statements finds daily demonstrations. WE ARE A NEW FIRM.

Have just received our Fall Stock, and have many Bargains to offer—and will continue to do so as the season advances. Give us a call and we will show you what we advertise are facts. . . .

A line of Fall Prints, new and choice patterns . . . 3½c	Elegant line of Plaid Dress Goods for Waists and Children's wear; our price . . 10c
1 case of Fruit of Loom 4-4 Bleaching 5c	Just received our new line of Fall Dress Goods and Silks. Write or send for Samples.
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting, 10c	A full line of All Wool Fancy Dress Goods at . . . 25c (Special Value.)
10-4 Bleached Sheeting, 12½c	We have made an extra effort in our Black Dress Goods, in all the newest weaves and designs.
Best 4-4 Sea Island . . 3⅞c	**Special for Monday.**
Good Ticking 5c	20 pieces 46-inch Black Goods at 39c
Best Drilling 5c	20 pieces 38-inch Black Goods at 23c
72-inch All Linen Table Damask, value 60c; our price . . 39c	
All Linen Towel, value 15c, size 20-36; our price . . . 10c	
New Percales, 10c value; our price 8c	
New Percales, 12 1-2c value; our price . . . . . 10c (These are special value and best quality.)	

We have a complete Mail Order Department. Samples sent on application. Express paid on all orders amounting to $5.00 or over. . . .

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STORE FOR RENT.

Our entire stock, consisting of real and imitation Laces, Brussels Point, Point Applique, Duchess Laces 7 inches wide, as low as $2.00 yard. Duchess Appliqué and Point Venisse Lace Scarfs from $1.00 up. Real Lace Collarettes at greatly reduced prices. Real hand made Lace Handkerchiefs from 50c up. Lace All Overs in new designs from 27 to 36 inches wide, at half the price sold elsewhere.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

500 dozen Lace trimmed and hand embroidered Handkerchiefs 5c
300 dozen Gent's fine Hemstitched white and colored bordered Handkerchiefs, 3 for 25c
Black Silk Guipure Skirting Laces, 4 to 5 inches wide, 15c to 25c yard, some in the lot worth 60c yard.

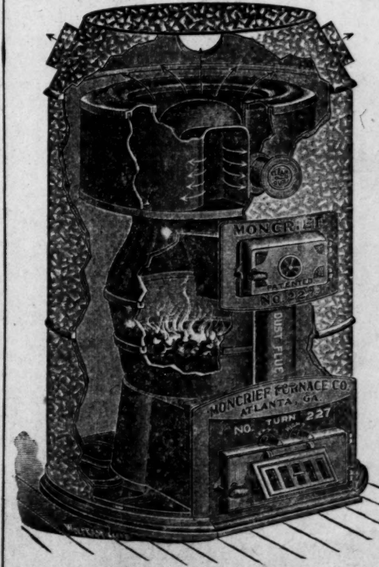
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HOT AIR FURNACES



For any class of buildings, manufactured by

MONCRIEF FURNACE CO.,

at Wholesale and Retail.

The Only Furnace Made In the South.

Write for our Catalogue and lowest Discounts.

Special Price to the Trade.

Can make lowest prices on Asbestos Cement, Asbestos Paper, Registers, etc.

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NEW SANITARIUM, 591 WHITEHALL ST.

MEXICO'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

It Will Be Celebrated This Week in a Grand Manner.

City of Mexico, September 6.—The republic of Mexico is making extensive preparations for the celebration of next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 14th, 15th and 16th, which this year marks the eighty-eighth anniversary of the declaration of Mexican independence from Spain and the sixty-eighth birthday of General Porfirio Diaz, the chief executive of the nation. The celebration will differ from the anniversaries of other years in the added note of thanksgiving, sounded by reason of the achievement of Cuban independence, which completes the downfall of Spanish power in Amreica, begun by the Mexican revolt in 1810.

It is a sight worth seeing, when the Mexican public gives itself over to the observance of this, its chief civic holiday season. After the thorough-going southern fashion, the festivities are extended through three nights and two days. The chief event is when tens of thousands of people mass into the great Plaza de la Constitucion, on which fronts the national palace and the grand cathedral.

A band of several hundred pieces, numbering the best musicians from all the military zones, serenades the president and wife when they appear on the balconies looking out from the hall of the ambassadors, where they then hold their annual reception to the diplomatic corps and the elite of Mexican and foreign society. Fireworks torch the night, all the church bells ring and cannon are fired from the citadels, when the president appears on the central balcony of the palace and gives the "Grito de libertad," in memory of the time when the cry of liberty was first raised against Spain in 1810. Mexico has not forgotten the terrors of the times leading up to her national independence in 1821, and many in the cheering multitudes still shout "Death to Spain!" as did their patriotic forefathers when the century was young.

The influential Spanish colony in Mexico has been so active in its support of Spain in the Cuban war that many Americans have mistakenly supposed that this wealthy minority represented the masses of the Mexican people, and that the sympathies of the whole nation were for the side of Spain. The truth is that the Cubans and the United States have had no more sympathetic allies in the contest than the majority of Mexicans. Of course, some allowance must be made for the fact that the Mexicans are bound to Spain by the ties of a common language, religion and traditions, and with the same natural Latin prejudice toward the Anglo-Saxon.



A MEXICAN ROUGH RIDER.

Some members of the conservative party have seen in the war of the United States against Spain the beginning of an aggressive policy of expansion on the part of their northern neighbor, and have sided with Spain for that reason. But the greater number of Mexicans, knowing the friendly attitude of the United States toward their own country, realize that every growth in strength and power on the part of the "great republic" will also add to the security and advantage of the smaller one.

Wishing to avoid foreign entanglements, the Mexican government has kept discreetly silent, but no nation rejoices more heartily over the fall of Spanish power than Mexico, for her experience before independence parallels that of Cuba and all Spanish colonies, past and present. When the Spanish conquered Mexico early in the sixteenth century, the native Indian population was estimated at 30,000,000. Three centuries of murderous Spanish rule reduced it to the 13,000,000 making up the present census.

When the patriot priest, Hidalgo, led an insurrection against Spain in 1810, he and his principal followers were promptly executed on capture by the Spaniards and their heads were hung by iron hooks on the outer walls of the citadel at Guanajuato, as a perpetual warning of the fate of all who ever dared to speak the name of liberty. The cruelly disgraced heads of the fathers of Mexican independence now rest in a crystal tomb under the Altar of the Kings, in the cathedral in the City of Mexico, and when they were placed there the ceremony was attended by such an outburst of patriotism on the part of the Mexican people as could leave no doubt of their undying enmity to Castile. Large amounts of money and war supplies have been quietly sent from Mexico to the Cuban insurgents in the past three years, as was also done for the ten years' war ending in 1878.

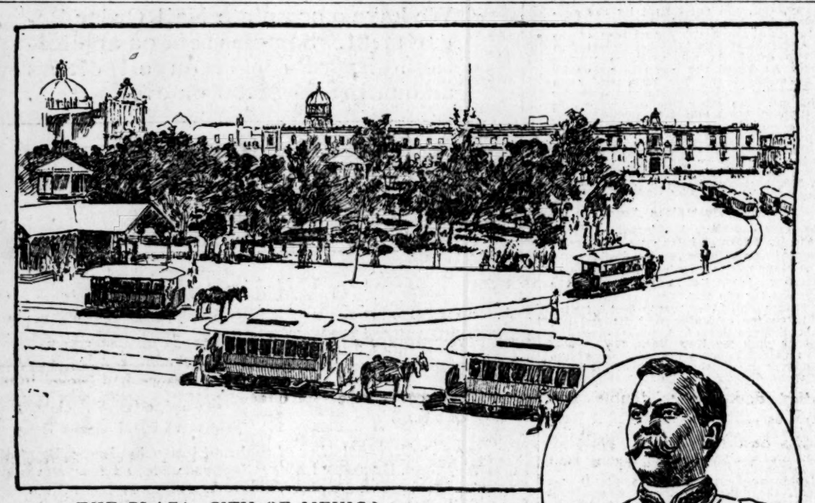
The birthday of President Diaz is each year increasingly observed by both Mexicans and foreign residents, who almost unanimously agree that he is the practical savior of Mexico in the advances accomplished in the less than twenty years in which he has been in office. Were Mexico a first-class power, it is probable Diaz would be generally recognized as one of the largest figures in contemporaneous history. He has stamped out revolution where powder is naturally in the blood of the people, and has made life and property in that once wild land as safe as it is in the United States, if not, indeed, safer in some particulars. He has encouraged railroad building to the extent of nearly 10,000 miles now paying good dividends to their American and European owners, and has so fostered the investment of foreign capital that hundreds of millions of American money is now profitably planted in the mines, mills and other industries of this country.

President Diaz has built up a system of free public education, so that any one who today desires self-improvement can receive it at the public expense. The president has frequently said that the public school system is one of the strong factors in his country's future, and that the $3,500,000 which the government is spending annually on this branch of the public service will be increased rather than diminished.

No one has been a more interested observer of the Spanish-American war and the effectiveness of modern killing machinery than General Diaz. He is slowly building up an efficient Mexican army and navy, and is on the lookout for the latest advances in war ideas. Mexico is not making the too common error of buying war boats before it has the trained sailors to man them. To this end the school ship Faragosso is constantly cruising the seas with its cadets, under an English captain, and a naval academy is being established on the west coast to co-operate with the Chapultepec Military academy. It will be only a few years when Mexico will be a definite power on the southern seas, as its present small navy is steadily increasing.

The feature of the military demonstration which arouses most enthusiasm in the crowds during the September celebration is the appearance of the Mounted Rurales, the "Rough Riders" of Mexico. They go swinging by on mettled horses, cinched under silver-trimmed saddles, and the men wear their showy "Charro" leather uniforms becomingly. This is the great annual round-up of the nervy fellows who for all the rest of the year will pull a trigger on any outlaw who strikes their range. That is why train robbery is not at present a profitable occupation south of the Rio Grande, the law providing that bandits may be shot on capture, as the preliminary step of the investigation into the affair. Numbers of the Rurales were once famous outlaws, to whom the president offered pardon for past offenses if they would enter the military service, and they now do their work well for law and order.

In 1900 General Diaz will complete his twentieth year in the presidential office, when it is his desire to permanently retire to private place, as he said he would do in a recent interview given me at the national palace. When the correspondent asked who would be his successor as chief executive, he promptly expressed first preference for Senor Jose Ives Limantour, present secretary of the treasury, with



THE PLAZA, CITY OF MEXICO.

PRESIDENT DIAZ.

General Bernardo Reyes as his second choice. The president is a great believer in young men, Senor Limantour being little more than forty years of age. General Diaz is practical dictator in Mexico, and makes no secret of the fact that with him rests the choice of his successor in office, he to continue for a time as the power behind the throne. It is held by many that a military ruler is still needed in the cactus republic to hold in check the revolutionary spirit so natural in the southern races, but General Diaz believes that a civilian can now be safely entrusted with executive power; otherwise he would name General Reyes as his first presidential choice.

Senor Limantour has rendered such signal service at the head of the treasury department that he has gained the confidence of all classes. Largely by his splendid financiering ability Mexican credit has been completely sustained, despite the heavy depreciation in Mexican silver money, and the national budget now shows a credit balance at the end of each year.

The Limantour family is among the oldest and wealthiest in the country, and Don Jose is one of several influential brothers, being a graduate at law. During an extended acquaintance, Senor Limantour has frequently expressed to me his frank admiration for Americans and the social and political institutions of the United States. He has made a discriminating study of the United States' system of government, and credits it with being in most respects the best the world has ever known, saying that he wishes Mexico to grow to the same general standard. He speaks English, and has several times visited the United States, the last occasion being in the summer of 1896, when he took notes on the silver campaign in this country.

A change in the present policy of liberal friendliness on the part of the Mexican government to Americans and American interests would seriously affect the profitableness of their heavy investments in this country; but no fear need be felt on that account if either Senor Limantour or General Reyes come to power. The latter has induced so many manufactories from the United States to locate at Monterey, the capital of the state of Nuevo Leon, of which he is governor, that the American colony there is nearly as large as that of the City of Mexico, and numbers about 2,000 people.

Two older men often mentioned for the presidency are Senor Ignacio Mariscal, secretary of foreign relations in the Mexican cabinet and former minister to the United States; and Don Mattias Romero, present Mexican envoy to Washington. Both of these diplomatists are equally friendly to the United States, and are counted among the strongest men in the Mexican service.

EDWARD PAGE GASTON.



JOSE IVES LIMANTOUR, THE NEXT MEXICAN PRESIDENT.

"What's in a name?"

Everything, when it comes to medicines. A sarsaparilla by any other name can never equal Hood's. Insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla.

You Are Dying.

If so, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A few doses will cure you. For sale every where.

Save Money on School Books.

Cut prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Conducted by J. A. MORRIS.

Will the Chimney Go?

It looks that way. There is a decided suggestiveness in the recently improved works of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, near Boston. This company makes fan blowers for all mechanical purposes. In their works it recently became necessary to change the location of their 300 horse power boilers, for which the draft had previously been furnished by a tall brick chimney. This change of location of boiler plant made it necessary to resort to some other means of draft production, and nothing could be more natural than that the Sturtevant company should utilize a fan for the purpose and thus furnish an excellent example of the advantages of mechanical draft. Consequently the chimney was abandoned and removed and the chimneyless manufactory is especially novel to those who have known it under its former condition. The boiler plant is effectually served by a fan having a wheel fifty-four inches in diameter, driven by a direct connected upright engine, whose speed is so regulated that it increases as the steam pressure falls and thus maintains practically constant steam pressure. A mixture of half and half Cumberland coal and yard screenings is used with absolute smokelessness. The tall smokestack has so long stood as the accepted draft producer that this innovation is exciting considerable inquiry and comment. The tall chimney is a very costly appliance, its clouds of smoke not only a nuisance, but an absolute waste of fuel, while in high winds and cyclones a menace to persons and property. The only outlet for the product of combustion in the new draft system is a small steel plate stack, looking more like a ventilator than a chimney, the only province of which is to carry the gases to proper height for discharge to the atmosphere. The success of this new experiment must in the near future do much to increase the number of plants in which the chimney is omitted.

New Use of Liquefied Air.

Professor Charles E. Tripler, the discoverer of a process of making liquefied air, in a recent issue of The Philadelphia Times says regarding the possibilities of it when used in warfare:

"Among them are the immediate application to the firing of projectiles, the explosion of shells and torpedoes, the driving of vessels at greater speed with less consumption of coal, the cooling of the turrets in action from the torrid heat to a moderate temperature, thus enabling the men to handle the guns with better efficiency and adding to their endurance, the cooling of the stoke holes and all parts of a warship.

"The benefits of the foregoing are self-evident. It is now simply a question of mechanical application. The power exists and is ready to be used; it only remains to be determined how it can best be applied. It is a power evidently exceeding any hitherto employed. Its limit cannot yet be defined, from a gentle, cooling breeze to the power necessary to drive the largest vessel or hurl the heaviest projectile. This is no guesswork nor mere speculation. These are the fundamental facts that I have established:

"1. Liquid air can be manufactured easily, cheaply and in large quantities.

"2. A cylinder can be charged with liquid air under conditions which give an expansive force equal to or greater than that of gunpowder, or an explosive exceeding gun cotton or dynamite.

"3. It cannot be exploded except by a spark (produced in any desired manner) and being unaffected by concussion, it is perfectly safe to be handled and can generate any pressure desired at will.

"4. Liquid air can be produced anywhere and at any time. Any ship could carry and operate the mechanism for its production.

"5. Liquid air is from 20 to 100 times as powerful as steam, and it can be applied as easily as steam to drive the engines of a ship.

"These, I repeat, are not guesses, but established facts, and inevitable corollaries from such facts."

The Kid and the Current.

The Detroit Free Press gives the following as "a lesson in electricity:" "There was a small boy on Ledyard street Saturday that learned something about electricity in a very short time. A youngster just at the 'cute' age sat on a horse-block sprinkling the street and every now and then seeing how near he could throw a stream of water to occupants of passing carriages without hitting them. He sat with the hose under him, and as an electric car approached he bethought himself of an idea. He waited until the car was almost in front of him and then turned the stream into the motor. The effect was pleasing to those who had been watching him. The instant the water struck the exposed portion of the motor the boy rose nearly a foot in the air. He let out an ear-splitting yell, and dropping the hose, started as fast as his legs could carry him up the street. In that short space of time he had learned that water is an excellent electrical conductor, that electricity will follow a stream of water back to the hose, and that if any one has hold of a brass nozzle he will get a shock."

Wanted the Frills.

From The Chicago Post.

Of course it didn't happen in Chicago, because we don't have such things here. It happened in a town where they have fenders on the trolley cars—fenders that are designed to pick up the incautious pedestrian, throw him up into the air two or three times and then toss him over the platform railing. Of course they don't do that, but that is what the agent always insists that they will do, and some of them look as if they might. Anyway, the old fellow with the carpet bag evidently thought so. He was standing in the middle of the track when the car came along, going at a rate of a mile a minute or less and clanging its gong at a terrific rate. But he didn't move. Consequently there was nothing for it but to put on the brakes or take chances of having to defend a suit for damages. The car stopped within about two feet of him.

"Get out of the way!" yelled the motorman.

"Come on, consarn ye!" roared back the countryman.

"Get off the track!" shouted the motorman angrily.

"Not much," retorted the countryman determinedly. "I'm waitin' fer ye. Why don't you come on?"

"Do you want to be killed?" demanded the conductor, coming to the front of the car to see what was the matter.

"No, sirree," returned the countryman. "I want to get aboard your blamed old car."

"Well, come on, then," said the conductor, indicating the step at the side of the platform, but the countryman only shook his head.

"You can't work it that way," he asserted doggedly. "I'm down here to see the hull town, an' you bet I want all the frills. Come on an' hist me now, an' be quick about it."

"H'ist you!" exclaimed the conductor. "Are you crazy?"

"No, I ain't," was the indignant reply, "but I reckon I know my business and can't be put upon by any dern street car man that lives. I've heerd all about your luxurious way of doin' things in the city, an' while I have money in my pocket I'm going to have all the frills an' fixin's there are. You jest come ahead with that there scoop an' pick me up an' put me aboard jest the way you do fer swell city folks or I'll report you to the boss, ding me if I don't."

In another minute he was lying in the wire netting yelling like a Comanche, while the car continued its journey, still at the rate of a mile a minute or less.

Can Lightning Strike Through Water?

From Electricity.

An interesting fact has come to light regarding the recent explosion of three submarine mines in the Potomac river, which was brought about as was supposed by lightning having struck the switchboard or some of the connections. It now appears that neither the switchboard, cable or electrical connections show marks of having been struck, and General Wilson, who has been investigating the matter, believes, strange as it may seem, that one of the mines was directly struck by lightning through four feet of water, and that the others were probably set off by concussion.

Electric Hemostat.

Successful demonstrations are reported to have been given in London by Lawson Tait, with his electric hemostat, an instrument which, as the name denotes, is intended for the arrest of bleeding in surgical operations. A platinum wire, arranged to carry a current, is inclosed in the blades of a pair of steel forceps or any other requisite utensil, the wire being insulated by a bed of burnt pipe clay. In practice, a current of suitable voltage is turned on, the artery seized and compressed, and in a few seconds the tissues and arterial walls are so agglutinated that the passage of blood is rendered impossible. The temperature employed is about 180 degrees Fahrenheit, showing a great difference between this and the electrical cauterizing instruments, and the necessity of a ligature is removed.

Easy Method of Boring a Hole in Iron.

There is a curious process for perforating bars or plates of wrought iron. A stick of sulphur is moulded to the form desired for the hole: this is easy, for the sulphur is readily softened, and can be made to assume any shape. The iron is heated to white heat. The stick of sulphur is pressed on the spot where the hole is needed, and enters, so to speak, as in butter. The hole has precisely the form of the stick.

Man Power Railroad.

From The New York Sun.

The simplest public railroad now operated is thought to be one between Atami and Odawara, in Japan. It is a narrow gauge road, and is run by man power. The cars have seats for four persons each, who sit back to back. A train consists of two or three cars, and is drawn uphill by half a dozen coolies. At the top of the incline the coolies jump on the platforms and the train runs down to the terminus by gravity with the speed of an express. It is said there has never been an accident on this road.

Dogs and Diamonds.

The Philadelphia Times says: "It is found that the X-ray shines through a fox terrier as if he were a Chinese paper lantern. The experiment has just been tried on an animal of this species which had swallowed a diamond ring, the trinket appearing twinkling in his midst—visible as a fly in amber or a gold fish in a glass globe. All the dog family will do wisely to lay the lesson to heart and look sharp what they swallow."

Toxine Remedy Against Locusts.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There is a good deal for the farmer to think over in the story received from Mashonaland, Africa, of the efficacy of the toxine remedy against locusts. One farmer who procured a supply of locusts' toxine from the government says that as inoculated locusts died he kept and dried them, and afterwards, having given the fungus time to mature, ground them into powder. A swarm of locusts which was two hours in passing, went into a five-acre mealie patch, and some of the insects were saturated with a solution from the ground-up powder and set loose again. In a couple of days the swarm was visibly affected, the locusts remaining stationary on the mealie stalks. A little later they were all dead, and the farmer declares that he has not a single locust on his whole farm. If the story is true, it points to an effective method of treating a long list of farmers' pests.

Good Country Roads.

"The great secret of success in road-making and road-keeping is to drain the roads, and keep the roads drained by keeping the ditches open," writes John Gilmer Speed on "How to Have Good Country Roads," in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "The old method was to run a plow through the side ditches and throw the disturbed soil, sod and all, in the middle of the road. There it would stay till a heavy rain came to wash this soil back into the ditches and fill them up again. If there was money enough this kind of thing would be done over and over again, as often as four times a year. Where there were wet spots, stone or gravel would be placed in the road and left for the passing wagons to wear this metal into ruts. The money spent was absolutely thrown away.

"By the new process all the road-mender needs to do is to provide ditches and outlets for them, and then so shape the road that the water falling in a rain storm will run off at once into the ditches. The water must not be suffered to run in the road, but off the road. The rainfall, being thus simply and effectively disposed of, becomes a most beneficial instead of a destructive agent; it cleans and shapes and hardens the roadway, instead of washing it away and deepening the ruts. When there are wet places such as springs, in the roadway gravel and broken stones will not cure such things. The water must be drained off underneath the roadway and into the ditches by means of pipe or blind drains. The whole thing is so simple that any one can easily master the principles and put the details into practical operation."

A Just Decision.

In a suit brought in Philadelphia against the Philadelphia Traction Company to recover damages for the loss of a foot by a boy who was stealing a ride, Judge Pennypacker decided in favor of the railroad. The boy became frightened at the order of the conductor, who was in the car collecting fares, and fell off while the car was in motion, a wheel cutting off his foot. The plaintiff's counsel contended that it was the duty of the conductor to stop the car and see to it that the plaintiff was put down gently and in such a way that he could not hurt himself. Judge Pennypacker, in his opinion, says: "Is there such a duty? We know of no Pennsylvania case which has so held and the principle does not commend itself to approval. To hold that such a duty exists, is in effect to say that the cars are run for the benefit of trespassers. To require the stopping of a car in order to put off intruders might be upon certain occasions a great embarrassment to both the company and its passengers. The true rule would seem to be that deduced from our cases, and upon which the most of them can be reconciled, that force, or that which is tantamount to it, cannot be used to the injury of child trespassers, but that the responsibility for care over them rests with their parents and guardians."

LOST MANHOOD.



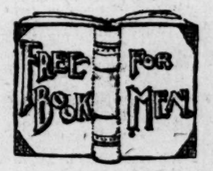
DR. SANDEN.



THE BELT.



BACK VIEW.



Call or address

For all results of youthful errors or later excesses, such as Drains, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Lame Back, Varicocele, etc., I use the appliance shown in cut to left. There is no experimenting necessary. I *know* what has been accomplished and I *know* what my Electric Belt will do. Remember, in the first place, that Electricity *is* nerve force or strength, and if you are weak you require Electricity, not drugs.

Now, I claim that my treatment is common-sense and scientific, and when I tell you how I apply the current, you will, I think, agree with me.

Referring to the third cut from top, you will notice two plates of the belt (positive pole) rest at small of back over kidneys. The negative pole is in front, and applied by means of the attachment for men—not shown in cut of belt—which causes the electricity in going from back to front to pass directly through the weakened glands and parts. The belt is put on when you retire to bed and allowed to remain on all night. You thus are literally cured without effort while you sleep.

Send for free book, "Three Classes of Men." It is mailed in plain sealed envelope and explains all, or if you live near by drop in and consult me free of charge. Over 5,000 cures during 1897.

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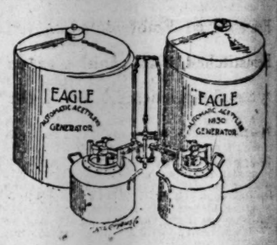


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50 CENTS

For Sale in Atlanta, Ga., by Jacobs' Pharmacy.

TANSY PILLS! SAFE AND SURE. Send 4c. for "WOMAN'S SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Phila., Pa.



Automatic Acetylene Gas Machine.

Approved by the Southeastern Tariff Association.

Makes a light twice as bright as electricity, three times as bright as city gas.

A 25-candle power light at a cost of half a cent an hour.

Private plants of any capacity installed in your own home.

Absolutely safe, economical and portable. You are invited to inspect the working of this machine and see the comparative test with ordinary gas and electric lights at our show room.

Write for full particulars.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.

Sanitary Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.



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TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES

OUR OWN MAKE.

We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.

77 Whitehall St.

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Kodaks Rented 10c Per Day.

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Our Great Anniversary Sale

Begins Monday, September 12th, and will continue all the week. It's recurrence will be celebrated by a setting of prices on High Grade Dress Goods and Choice Novelties that are almost marvelous, considering the quality and the beauty of the goods offered. A specially cordial Welcome awaits all who visit us during Anniversary Week.

Our Silk Department

Is now replete with the very newest and richest and most variegated in patterns and weaves that the markets of the world can furnish.

20 inch Black Taffeta, 65c grade, Anniversary Week 50c

24 inch Black Taffeta, heavy, good quality 73c

28 inch, extra heavy, worth $1.35, Anniversary Week 87c

Peau de Soie, all silk, 21 inches, fine dress fabric 73c

Satin Duchess, 28 inch, silk clear through, Anniversary 97c

French Surah, clear silk, 12 separate and distinct styles 44c

About half a dozen stylish patterns in Iridescent Silks, with a beautiful sheen, and extremely low, at 23c

12 different styles of high grade silks, including Surahs, Taffetas and othsrs, sold everywhere at from $1.00 to $1.25, Anniversary Week 89c

Glace Taffetas in changeables and solids, staple with every house at 85c, Anniversary Week 69c

Satin figured Silk Poplin, 15 patterns, new beauties in Brocade Silks, usually worth 85c, Anniversary Sale 39c

French Silk Poplins for the swellest of dresses, worth $1.50 a yard, black, castor, brown, olive green, Don Juan, Colorado . . . 98c

A few very exclusive striped Silks for visiting costumes $1.48

Fine and distinct lines of black and white Waist Silks, so rare, so hard to get, a great many of them here.

Handkerchiefs.

What do you wish in Handkerchiefs? Cheap School goods for the Boys and Girls or the purest of all linen goods, or something anywhere intermediate? They are here:

Plain white hemstitched . . . 5c
Hemstitched Embroidered . 10c
Hemstitched, linen finish . 12½c
25 cent Embroidered 15c
25 cent all linen 20c
50 cent all linen 33⅓c
Hemstitched Embroidered . 33⅓c
Genst' linen finish embr'd . 12½c
Gents' colored border . . . 10c
Corded border, plain white . 5c or per dozen 50c
Unlaundered, good school, dozen $1.00
Pure linen hemstitched . . 15c
Linen Lawn, embroidered . 25c
All linen with footing . . . 25c
Linen embroidered, elegant . 39c
Gents' linen corded border 12½c
Gents' Initial linen finish . . 10c

Fine Wool Fabrics.

New and fresh from the Loom, magnificent weaves, high colorings in unique mixtures and the fanciest novelties. Nothing but high-class art even though the prices sound cheap.

All wool Granite Cloth in all the new shadings, ... 23c

Ottoman Plaids, Camel's Hair Boucle, Silk and Wool Fancies, stylish, up-to-date, all for Anniversary Week 44c

Covert Cloth in many colors, 38 inches and worth $1.00, . . . 69c

Meltonette, 52 inches, in mode, green, jean blue, olive green, tan, brown, navy, Yale blue . . . 98c

Cheviot, all wool and 50 inches, in blue and dark navy: another Anniversary Special at 65c

Camel's Hair for fine Suitings in new blue, blue, green, garnet and Havana brown $1.33

50 inch, all wool Milton Sackings in solids and mixtures, made to retail at 69c, Anniversary . 43c

Venetian Cloth for fine Suitings, all wool, 54 inches, red, green, tan, brown, etc, ... 73c

Genuine improved French Venetian Cloth, 52 inches wide and straight $2.00 goods $1.49

Iridescent Poplins, 50 inches, generally sell for $2.00, Anniversary Week $1.43

Self trimmed Suitings in bayadere effect, 50 inches, one of the prettiest new Fall designs for coat suits, worth $1.75 . . . . . $1.29

54 inch Broadcloths in several colors, $1.25 goods, for Anniversary Week at 84c

Black Goods.

We claim the most charming, choice and reliable line of Black Goods in the city. A visit to our counters will persuade you to this opinion.

34 inch Serge, 35c value . . . 19c

38 inch Serge, all wool . . . 43c

42 inch Serge, French imported 59c

50 inch Serge, extra heavy . . 68c

Priestley's Cravenette, fine goods, 45 inches, the $1.35 kind . 95c

Priestley's Cravenette, 60 inches, thoroughly waterproof and no better goods, kind you have been paying $2.00 for; Anniversary Sale $1.36

Priestley's Eudora, pure silk warp, $1.50 everywhere 98c

Priestley's Mohair Cheviot in diagonal effect, 50 inches; this will always give satisfaction . . 93c

Priestley's genuine Vicuna Cloth par excellence in quality, 40 inches $1.19

36 inch genuine Mohair Brilliantine 33c

45 inch Silk finish Brilliantine . 69c

46 inch Sicilian, heavy quality . 98c

38 inch Henrietta, all wool and fast black 48c

46 inch Henrietta, stainless, all wool $1.00 goods; Anniversary Week, at 69c

One of Priestley's latest fabrics, a 44 inch Poplin, very high grade, at 98c

A Most Elegant Assortment of Crepons.

42 inch, handsome patterns . . 88c

44 inch Mohair, $2.00 quality $1.59

Priestley's genuine Mohair . $1.89

44 inch Mohair, durable . . $1.29

44 inch Silk Crepons in beautiful patterns and worth $3.00 . $1.75

Ready-to-Wear.

Second Floor.

Our Second Floor is fairly groaning under the weight of new and stylish garments that tasteful buyers have just poured in from the best of tailors. All the quips and quirks of Fashion's latest decrees of beauty or comfort has been added to these Suits.

Among these new Suits is a lot of black Serges and Fancy Mixtures, Jackets, silk lined, and Skirts lined with best quality of Silk Premier. They are worth from $8.00 to $10.00, but for Anniversary Week they are only $5.00

Another is a lot of Suits of Ladies' Cloth and Serges, in black, navy and cadet blue, lined throughout with the best quality of Silk Taffeta. Another Anniversary offering at $12.50

Of course you will all visit us during our great Anniversary week, but don't forget the Second Floor. We will be just as much pleased to exhibit, as you to inspect, our delightfully charming assortment of ready made goods. You will see the shades and colorings, the latest linings and finishings, the fashionable cuttings in coats of box, tight fitting, cutaways, etc. And you can choose, if you wish, a $50 Suit of the finest goods, neatest fit and most conscientious make.

Rugs and Curtains.

And on the Second Floor, we have just added a large line of Smyrna Rugs and Lace Curtains. We bought these Rugs to close out a lot at the factory at greatly reduced prices, and hence we can sell them real low.

1½x3 . . . . . $ 73
2x5 . . . . . 1.69
3x6 . . . . . 3.39
1¾x3¾ $1.23
2½x5¼ 1.97
4x7 . . . . . 5.37

Lace Curtains, 48 inches, bleached or unbleached, pair 88c

Hosiery.

Good qualities, fast blacks, stylish selections, have always been the rule of this house in Hosiery. Our Hose never crock, stain, brown or rust.

Ladies' double sole, double heel and toes 10c
Ladies' best Maco yarn, plain or drop stitch, double sole, extra high spliced heel, 25c, 6 pairs . . $1.35
Children's School Hose, 1-1 rib, sizes 5 to 9½ 10c
Misses' 1-1 rib, extra double knee and double sole, onyx, black or Hermsdorf dye 25c
Ladies' full regular made 19c quality, 15c or 7 for $1,00
Ladies' plain or drop stitch, lisle thread, onyx black, 3 pairs . $1.00
Misses' ribbed Hose, double knee and double sole 15c
Gents' high spliced heel and double sole 10c
Gents' extra heavy double sole, perfect black 12½c

White Goods.

All the fine German and Irish Table Linens that we have been selling for $1.00 will be offered during Anniversary Week at . 89c

65c grade of 66-inch full bleached Damask 45c

Double weight Cream Damask, guaranteed strictly all linen, 68 inches, best values obtainable at 85c, offered Anniversary Week at 65c

Turkey Red Damask, 25c goods, at 19c

¾ size Napkins, full bleached satin Damask, extra heavy, and worth $1.35, next week, doz . 98c

Bleached Cotton Huck Towel, 22½x45 inches, very heavy, and is always 12½c 9c

All linen, oatmeal fringed Towel, 24x45, extra heavy 23c

22½x45-inch German Damask fringed Towel, fancy colored border, all linen and good weight . 23c

Large size unbleached Turkish Towel, real 12½c value, next week at 9c

The celebrated Bates Quilt, hemmed, ready for use 89c

Gloves.

We have a lot of odd sizes in Kid Gloves, self and black stitching, green, blue, gray and tan, worth from $1.25 to $1.50, fit yourself at 75c

Mocha Gloves, tans and brown 75c

Best $1.00 Kid Gloves in the city, all shades and black, 2 clasp.

La France Kid Glove in black and shades, self and black stitched $1.50

Black Lisle Thread Glove . . 25c

Laces and Embroideries.

Beautiful Embroideries on Cambrics and Nainsooks, 15c and 20c beauties at 9c

Insertions to match.

Hand-made linen Laces, 15c qualities at 5c

With the Churches and City Pastors.

Items of Interest in Religious Fields and Missionary Circles

Interesting Services Announced Today by Pastors---Sunday School Superintendents Extend a Cordial Invitation.

DEDICATION OF THE WEST END CHURCH.

The new Baptist church in West End will be dedicated this morning at 11 o'clock with appropriate exercises. An interesting programme has been arranged, and the dedication sermon will be preached by Dr. W. W. Landrum, pastor of the First Baptist church.

The new church, which has just been completed, and is already paid for, is one of the prettiest and most comfortable church edifices in the city. Its dedication will be an event of considerable importance, and will be participated in by a large number of Baptists.

The programme for the morning and afternoon services is as follows:

ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.

Organ prelude, "O Holy Night," Dudley Buck—Mr. J. P. O'Donnelly.
Cornet solo, "The Lost Chord," Sullivan—Mr. C. T. Wurm.
Voluntary, "By Babylon's Wave," Gounod—First Baptist church choir.
Doxology.
Invocation.
First hymn.
Reading scriptures.
Prayer.
Second hymn.
Offertory, soprano solo, "Paradise," O'Donnelly—Mrs. Annie Mays Dow.
Dedication sermon—Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D.
Duet, contralto and bass, Dudley Buck—Miss M. Clare Baker and Mr. William Jessup.
Dedication exercises—Pastor and church.
Dedication prayer—Dr. T. P. Bell.
Hymn.
Benediction.
Organ postlude, march, Dupois—Mr. J. P. O'Donnelly.

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

Organ prelude—Miss Lucile Daniel.
Coronation.
Invocation—Rev. A. W. Bealer.
Reading scriptures—Rev. N. B. O'Kelley.
Prayer—Rev. V. C. Norcross.
Voluntary, "Angel Bands in Strains Sweet Sounding" (c), J. Wiegand—West End Baptist choir.
Address—Dr. L. G. Broughton.
Soprano solo, "Jerusalem," H. Parker—Mrs. Laura Z. Farrar.
Address—Dr. A. A. Marshall.
Solo, "A Dream of Paradise," H. Gray—Mrs. A. R. Colcord.
Address—Dr. I. J. Van Ness.
Hymn—One stanza.
Prayer—Rev. R. L. Motley.
Doxology.
Bened.ction.
Committee on Programme—S. Y. Jameson, E. O. Pritchard, J. C. Battle, Sr., Joel W. Little, J. C. Daniel.

EVANGELIST GALES TO AID DR. BROUGHTON.

Beginning with today there will be a series of evangelistic services at the Third Baptist church, conducted by Rev. L. G. Broughton, the pastor, assisted by Evangelist Weston R. Gales, of North Carolina, and Singing Evangelist H. A. Wolfsohn, of Atlanta.

Mr. Gales is a man of fine gifts as an evangelist. He is a native of North Carolina. His father was one of its most gifted sons. Some years ago, while pursuing his business life, he was converted, and soon afterwards was called into evangelistic work.

He is a member of the Reformed Episcopal church, and is not an ordained minister, preferring, as Mr. Moody does, the work simply as a soul winner. His gifts along this line are said by those who know him to be the equal of any man in this country, while he loves the sinner with a compassionate love.

It is the plan of those in charge of the meetings to wage an aggressive fight against sin and for souls. Street meetings and shop meetings will from time to time be held. Mr. Gales will preach today at 11 o'clock and at 8. Mr. Wolfsohn will have charge of music, and a large choir is organized.

DR. HINMAN TO LECTURE.

Dr. T. H. Hinman will deliver a lecture on Mexico, illustrated with stereoptican views, on next Friday night at the Young Men's Christian Association. The lecture will be both interesting and profitable. It is given for the benefit of the Jackson Hill Sunday school library. This growing church realizes the need of a library and any help in the donation of books or money will be thankfully received. Mr. Coolidge, the superintendent, is wide-awake to the needs of the school and believes a library tends to great good. Tickets will be on sale at the Young Men's Christian Association and the Cable Piano Company.

Dr. Henry McDonald, pastor of the Second Baptist church, has returned to the city and will preach at usual services today and night.

At the morning and evening services of the East Atlanta Baptist church today the pastor, Rev. A. D. Kendrick, will preach on the subject of missions, including our duty in the newly acquired colonies. Excellent music will be furnished by the choir, led by Mrs. A. S. Jenkins. At the Stone Mountain associatoin this church showed the largest percentage of increase during the associational year. Early in October there will be a reunion of the members of this church followed by a week of prayer.

A meeting has been in progress for three weeks at St. John's Methodist church, corner South Pryor and Georgia avenue. Many have been converted and a number have joined the church. Friday night the song and testimony service was remarkable. A tide of fervor and enthusiasm swept tver the entire congregation. Sinners arose in the congregation and asked the people of God to pray for them. The meetings will be continued this week. Rev. Fred Ward will be present and assist the pastor. Everybody welcome.

Professor Oscar A. Edgerly will lecture on "Heretics and Heresies" this evening at 7:30 o'clock in the hall of the Society of Spiritual Science, 116½ Peachtree street. This will be an interesting lecture. All are welcome.

Dr. R. J. Bigham, presiding elder of the North Atlanta district, will preach at Grace shurch this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The pulpit of the Central Presbyterian church will be filled this morning by Rev. Mr. Sibley, pastor of Wallace Presbyterian church. The music will be rendered by the Ariel quartet, composed of Messrs. Parkhurst, White, Hancock and Booth, who have accepted an invitation to sing on this occasion.

Rev. W. S. Vail will preach a sermon this morning on "Memories and Lessons," which will consist of reflections on his recent visit to the cities of the northwest, where he made his home for several years. Services at Church of Our Father, opposite Grand opera house, at 11 a. m.

Rev. Dr. R. H. Nall will preach at the First Presbyterian church this morning at 11 o'clock.

Dr. McGlauflin, of the Universalist church, has returned from his absence in Alabama, where he went to conduct a protracted meeting, and in Senoia, Ga., where he was in attendance on the state Universalist convention. He will preach this morning at the usual hour and place on the topic, "The Faith that Satisfies."

SUNDAY SCHOOL RALLY AT WALKER STREET CHURCH.

There will be a Sunday school rally at Walker street church today beginning at 9:30 a. m. An interesting programme will be rendered and Professor Lyons, Mr. Charley Tillman and others will render vocal solos. There will be preaching at 11 o'clock and a lecture at the evening service by Rev. J. M. Bosworth on "Character."

Following is the programme of the day's exercises:

Song service, beginning at 9:30 o'clock sharp.
Scripture reading by the pastor, Rev. R. V. Atkisson.
Prayer by superintendent Sunday school, Hon. A. C. Turner.
Song by the choir and school.
Address of welcome by Judge E. H. Orr.
Song by Walker Street Male Quartet.
Address by his excellency, Governor W. Y. Atkinson.
Song by Walker street choir.
Benediction by the pastor.

MORNING SERVICE.

Song by the choir.
Scripture lesson and prayer by the pastor, Rev. R. V. Atkisson.
Offertory by the choir.
Sermon by the presiding elder, Rev. W. P. Lovejoy, D. D.
Song by the choir.
Benediction.

EVENING SERVICE.

Song by the choir.
Scripture lesson and prayer by the pastor.
Song by Walker Street Male Quartet.
Address, subject, "Character"—Dr. J. M. Bosworth.
Song by the choir.

Methodist.

First Methodist, Peachtree and Houston streets, Walker Lewis, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Trinity—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by Rev. I. S. Hopkins, D.D.

Grace Methodist, corner of Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. W. F. Quillian, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Park Street, West End, Rev. Joel T. Daves, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Walker Street Methodist church, junction Walker and Nelson streets, Rev. Dr. Atkisson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Payne Memorial Methodist, corner Luckie and Hunnicutt streets, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. John's Methodist, corner Pryor street and Georgia avenue, Rev. H. J. Ellis, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Methodist church, Rev. Clayton Quillian, pastor, corner Berean avenue and Borne street. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. James's church, Rev. Thomas R. McCarty, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Asbury Methodist church, corner Davis and Foundry streets, Rev. L. P. Neese, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Merritt's Avenue Methodist church, Rev. R. W. Bingham, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

Wesley Chapel, North Atlanta, Rev. W. A. Parsons, pastor. Services at 7:30 p. m.

Trinity Home Mission. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor.

East End Methodist church. Preaching every third Sunday by the pastor, Rev. W. A. Pierce, and every first Sunday by Rev. H. M. Newton.

"Oakland City." Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock by the pastor.

Nellie Dodd Memorial, on Washington Heights, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on second and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Decatur Street Mission, 269 and 271 Decatur streets, corner of Moore. Regular services Sunday morning breakfast services. Sunday school 3:30 p. m. Services Sunday night, Tuesday night, Thursday night and Saturday night. Meals served free at the Saturday night and Sunday morning services. C. H. Burge, superintendent.

Methodist Protestant church, Mitchell's chapel, Rev. W. S. Costley, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta, on West Hunter car line, near Ashby street, Rev. F. W. McClesky, pastor. Preaching on first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Epworth church, Edgewood, Rev. S. B. Ledbetter, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Peters Street Gospel Mission, located at 154 Peters street. Meeting every Sunday at 3 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. T. C. Mayson, superintendent. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. Services every night in the week except Saturday.

Inman Park Methodist church, Rev. Robert Toombs DuBose, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Asa G. Candler, superintendent.

Marietta Street Methodist Episcopal church, between Spring and Bartow streets, A. F. Ellington, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. Epworth league at 7 p. m.

Kirkwood Methodist church, Rev. H. W. Joiner, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Paul M. E. church, East Hunter street, Rev. H. L. Edmondson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets, Rev. W. W. Landrum, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 7:30 p. m.

Second Baptist church, corner Washington and Mitchell streets, Rev Henry McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. by the pastor.

Third Baptist church, near corner Jones avenue and Marietta street, Len G. Broughton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Central Baptist church, corner Walker and Stonewall streets, Rev. R. L. Motley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. Alex W. Beaier, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, A. C. Ward, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

Jackson Hill Baptist church, corner Jackson street and East avenue, Rev. A. A. Marshall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Glenn Street Baptist church, Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. E. R. Pendleton; at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. Lawrence Turner.

West End Baptist church, Lee street, Rev. S. Y. Jameson, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Kirkwood Baptist church. Preaching Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. C. N. Donaldson, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., A. J. Haygood, superintendent. B. Y. P. U. meets Wednesdays at 8 p. m.

North Atlanta Baptist, corner Hemphill avenue and Emmet street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West Atlanta Primitive Baptist church, on Kennedy street. Preaching at 11 o'clock second and fourth Sundays.

Berean Baptist church, J. S. Goodwin, pastor. Preaching Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Fifth Baptist mission, Glynn street, near South Boulevard

North Avenue mission (Baptist), Rev. G. B. F. Stovall in charge. Preaching at 7 p. m.

Episcopal.

Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Decatur. Morning prayer 11 a. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m.

Christ church, Hapeville, the Rev. Allard Barnwell, priest-in-charge. Holy communion fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. Morning prayer Sundays at 11 a. m.

Church of the Epiphany, Edgewood. Sunday school 9:30 a. m.

Chapel of the Holy Innocents, North Atlanta, Walter E. Jervey, superintendent. Sunday school 3 p. m. Evening prayer Monday 7:30 p. m.

Mission of the Holy Comforter, Washington Heights, T. S. Coart, superintendent. Sunday school 4 p. m. Evening prayer first Sunday at 5 p. m.

St. Paul's, East Point. First and third Sundays, 11 a. m. Second and fourth Sundays 4 p. m.

St. Paul's church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, priest-in-charge. Holy communion 7:30 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 3 p. m.

St. Gabriel's mission, Lawshe street, James Robinson, evangelist. Sunday 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Church of the Epiphany, Edgewood. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Georgia Avenue Presbyterian church, Rev. Chalmers Fraser, pastor.

Moore Memorial church, Luckie street, Rev. A. R. Holderby, D. D., pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, opposite capitol, Rev. Theron H. Rice, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel. Services at 7:30 p. m. on Sundays and Tuesdays.

Fourth Presbyterian church, corner Jackson and Chamberlain streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

West End Presbyterian church, corner Gordon avenue and Ashby street, Rev. G. W. Bull, pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian, corner Loyd and Garnett streets, Rev. H. B. Blakely, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Wallace Presbyterian church, West Fair street, Rev. Julian S. Sibley, pastor.

Barnett church, corner Hampton street and Bradley avenue, Rev. J. B. Hillhouse, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Highland avenue Sabbath school, corner Randolph street and Highland avenue, Fritz Rauschenberg, superintendent. Services 3:30 p. m. Devotional exercises held at 4:30 p. m.

Kirkwood Presbyterian, Rev. R. O. Flinn, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., conducted by the pastor.

Hapeville Presbyterian church, Rev. T. P. Cleveland, D. D., pastor. Services every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Inman Park Presbyterian church, Rev. D. G. Armstrong, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 o. m.

Universalist.

Universalist church, William H. McGlauflin, D.D., pastor, meets in Good Templars' hall, 72 North Broad street. During August services will be as follows: Sunday school 9 a. m. Public worship and sermon by pastor at 11 a. m. The Y. P. C. U. meets Wednesdays at 7:45 p. m. at the homes as announced

Christian Science.

Sunday services held at rooms, 205 and 206, The Grand, at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m. Experience meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, Ellis street, near Peachtree. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. Frank E. Jenkins. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Christian Endeavor 6:45 p. m. Ladies' union on Tuesday 3:30 p. m. Mid-week prayer service on Wednesday 7:45 p. m.

Pleasant Hill Congregational Sunday school, corner Ponders avenue and Marietta street. Junior Christian Endeavor 2:30 p. m., led by Miss Bessie Denton. Sunday school 3 p. m., J. W. Kreeger, superintendent.

Christian Church.

First Christian church, No. 44 East Hunter street, C. P. Williamson, minister; residence 155 Peoples street. Telephone 981. Sunday in church building. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., T. L. Jennings, superintendent. Preaching by pastor at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. every Sunday, to which all endeavorers are cordially invited. Midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Congregational music and strangers cordially welcomed.

West End Christian church, on Ashby street, near Gordon, A. E. Seddon, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Central Mission.

Central Union Mission, 54 North Broad street, Rev. J. A. Jenson, superintendent. Services every night at 7:30 o'clock. Business people's prayer meeting every day in the week from 12 to 1. Sunday school every Sunday at 3 p. m. Interdenominational.

Catholic.

Church of the Immaculate Conception. Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m.; second mass, for children exclusively, followed by Sunday school, at 9 a. m. Last and high mass at 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 4 p. m. Week Days—First mass at 6:30 a. m. Second mass at 7 a. m.

Sts. Peters and Paul church. Manse on Friday of each month at 6 o'clock.

Sacred Heart church, Peachtree and Ivy streets. Sundays—First mass at 7 a. m. second mass at 9:30. Week days—First mass at 6 o'clock; second mass at 6:30.

Spiritualist.

Church of Spiritual Unfoldment will hold their regular Sunday services at K. of P. hall, Kiser building, corner Pryor and East Hunter street.

The Society of Spiritual Science will hold its regular Sunday services in its new hall, 116½ Peachtree street. Professor Oscar A. Edgerly, of Lynn, Mass., will lecture at 7:30 p. m. every Sunday, and test meeting Thursday evening at 8 p. m. prompt. All are welcome.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near Forsyth, Rev. W. S. Vail, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Hunter streets, at 7:30 p. m. Lecture by Mrs. Mary Gebauer.

Lutheran.

St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran church, corner Forsyth and Garnett streets, Rev. Erich Schwabe, pastor; residence, 158 South Pryor street. Services at 11 a. m.

English Lutheran church service, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst, in the Young Men's Christian Association hall, at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock.

Fair Haven Church.

Gospel tent services, on Humphries, between Chapel and Peters streets, Rev. D. K. Knight, D.D., M.D., pastor; Rev. C. P. Perdue, superintendent. Sunrise prayer meeting. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Undenominational.

Marietta street mission, No. 191 Marietta street. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Temperance school 3 p. m. Gospel meetings 7:30 p. m. Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Colored.

Loyd Street M. E. church, corner of Loyd and Hunter streets, Rev. T. B. Adams, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m. and 7:45 p. m.

Mount Olive Baptist church, Rev. E. J. Fisher, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Big Bethel A. M. E. church, Auburn avenue and Butler street, Rev. Dr. W. G. Alexander, pastor. Services at 11 a. m., 3:30 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Friendship church, corner Mitchell and Haynes streets. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 and 7:30 p. m.

West Mitchell Street Colored Methodist Episcopal church, near corner West Mitchell and Tatnall streets, Rev. A. J. Cobb, A.B., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor.

St. Paul's A. M. E. church, near corner Humphries and Wells streets, William Flagg, Jr., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m.

The first Congregational church, corner Courtland avenue and Houston street, Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. B. Matthews, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m.

Shiloh A. M. E. church, near the corner of Thurmond and Haynes streets, Rev. P. G. Simmons, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Pauls church, 241 Auburn avenue, near Fort street, Rev. W. A. Green, priest in charge. Holy communion 11:45 a. m. and 7:30 a. m.; moring prayer and sermon 11 a. m.; evening prayer and sermon 7:30 p. m.

Wheat Street Baptist church, corner Auburn avenue and Fort street, Rev. P. James Bryant, pastor. Sunrise prayer meeting. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. J. S. Brandon, superintendent. Preaching at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. Everybody welcome.

QUEER FEATURES OF LIFE IN CHILE

Bird's-Eye View of Santiago, Its Capital, From Santa Lucia.

ONE CENT STREET CAR RIDE

Some Palaces Which Cover Many Acres and Cost Thousands.

WHERE GOVERNMENT RUNS THE TELEGRAPH

Among the Stores and a Look at the Girls—High Life in Santiago. How the Nabobs Live.



Santiago, Chile, August 10, 1898.—Santiago is the capital of Chile. It is almost as big as Washington, and in many things it compares favorably with it. Washington is six hours' ride from our chief seaport, New York. Santiago is about six hours by rail from Valparaiso, the chief port of Chile. The way to it is over the coast range of the Andes, and you go from one city to the other in a chair car like those which are on the roads between New York and Washington. Our national capital lies in a basin on the banks of the Potomac. Santiago is cut in two by the River Mapocho and the basin in which it is built is walled by the snowy Andes on one side and on the others by lower mountains which rise one above the other from grassy plains. We have our capitol hill. Santiago has its Santa Lucia, a mass of rocks which the volcanic gods of the past have thrown up in all sorts of picturesque shapes. These rocks have a base of about an acre and they rise almost precipitously out of the midst of the city to a height at least three-fifths that of the Washington monument. Their top is far above all the buildings and far higher than the highest flat buildings of New York. Santa Lucia is perhaps the most wonderful hill of any city of the world. It rises like a great fort and on its top there is a theater which is as picturesque as any castle on the Rhine. The sides of the hill are covered with English ivy, tall eucalyptus trees rise in terraces out of the rocks from its foot to its summit and with its flowers, gigantic ferns, beautiful grottoes and wonders of rock formation it forms a hanging garden, as wonderful if not so extensive as those of Babylon, resting under the shadow of the Andes above Santiago. Santa Lucia has a restaurant at which you can get your breakfast or give a good dinner, and there are cozy nooks and shady walks where you may spend hours hardly realizing that below you is the liveliest and most cosmopolitan city of western South America.

If you will climb to the capitol dome you can get a fine view of Washington. It is on Santa Lucia that you get your best outlook over Santiago. I stood upon its peak this morning and took notes of a vast expanse of square ridges made of terra cotta tiles, out of which here and there rose trees and houses of green. These ridges were the roofs of the houses, which are all built in Spanish style about patios or courts which form in most cases the only gardens of the people. Some of the dwellings have many patios and their rooms are numbered by scores. From the hill you see that most of the buildings are of one and two stories. They are built close to the streets and the streets cross one another almost at right angles, the city being divided by the Alameda. This is the Pennsylvania avenue, the Champs Elysee, the Unter den Linden of Santiago. It is more than twice as wide as Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, and it runs the full length of the city almost east and west. Two rushing streams of mountain water flow through stone aqueducts along it, and between these are rows of great poplar trees, which furnish an arbor of thick shade extending from one end of Santiago to the other. In this arbor are the statues of many of Chile's heroes, and at every few feet throughout its full length there are stone seats filled with people who are resting after their promenade. Other green spots in the plain of terra cotta roofs as viewed from Santa Lucia are the great parks of Cousino and the Quinta Normal, or the Agricultural college, the Hipico race course, and the new avenue which has recently been laid out along the River Mapocho. The Mapocho itself is one of Santiago's wonders. It is more than 130 feet wide, and it runs through the city for a distance of about two miles. Throughout this length its bed has been paved with stone, and its banks are massive stone walls, which are now lined with shade trees.

A Street Car Ride for a Cent.

But let us go down from Santa Lucia and take a ride through Santiago on the top of one of the street cars. There is no better way of seeing a city than this, and the street car fares here are the cheapest of the whole world. The roof seats cost only 2½ cents in silver, or about 1 cent of our money, and it is worth more than that to get the smile which the pretty girl who acts as conductor gives us as she puts our money into the right pocket of her white apron. We notice that the streets are well paved with belgian block. They are rather narrow, however, and the big oxcarts, which form the drays and freight wagons of Chile, are crowded almost to the walls of the houses as we go whizzing by. How big the houses are and how low. Many of them cover acres and very few are more than two stories, while the majority have not more than one. In the best parts of the city the houses have Greek fronts. They are all of brick plastered smoth with yellow or white stucco. Their doors are upheld by columns of stucco, and I am sure there are more Corinthian columns in Santiago today than in Athens. Many of the residences are like Italian palaces, and homes which have cost a hundred thousand dollars and upward are many. I doubt whether there is a capital of its size in the world that spends so much money, and you have only to look at the well-dressed people on the streets and the fine turnouts which pass our tram as we ride through the Alameda to see that Santiago is a very rich city. The same thing is noticeable in the business streets. There are as fine stores here as you will find in an European capital, and the costliest of diamonds sparkle in the jewelers' windows. This is one of the best diamond markets, and the costliest of all kinds of goods are in demand. The show windows are well dressed, and Santiago, as we see our way to the Plaza de Armes, has several great arcades, roofed with glass, which cut through some of the big business blocks from one side to the other. The plaza where the car stops is the ganglionic center of the Chilean capital. About it are the chief business streets, on one corner is the cathedral, on another the postoffice and all around are portales or corridors filled with booths and walled at the back with fine stores. The plaza itself is a beautiful little park containing several fountains, palm trees and many tropical plants and flowers. It is surrounded by a hexagonal walk or promenade sixty feet wide, which is as beautifully laid as any tiled floor of a Washington vestibule.

Among the Stores of Santiago.

Let us go over there and enter the portales to watch the people buying and selling. This is one of the oldest sections of Santiago, and the town, you know, was more than two centuries of age when Washington was born. The portales have stores much like those of the old cities of Spain and far different from the more modern shops on the other side of the plaza. They are merely caves in the walls, and their floors are filled with piles of goods so arranged that it is easy for the purchasers to handlethem. Some of the merchants have stacked up their best cloths in the doorways or on the walks outside. There are scores of women moving to and fro through these portales. Many are shopping, and the desire for a good bargain is quite as keen here as at home. The most of the women wear black gowns and their heads are clad in black mantas. The younger girls drape their mantas coquettishly around them, so that they form a sort of a bonnet about their beautiful faces. These are the prettiest women I have so far seen in my travels. They are tall and slender, and many have beautiful forms. Their complexions are not so dark as those of the ladies I saw in Peru, and they appear to have more style and intelligence than the girls further north. But let us take a look at the prices. We see that many of the stores have their goods marked, and that among the lowest the figures are $1, $2 and $3 a yard. Over there is a store where the silk hats are marked $25 apiece, and next door is a shop where ladies' shoes are selling for $10 and $15 a pair. These prices, however, are in Chilean money, which is worth just about one-third as much as ours, so that the cost of good goods is about the same as at home. All imported articles are higher. For instance, a lady told me yesterday she paid $30 a pair for the American shoes which she bought in Santiago, and that imported bonnets cost $50 apiece. At the hotel where I stop the price of a good room is $7 and upward a day, and this includes only two meals. It is the same in the restaurants, and in most of the stores. Books are especially dear, and a Statesman's Year Book, which I usually buy for $2.50 at home, cost me here $10.50, or more than $1 more of our money. I can't get a yellow-backed novel in English for less than $2, and about the only things that are especially cheap are the street cars and cabs. The cab fares are only 7 cents of our money a trip, and the rate for an hour is 35 cents.

A City of Churches and Schools.

Santiago is a city of churches and schools. Nearly all of the churches are Catholic and the priests are so many that you could hardly throw a stone without hitting one of them. There are schools here of different kinds, from the University of Santiago, which has more than 1,000 students, down to the public primary schools, which are found all over the country and which are attended by more than 114,000 little Chileans. This is, however, less than one-fifth of the children of school age, so that four out of every five remain at home. I visited the National University. It has branches of law and medicine, as well as the ordinary collegiate departments. No tuition is charged and the professors are paid by the state. Chile is proud of her educational system, and she is doing all she can to extend it. She spends millions of dollars upon it every year. There are now public schools in all of the towns and the larger places have liceos, or high schools. There are twenty-five of these in the country. The National Institute or high school of Santiago has more than 1,000 pupils and Chile has in addition 411 private schools and colleges, with an average attendance of 18,000 pupils. There are two American schools here, one for girls and another for boys. The girls' school—I should say the girls' college, for it is as good a college as you will find almost anywhere—has been in operation for years and it has a great reputation in Chile. It is under the direction of Mr. I. H. La Fetra and it has a corps of eleven American girls who act as its teachers. It has several hundred students and the daughters of many of the best Chilean families are among them. This school is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, although religious instruction forms no obligatory part of its tuition. The boys' school is under the Presbyterian church of the United States. It is called the Instituto Inglese and it proposes to give Chilean boys an academic and collegiate education. It has handsome buildings and grounds and is fairly well attended. Santiago also has its normal schools and military schools. It has an agricultural college and an experimental farm. It has a fish commission and a weather bureau, which gives forecasts of the weather just as our bureau at Washington. It has the cheapest telegraph system I have ever met with in any country. The telegraph is owned by the government and you can send a ten-word message to any part of Chile for about 7 cents of our money. There are now about 9,000 miles of wire in the country and all of the large cities can be reached by telegraph. The postal service is good. More than sixty million letters and newspapers are sent through the mails every year, and the mails are safe. Girls are employed as postal clerks, and when I register this letter for the United States it will be a Chilean maiden who will lick the stamps and give me the registry receipt. She will only charge me a sum equal to three and one-half of our cents for doing so and the postage to the United States will be less than you will pay our postoffice to send your letters to Chile.

High Life in Santiago.

I wish I could take you into some of the big houses of Santiago and show you how the wealthy Chileans live. Every one here is now talking of hard times, and I am told that many of the supposedly very wealthy people are mortgaged to the eyes. However that may be, they spend enormous amounts of money and live like very princes. I have been in houses here which had upward of fifty rooms and which were finished as expensively as some of the palaces of Europe. Many of them have their billiard rooms and their ballrooms. They contain fine paintings and statues and elegant furnishings. The curtains in one palace on the Alameda cost $200,000, another house is a reproduction of the Alhambra in Spain, and a third, situated in a garden of five acres, has a series of beautiful halls, ending in the Moorish bathroom, with a marble pool in the center of the floor big enough to form the bathtub of an elephant. The most of these immense houses are of one or two stories, the rooms running around patios or gardens. They have ceilings which are fifteen or more feet high, and they are furnished with more regard to striking effect than to comfort. Much of the furniture is plated with gold leaf, and the general style of the hangings is French. There are no fireplaces nor stoves, nor chimneys with which they could be connected if desired. Still, Santiago has a temperate climate. It is as cool here just now as at Atlanta in the winter, and I am writing in my room at the hotel with my feet in a fur bag and a poncho over my shoulders. The Chilean gentlemen keep on their overcoats and the ladies their furs in their parlors, and it is not a uncommon thing for men to wear their top coats over their suits when at dinner.

What They Eat and How They Eat It.

The meals of a rich Chilean family are different from ours. No one comes down stairs for his first meal. This is served in the bedrooms, and is usually eaten in bed. It consists of coffee and rolls, without butter or an extra spread in the way of jam. This meal is called desayuno. It is hardly considered a meal, but I am charged 40 cents a day extra for it at the hotel. Breakfast, or amuerzo, is taken at 11 or 12 o'clock. It consists of a soup, some fish and some meat, with perhaps a pancake at the close. This is the breakfast you also get at the hotels. As a rule, wine is taken with breakfast, and a small cup of coffee after it. At 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening comes dinner. This is much like the breakfast, only much more elaborate. There are always wines on the table, and there are many courses served separately. There are soup, fish, entrees, roasts, game and salads, ending up with a dessert. The food is rather heavy, as a rule, and the Chilean is a big eater. His country produces excellent food of all kinds, and the temptation is to eat too much. I have never dined more generously than in Chile, and have never visited a country where the hotels were uniformly so good.

A Butterfly Life.

But to return to the butterflies of Chile, for indeed the lives of many of the rich people here are almost as idle as that of the butterfly. I am speaking, of course, of the wealthy classes. They rise at about 8 o'clock or later, and the hours from the time they get up until breakfast are spent in walking or driving and attending to business. After breakfast they take a rest and between 3 and 6 p. m. they are ready to receive or make calls. At 6 every person of note who possesses a carriage goes to the Cousino park. All are dressed in their best clothes, the men wearing silk hats, frock coats and well-cut suits and the women having on Paris-made gowns and bonnets or hats. At the park they parade in their carriages up and down the principal drives and stare at each other. After about thirty minutes by a sort of common consent they form a procession of carriages three or four abreast and parade up and down this street for a distance of about four blocks, still staring at one another. The driving is superintended and guarded by mounted policemen, and the scene is imposing, although it seems rather stilted and fantastic to a stranger. The vehicles are of all kinds. There are high drags, victorias, landaus and four-in-hands, some driven by their owners and some by coachmen in gorgeous liveries. The parade continues for perhaps half an hour, during which time no one speaks to another, but merely bows to his friends. After the parade all go home to dinner, some one carriage breaking the line and the others following suit on the trot.

Santiago at the Theater.

After dinner the swells of Santiago go to the opera. There is here one of the largest opera houses on this hemisphere. It is known as the Municipal theater, and it is subsidized by the government. Every year it has a season of Italian opera, the companies being brought from Italy. The season lasts for eighty nights and nearly every person of prominence has his box for the season, which costs him $1,200 in Chilean money, a sum equal to about $400 American gold. Each box will hold six people, and all of the boxes are taken, although two of the galleries of the large theater are divided up in boxes. Ladies and gentlemen always wear full dress at the opera and the ladies are usually resplendent with diamonds. As a rule the swells pay but little attention to the music, devoting most of their time to looking as each other. For this reason the lights are never turned down during the acts. The ladies take their hats off when they enter the boxes. The men keep their heads bare during the acting, but as soon as the curtain goes down every man puts on his hat. Between the acts both ladies and gentlemen go out and promenade in the lobbies of the theater. Here there are restaurants where the ladies can have ices and to which the gentlemen go to get refreshments, not ices. All kinds of liquors are sold, and you can have anything of the sort, from a bottle of champagne to a special variety of cocktail which was introduced into Chile by a former secretary of the American legation. It is the one thing American that now holds and that will always hold its own in Chile. During these intermissions there is visiting going on among friends in the boxes, and the whole affair is indeed more a social occasion than a musical one. The Chileans do not have as close social intercourse as we do, and I have yet to hear of women's clubs in Chile. The people are fond of dancing, and the president often combines a dancing party with one of his big receptions. At such times the display of diamonds on the part of the ladies is gorgeous in the extreme. Quarts of these precious stones are dragged out of the vaults and their brilliancy vies with that of the electric lights. At a recent reception one lady wore eight diamond stars and another a large bouquet of diamonds. There were chokers of diamonds, buckles of diamonds, and, in fact, almost every kind of diamond ornament you can imagine. None of the ladies wore such common things as roses, though one or two had on bouquets of orchids so rare that in New York they would have cost as much as jewels.

Sunday Races.

Another social feature of Santiago is the races, which are held regularly every Sunday afternoon during the season under the auspices of the Club Hipico. This is the event of the week. Gentlemen come out dressed in tall hats, black frock coats, light or dark pantaloons and white kids. The ladies put on their handsomest street gowns and they call upon one another between the heats. The race course is just back of the Park Cousino, in the heart of the city. It is right under the shadow of the Andes and is one of the finest tracks of the world. The horses are excellent, and a race in Santiago is one of the great sights of South America.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The Atlanta Kickers.

From The Savannah Morning News.

The people of Atlanta are kicking against the outrageous extravagance in the administration of municipal affairs in that city. We refer of course to the taxpayers who have to bear the burden imposed by this extravagance. The office holders, their heelers and those who pay no taxes are very well satisfied with the present condition of affairs.

The Atlanta taxpayers held a big meeting on Thursday night, an account of which was published in our dispatches yesterday. They made it quite clear that they were tired of the extravagance of ring rule, and that they intended to have a change. They believe that they are paying altogether too much for what they are getting. Year after year the cost of running the city government has gone on increasing, until it is now about double what it was a few years ago. And there is no apparent reason for this enormous increase. The politicians of course give elaborate but very unsatisfactory explanations of the increase. The fact that some of the kickers are local politicians who are disgruntled because they have enjoyed none of the municipal pickings lately does not detract in the least from the genuineness of the kickers' movement. They know that there is good ground for the movement, or else they would have nothing to do with it. The taxpayers would forgive them for their misdeeds if they would assist in getting rid of the rings which now hold the city in their grasp.

Municipal administration is a great problem. The people hardly know what to do to get a fair return for their money. They break away from one ring only to fall into the grasp of another. But changes are necessary; otherwise cities would soon become bankrupt.

Would it not be a good thing to have a meeting in this city to discuss city affairs, and incidentally, county affairs? There are many citizens who would like to know if there is not some way of reducing the cost of governing the city and county. The cost appears to be increasing all the time, and yet the people do not seem to be getting any more for their money.

As a side issue and to make things lively the meeting might discuss the street railroad and the Buckhalter swamp canal. We venture to predict that if the people of Atlanta were taxed to level Stone Mountain, which would be about on a par with digging a canal through Buckhalter swamp, other issues would disappear and the efforts of the people would be confined to getting rid of that useless burden.

As far as street railroad matters are concerned, the people of Atlanta are better off than the people of this city, because they have the chief owner and manager of their roads where they can get at him. Here it is different. The real managers are in New York and Nashville and can't be reached by public opinion. The Atlanta people ought to thank providence that they have Joel Hurt for a boss.

Some of these days the people of Savannah will rise up and demand a new deal all around. And when they do, they will have just about such a meeting as that at Atlanta on Thursday night.

WHY GEORGIANS SMILE.

Elberton Star: Mr. Sweet Auld is all smiles this week. It's a new twenty-five pound bicycle at his house.

Wrightsville Record: Strange fancy! A young lady with whom he was not even acquainted happened to glance over in his direction, and he wished to know why this girl kept looking at and smiling on him. Not all of them are dead yet.

Valdosta Mercury: There is no doubt of an abundant supply of peas and potatoes this winter. Corn will be plentiful and will be cheap. Living should cost less than usual.

Waycross Journal: M. J. Mock brought some very fine turnips to the city Saturday that were raised in exactly forty-three days. This Ware county soils brings 'em to maturity in a hurry.

Waycross Journal: Some fine corn has been raised after oats were harvested this year on many farms in Ware county.

WINE OF CARDUI

A LITTLE DOES MUCH.

BOONE, IOWA., Dec. 14.

No tongue can tell what I have endured in the past ten years with my monthly sickness. While suffering untold agony, a friend called and recommended Wine of Cardui. I sent for a bottle, and Oh! what relief. After the first dose I began to feel better and have had no pain since.

MRS. GRACE LAMPHERE.



McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

Wine of Cardui not only cures but it acts AT ONCE. Here is a case of ten years' standing, and yet one single dose made the sufferer feel better, and stopped the pain. The Wine goes straight to the seat of the trouble. It acts directly upon the menstrual and genital organs. Its action is not violent, and it does not force a result. It simply gives Nature that little assistance that the sufferer's system lacks. A single disorder in the feminine organs spreads many disorders all over the body, and when the Wine cures the source, all the other ills vanish as a matter of course. A woman can be her own physician and cure herself at home. Local examinations are largely things of the past—the obnoxious custom is no longer necessary. Wine of Cardui is the only perfectly safe and sure vegetable Wine made to-day for the cure of "female troubles".

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, Ladies' Advisory Department, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

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FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

25c. at all Drug Stores.

STRENGTH is developed by

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT



Makes Flesh and Blood.

Prof. Pietra Santa, of Paris, writes: As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would through the use of stimulants be merely excited and weakened, therefore, I regard it of immense value to the practitioner to bring to his aid a nutrious tonic and remedy like the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACTS, which will act not only as a tonic, but as a nutrient as well, and which is less exciting than wine as a stimulant.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES

THREE NORTH CAROLINA COLONELS.



LANE. BURGWYN. VANCE.

Brunswick, Ga., September 9.—(Special.)—The presence of Colonel Burgwyn, of the Second North Carolina volunteers here, makes of interest a photograph representing the three colonels of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina, which fought in the confederate army, because Colonel Harry King Burgwyn was his brother. The story of the three colonels is thus told:

Zebulon Baird Vance, born May 13, 1830. Member of the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth congress. Captain "Rough and Ready Guards," Fourteenth North Carolina regiment, May 4, 1861. Colonel Twenty-sixth North Carolina regiment August, 1861. Elected governor August, 1862; re-elected August, 1864. Arrested May 13, 1865. Confined in old capitol prison, Washington, D. C.; liberated on parole July 5, 1865. Elected United States senator 1870, but not allowed to take his seat. Third time elected governor January, 1877. Second time elected United States senator 1879; re-elected 1885 and again 1891. Died in Washington, D. C., April 1, 1894. Buried in Riverside cemetery, Asheville, N. C.

Harry King Burgwyn, born October 3, 1841. Graduated Virginia Military institute spring, 1861. Appointed major and commandant of camp of instruction near Raleigh, N. C., June, 1861. Elected lieutenant colonel Twenty-sixth North Carolina regiment August, 1861. Promoted colonel August, 1862, vice Colonel Vance elected governor. Killed July 1, 1863, in the assault on Seminary ridge, Gettysburg; fell enveloped in the flag of his regiment, which he was carrying. His last words, "Tell the general my men never failed me at a single point." Buried on the field. In 1867 his remains were removed and reinterred in the Soldiers' cemetery at Raleigh, N. C.

John R. Lane, born July 4, 1835. Enlisted in "Chatham Boys," from Chatham county, May, 1861. Elected captain company G, Sixteenth North Carolina regiment spring of 1862. Promoted to lieutenant colonel August, 1862, vice Lieutenant Colonel Burgwyn, promoted colonel; promoted colonel July 1, 1863, vice Colonel Burgwyn, killed in battle. Desperately wounded at Gettysburg; thrice wounded in battles in 1864. In hospital from wounds when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox. Since the war, actively engaged in farming and mercantile pursuits in Chatham county.

Trained Nurses Recommend Comfort Powder.

"I have used Comfort Powder, and always recommend it, not only for infants, but in all cases of chafing and skin irritation." M. E. FISHER, Trained Nurse, Forestdale, Mass.

"I can say with pleasure I have found Comfort Powder very valuable in the sickroom. For Infants I think it is the best of all powders, and shall always recommend it. It is also a fine toilet powder. For tender feet it is most soothing, and rightly deserves its name." MRS. C. A. HOWE, Trained Nurse, Allston, Mass.

"I have used Comfort Powder for many years. It keeps the skin comfortable, and it is all you claim for it. For the invalid's delicate skin nothing equals it." CAROLINE ANGUS, 313 East 43d St., New York City.

"I always recommend Comfort Powder wherever a fine, pure powder is needed for both infants and adults." GEORGIA L. ALLEN, Trained Nurse, Springfield, Mass.

"I have used Comfort Powder for three years, and find it has no equal for infant chafing and scalding, and for irritation of the skin of any kind. I have recommended it to a number of patients with the best results." MARY J. FALLON, Trained Nurse, Boston, Mass.

"I find Comfort Powder the most satisfactory powder I have ever used. Invaluable in cases of bedridden patients, where it works wonders. For babies I think it especially good, and heartily recommend it to all nurses." MRS. L. E. VERRETT, Trained Nurse, Boston, Mass.

"I have used Comfort Powder in the sickroom with excellent results. It is cooling and soothing to the patient, especially where there is a tendency to itching or chafing of the skin. In the nursery for infants and children it is unsurpassed." MARGARET E. BACH, Trained Nurse, Greensburg, Pa.

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THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

HAPPY SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR STUDIES AGAIN

Enrollment Larger This Year Than Ever Before—Children Have Settled Down to a Hard Year's Work—Flag Raising Is Looked Forward to with Interest.

The closing of vacation and the opening the schools was an event which affected almost every boy and girl in Atlanta. To the most of them it brought joy, and they are happy to be back at school renewing friendship and entering into a good-natured contest for first place in the class.

Although the beginning of vacation and the opening of schools are just exactly opposite, still they are similar in that they both bring happiness to the school boys and girls, and each is hailed with a certain amount of delight and pleasant anticipation. After nine months of hard work in the schools the children anxiously await the approach of vacation and impatiently looked forward to the rest and recreation which it brings.

On the other hand, the opening of the schools is also looked forward to with pleasure. To return to school comes just after the boys and girls have enjoyed a long rest and are well prepared, both mentally and physically, to begin their studies. The return to school is something of a novelty, and every pupil is anxious to see his or her new books and to enter once more into the school life which, although it has its pleasures and disappointments, as well as its trials and triumphs, is after all the happiest period of life.

Thus it was that on last Monday morning 10,000 happy boys and girls took possession of the schools of Atlanta and began what is expected to be one of the most successful terms in the history of the schools. The enrollment this year was greater than ever before and all the indications point to a most successful year.

In some of the schools there is at present a small amount of inconvenience caused by the crowded condition, but in the course of the next few days every child will have been seated ,and the schools will be running as smoothly as though there had never been any vacation. As matters now stand, those who have obtained seats are going ahead with their work, and great progress is reported.

There is a certain fascination about new schoolbooks which attracts all boys and girls, and one of the principal pleasures incident to the opening of school is that of obtaining new books. There were more new books this year than there have been in a number of years, owing to the changes made by the board of education. The schoolboys and girls read in The Junior of the changes in schoolbooks, and when last Monday came they were all anxious to see the books which were to be their companions for the year.

In addition to the public schools a large number of private schools have opened, and the attendance at hese is as large, if not larger than usual.

The raising of the United States flags overthe school buildings of the city is a matter that is causing a considerable amount of interest among the school boys and girls. There is no city where the school children are more patriotic than in Atlanta, and when the stars and stripes are floated to the breeze over the schools, they will be greeted by shouts of a most enthusiastic nature, and the national airs will be sung as they have never been sung before.

It was intended to raise the flags on the opening day of school, but there was some delay in the arrival of the flags, and it became necessary to postpone the matter. It was thought advisable not to hold the exercises last week owing to the fact that a large number of children have yet been unable to obtain seats in the schools. It is desired that all those attending the schools shall take part in the flag-raising, and for this reason no time for the occurrence will be named until every boy and girl has been seated.

The programme for the occasion has not yet been completed. Superintendent Slaton, who possesses a great amount of patriotism, is anxious to have a programme of a most interesting nature, and the one he decides on will be patriotic, if nothing more.

One plan which has been suggested is to have the flags raised over each school on a certain day at a signal to be given by the firing of a salute to the flag by a cannon, placed where it can be heard in all parts of the city. If this arrangement cannot be made, one equally as good will be substituted.

The exercises will be appropriate, and will include the singing of the national airs by the boys and girls. It is also possible that patriotic declamations will be made.

When the flags are placed on the poles which are ready for them it will be the first time that the stars and stripes have ever floated above the schools of Atlanta. In many cities the flag is placed on every school building, but until the present wave of pent-up patriotism, incident to the war with Spain, broke loose, the idea had not been given serious consideration by the city council. When it was suggested that flags be placed on the school buildings, the plan met with general approval, and arrangements were at once made whereby a magnificent flag was secured for each school, and Superintendent Slaton was given control of the matter of arranging appropriate exercises for the flag raising.

This flag raising will be the largest Atlanta has ever known, and never before were so many flags of the union floated in this city on one day. It is needless to say that the boys and girls are looking forward to this occasion with unusual interest.

The cool weather which Atlanta has experienced during the past few days brings to the mind of the sport-loving schoolboy the thought of football and other winter sports.

There is a decided fondness among the schoolboys of Atlanta for football and the indications are that there will be a number of excellent teams this year. There is plenty of good material and unless the interest has taken a sudden and surprising drop any number of pretty and exciting games will be witnessed this winter.

In football more than in any other sport the athletic qualities of the boy are brought to the front, and here he has ample opportunity to display both his mental and physical powers. Although football is considered by many a game in which all depends on strength, there is a science underlying it all, and unless the participants possess cool, clear judgment the value of their strength is at a more or less disadvantage.

There are a number of boys in Atlanta who are unusually good football players and who are leaders in this sport. These will doubtless take the lead this year, as formerly.

Now that the schools are working smoothly and all confusion incident to the opening has disappeared, The Junior will expect its correspondents to send in letters equally as interesting as those which were read with so much pleasure by its readers last term.

The Junior has a correspondent in almost every school in the city, but should it happen that there is any school in which there is no regular correspondent, it is hoped that each class will make arrangements to have one of its members send in the interesting notes of the week. The Junior correspondence is read by all the school children of Atlanta and it is the desire and intention to have something from each school every week.

NOTES FROM THE B. H. S.

The School Has Opened with a Large Attendance—Society Officers Are Elected.

After a pleasant vacation the boys have returned to school to begin a new year and have demonstrated their determination to do their best in all of the branches which they are to take up. We have begun our work in the school with an unusual amount of vim, and it is to be hoped that this will continue.

Colonel Candler visited the school last Monday. He made a short talk, in which he told us he was graduated from the Boys' High school about twenty-one years ago and that he loved his alma mater so much that he had brought his son to be a member of the school.

The boys of the first and second grades are very much pleased with their study of Spanish. Some of the members of the senior class are sorry that it was not a part of the curriculum when they were in those grades.

Tuesday morning we were assembled in the hall that we might organize the literary and debating society. After a few remarks from Professor Slaton about the work which we would have during the ensuing year, we were assigned to different divisions and our work mapped out for Friday.

To the young gentlemen who came up from the grammar schools we extend our most cordial welcome. Upon their shoulders will soon fall the pleasant duty of upholding the record of their alma mater.

The socket ball has been circulating freely this week. We extend our sympathy to the first grade boys; but if they persevere and go through this year successfully they will have their revenge next term.

The happiness of the boys is somewhat allayed by the absence of our old friend, Uncle Goodson. We miss his "hot tamalies" and "weenies" in a disagreeable manner.

The senior class held a class meeting Wednesday and elected Carl Hutcheson class president and G. Arthur Myers secretary. These young gentlemen will preside over the meetings which the class will hold from time to time during the coming year.

The senior class this year is a remarkable grade in many respects. Besides being by far the largest class that ever entered the third grade, it is composed of some of the brightest young gentlemen who ever attended the Boys' High school. It has some excellent debaters and declaimers, and much is expected of the class of 1899.

The officers of the society were installed this week. They are among the brightest boys in school and the society will prosper under their administration. They are as follows:

President—Harry A. Cole.
Secretary—Bunyan Stephens.
Assistant Secretary—Nunnally.
First Vice President—A. D. Quarles, Jr.
Second Vice President—Collier Cooper.
Third Vice President—Harry Stovall.
[illegible] Vice President—Ragan.
Fifth Vice President—Alex H. Stephens.
Sixth Vice President—J. Thompson.
Librarian—Harris.
Assistant Librarians—J. Reeves, O. Chappell, Cay, King and Gatins.
Treasurer—Carl Hutcheson.

The subject debated Friday was "Resolved, That the Philippines should be annexed to the United States." Affirmative leader, Daniel; negative leader, Dorsey.

President Cole gave his decision in favor of the negative. An excellent declamation was rendered by Leo Weis. Professor Bass criticised the debaters and declaimers.

M. SAM JOHNSON.

THE STORY OF A SHARK.

The Fish Was Greedy and Refused to Learn Anything From Experience.

(John C. Fleming, Yarmouth, U. S.)

All the good fish stories are not printed in the papers or even half of them, for the thrilling adventures of fishermen—real genuine fishermen—who toil along the north Atlantic coast, would, were they recorded, fill a good sized volume that might be published every day. Subjoined is one of those adventures:

Moses J. Nickerson, James Black and Edward E. Cann, of Clarks Harbor, Nova Scotia, took a whale boat on August 3d last and went fishing for herring off the coast of Sable Island. They had not been out long when they discovered that something was the matter with their nets, and as they pulled them in they found that they had been torn to pieces by some large fish and the herrings taken out.

"The same thing happened me here last year," said Nickerson; "a shark followed us round and we had to work for that infernal animal two whole days."

"Oh, come, messmate," said Black, who was an amateur fisherman, "sharks don't come near these waters."

"Don't they? Well, listen. Almost exactly a year ago we caught a shark hereaway that had been robbing us. We hove out a hunk of pork—sharks like pork—and it was not long before we caught the thief with it. He was young, about seven feet long and quite frisky. Well, we drew him on board and Jack McLeod, you know Jack?—well, Jack stood by to cut off his tail, for we did not want to hack him to pieces for fear of hurting his liver."

"His liver?"

"The druggists buy 'em for oil—good for consumption, you know. Now, as the boat was pitching, and it was the first shark he had helped to catch, Jack was a little nervous, and so, instead of cutting off the tail, as I would have done, he just chopped a piece off its side, kind of diagonal like. The pain made the shark turn a complete somersault, and when Jack, as mad at a hatter, struck the second time, instead of slicing off the rest of the tail, I'm blowed if he didn't cut the rope close to the head of the brute. Boys, you should have seen us skip out of that blessed shark's road."

"Well, what happened then, Mose?"

"Then the shark made for the lee scupper, and just as a cat squeezes herself through a small hole under a gate, he got through the scupper, hook, pork, piece of rope and all. I've never seen him since."

Nickerson's audience laughed at what they deemed a "fish story," and Nickerson himself procured a big hook, affixed to it a piece of pork, and, attaching the hook to a stout line, threw it overboard.

"If there's a shark around," he observed, "he'll grab this. They're fond of herring, but they love pork."

Three hours later Black, who had taken upon himself to watch for the shark, became greatly excited.

"I'm hanged," he cried, "if some shark or other big fish hasn't swallowed the bait. Pull away, boys."

And a shark it was, fully ten feet in length. When drawn on board the monster lashed the deck with part of its tail, until the boat trembled from stem to stern.

"I'm jiggered," exclaimed Black, "if a quarter of its tail isn't gone. Why, Mose, 'tis your old friend, sure as blazes."

Moses gazed on the fish with great astonishment. "Well," he said, at length, "I hope you don't doubt my word now. See where Jack McLeod's ax did the work. Hold on, Ned; no fooling this 'twist. Gimme that ax and I'll stop his capers."

Cann tied the line round a belaying pin, Black stuck a harpoon in the shark's head, thus hauling him taut, and having seen him secured, with one strong, swift stroke, Nickerson severed the tail from the body.

"He won't kick any more, Ned," he said, with a chuckle. "I wish Jack was here to have his revenge."

"If the fellow wasn't so greedy," said Black, "he might have hung around and given us trouble. Are you sure it's the same, Mose?"

"Sure," echoed Mose; "maybe you think I brought him aboard in my pocket, cut away part of the tail, and threw him out for the fun of the thing."

"But, look here, lads. Shiver my trousers, but he has two hooks in him, one in his carcass and one in the fat of his stomach. Well, that beats the old boy himself!"

When the whaleboat returned to Clarks harbor the shark was placed on exhibition, and though every one admitted that it was wonderful how it could have lived for a year with a hook and piece of rope in its gizzard, all acknowledged that such was the case.

As it is well known that sharks do not live so far north in winter, it is assumed this particular one returned from the south in warm weather to a region where it remembered cod, halibut and herring were plentiful.

MOTHERING FLEDGLINGS.

A Man and a Good Golfer Tried It with the Result That He Starved the Litle Family.

One would hardly believe that the ordinary work of Mother Robin is enough to wear out the patience and endurance of an able-bodied man, yet such appears to be the case. A man who doesn't in the least mind traveling over the golf links hours together, relates his experiences trying to play mother to a nest of little robbins, who, by some accident, had been deprived of their rightful mother's care. He diligently set to work digging angle worms, and supposed that the was fulfilling his whole duty, when one of the poor little songsters died. Upon examination of the body, which was reduced to skin and bone, the foster parent came to the conclusion that it must have died of starvation.

Deeply grieved at his shortcoming, he redoubled his efforts, determined to at least save the other two. It was not long, however, before a second one died, evidently of the same malady. The good man then resolved that whatever the third one died of, it should not be starvation, and took off his coat and went to work in earnest. He kept on with the diet of angle worms until he found that his one little bird was consuming from fourteen to eighteen yards of angle worms a day. This was too much for his patience, and he proceeded to substitute the more easily managed diet of bread and milk, and other delicacies, which were, however, not nearly so much to Miss Robin's taste.

Wanting to discover whether he had been catering to a family of abnormal appetites, our friend took to watching the methods of a real mother bird, and found that she fed her young every two minutes. He then consulted the learned books upon birds, and discovered that fourteen yards of worms a day with meals every two minutes is the average rate of feeding fledglings. He has therefore quite decided that he does not care to take up raising birds by hand as a business. These little creatures have to eat not only enough to "grow on," but enough to dress on, and a fair proportion of their food goes into feathers. Then, too, the temperature of birds is very much higher than that of human beings, and they require fuel in proportion.

DELIA T. DAVIS.

Life of the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Joseph Hatton, in The Chicago Evening ost, gives the following clever insight inti the private life of the prince of Wales, who is likely at some time in the near future to become king of England. Says this authority: "The prince is not what commercial men would call wealthy, but he has plenty, and his establishment is managed on strict and careful principles. It has been asserted that members of the royal family travel free of expense. The truth is quite the opposite. One of the prince of Wales' heaviest items of expenditure is the cost of traveling. Wherever they go both the prince and princess are very lavish in 'tips.' The idea prevails here and there that the prince has special privileges in regard to his visits to the theater. The only privilege he has is that of being a royal patron, though there is hardly any privilege managers would not grant to so constant, kindly and sympathetic a supporter of the stage. When the prince desires to go to a theater a box is booked for him through an agent in an ordinary way. If what is usually understood to be the royal box is already booked, then the previous purchaser is politely asked to waive his right, that is all. Whenever this is done the waiver is always specially thanked in a letter from the prince's secretary. Years ago, when the prince was known to have booked a box, if he did not arrive in time the curtain was kept down, and his appearance was made known by the band playing the national anthem. When this came to the knowledge of the prince he was very much annoyed and requested that both he and the princess should be treated exactly the same as any other playgoers. Their royal highnesses invariably arrive in good time, and where a separate exit is provided always remain until the fall of the curtain. There are theaters without a private entrance; at these houses the prince leaves a few minutes before the fall of the curtain simply that his carriage may not disturb the ordinary arrangements at the principal entrance. Nobody, in fact, can be more courteous and considerate than the prince and princess on these and all other occasions. It ought, of course, to be unnecessary to say this, and it is so as regards most of my readers; but once in a way, the time being apropos, it is worth while to punctuate a few ordinary facts in regard to the life of royalty."

YOUNG FOLKS' CORRESPONDENCE

Minnie Dyer, Young Harris, Ga.—Dear Junior: My father has taken The Constitution a long time and it is always welcome in our home. I am six years old. We live in north Georgia. We have fresh air and freestone and mineral water. The dear old Constitution reaches our home Wednesday afternoon and we anxiously await its coming. Inclosed find 1 cent for the Grady hospital.

Mamie Simpson, Cameron, Miss.—Dear Junior: I am a country girl and live nine miles east of Pickens I enjoy country life very much. We have a very pretty flower yard and I love to work with flowers. To any one sending me a stamped envelope I will send the words to the song "The Ship that Never Returned." I have the music. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins about my age, which is twelve.

Lillian Mae Bacot, Dry Grove, Miss.—Dear Junior: I thought I would write and tell all about my Pike county trip down at Grandpa Bacot's. We all went and stayed a week and two days. We had a fine time hunting muscadines and summer grapes and going through fields down on the Bougchitto river. On the sandbars and rockbars we played and looked for shells. But it seemed so funny for ticks to get on us, for we don't have them up here.

Agnes Hardee, Fitzgerald, Fla.—Dear Junior: My home is in Sumter county, on the Withlacoochee river. I enjoy living in the country so much. I am an orphan and live with my sister. My mother died on the 3d of May. Oh, how sad it is to be without a mother! I have long wanted the words of "The Fatal Wedding," and "We Parted by the River Side." Will exchange "The Package of Old Letters" and "Charles Guiteau." Correspondents solicited. Age sixteen.

"Orpheus," Clio Ala.—Dear Junior: If it would not be asking too much of Aunt Susie, I think it would be a good idea for her to select a subject and let the cousins write on it. There is nothing more improving to the mind than thinking and studying and writing from subjects will surely cause one to think, even if it an easy subject. Now, cousins, let us hear from you on this line.

Jo Thomas, North Branch, Va.—Dear Junior: I am a Virginia boy and am proud of the fact. I have always thought that I would be proud to tell the folks in any other state that I was a Virginian. I live on a mountain and have a beautiful view from our porch. We can see the Blue Ridge mountains for miles and miles. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins from seventeen to twenty-one years of age who would like to live on this mountain and look at the Blue Ridge. My father has been a subscriber to The Constitution for a long time and we all like it.

Sallie Thomas, Bonita, Tex.—Dear Junior: There has been a big campmeeting going on at "Happy Hollow," about three miles from here. Large crowds were in attendance both night and day. Now the Baptists are holding a protracted meeting at this place. I agree with Miss Myra Wells on the pleasure of country life. I, too, am from dear old Tennessee, and her few thoughts on the scenery around her home recall the days of my life among the hills. I lived in a little country town nestled among the Cumberland mountains, till I was thirteen years old; I will be fifteen on the 17th of August.

"A. H. E.," White House, Tex.—I have been a constant reader of The Constitution for a long time. The elements of man's nature were instilled into the heart of man at his creation, and when he loves a thing, whatever that thing may be, he wants it always near him. This section of the country is considerably agitated over the war. There were a number of brave boys—a company went from this county. War is an awful thing, let the victory rest where it may. Even if the side which is battling for the right is victorious, the victors must suffer untold agonies.

Sallie Land, Mount Zion, N. C.—Dear Junior: I am a farmer's daughter. I live on a small creek called Stony Fork, about eight miles east of the Blue Ridge. Our climate is mild and pleasant, and there are many sparkling springs of clear, cool water bursting forth from the hills on either side of our valley. My father takes The Constitution, and we all like it the best of any of our papers. I have but one brother, and he has gone to the army. I do hope the war is about over and that my dear brother and all the rest of our valiant soldiers will soon return home. I inclose 10 cents for the Grady hospital. Correspondence solicited.

Baxton, Wrens, Ga.—Dear Junior: I know of nothing that will improve the minds of the youth so much as wholesome letter writing. But cousins, why should we trespass upon the wishes of dear, good Aunt Susie? More than once has she kindly ask the cousins not to beg for correspondents; yet many of the boys and girls totally disregard her entreaty, and launch on the ocean of their own opinions. She who has done so much for us has striven so hard to elevate the minds of the youths, whose every endeavor is to implant within the breast of each boy and girl a knowledge of Christ, must have her only significant request disobeyed.

Claudia Dumas, Coy, Ala.—Dear Junior: I long for words sufficient to express my admiration for the grand old Constitution. If you all will excuse me for "blowing my own bugle" I will say, just for the benefit of those two inquirers, I cannot only make good corn bread, but am a good pastry cook also. Now my interest in the "sadly neglected subject" (ducks) has been awakened, and it seems to me, I find more melody (?) in their quacks than heretofore, though I think I would have to cultivate the desire to abide by their early signal. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins, age fifteen.

Nettie Huggins, Nichols, S. C.—Dear Junior. I will tell you a little about a war heroine. Out in the suburbs of Florence, S C., in the federal cemetery lies Florina Budwin She was a soldier's wife and followed him through his hardships of camp life to be with him she loved. One day nar the close of the war the husband died. A few days later the wife died, and they sleep together on our southern soil. Over the grave of Florina Budwin is a rose bush that brings forth flowers every year an no one planted it there, 'tis said. I often wonder if her relatives and friends know that her grave lies in our southern land. She deserves a monument to her memory.

Virgie Brooks, Gibsland, La.—Dear Junior: I will take for my subject, "Friendship." There is nothing like true friends. When we are in trouble a true friend will help you all he can. If anyone didn't have any friends in this world he would be in a bad fix, but there is a very true friend that never fails you, and that is God. He will help you in all your troubles. If you will deceive your true friends on earth you will deceive your true friend in heaven. So you see, true friends are far more precious than pearls. I want everybody to be a true friend to me and I know I would not deceive anybody in friendship. Our parents are the truest friends on earth, because a true mother and father would never forsake their child.

Cornelius Hallford, Blue Ridge, Ga.—Dear Junior: I live in a beautiful town on top of the Blue Ridge, about 1,800 feet above sea level. I was reared among the rough hills and mountains of north Georgia. This is a beautiful country, abounding in rich forests, consisting of oak, poplar, white pine and many other kinds of valuable timber. By climbing to the top of some of the mountains one may have a magnificent view of the mountains of Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina; in fact, the mountains seem piled one upon another as far as the eye can see. In one instance, as the mountains grow fainter and fainter until it seems that they are lost in the sky. This part of Georgia is rich in grand scenes for those who love the solitude of nature in all its splendor. There are many small animals here which the game hunter delights in hunting. I think we have as beautiful mountain country as one could wish.

John T. Ashley, Trotter's Store, Tenn.—Dear Junior: We always await The Constitution's arrival with the very greatest of anxiety. Regardless of the present and reliable war news, which is now the leading subject of the day, published in each issue of The Constitution, there is more comfort obtained by reading it than by reading any other paper in the United States. The Junior page has become very interesting; they embrace great intelligence and are truly worthy of attention. Then regardless of many other interesting articles there is Sarge Plunkett and Bill Arp's letters, which I highly recommend as an excellent remedy for the formidable disease termed the "blues." Then, in complimenting the other writers, Aunt Susie, we cannot omit you. We cannot forget the tender expressions and good counsel you have presented to us through the columns of The Constitution. Cousins, I have many song ballads of different varieties to exchange for same.

J. T. Johnson, Ohio, Tex.—Dear Junior: We take The Constitution and I prize it above any newspaper. I will tell the cousins something about our western home. We live in western Texas and in a mountainous country, our house is on the top of a small mountain and about a quarter of a mile south is a chain of mountains, rising to a heighth of about one hundred and fifty feet, and between them and our dwelling lies one of the prettiest valley farms imaginable, and north, about one-half mile is another valley, which is on top of a hill—we call it the upper field. It is awful brushy in this country, yet it is a beautiful country, with evergreen trees in the winter and wild flowers to perfume the air in the summer. I think a country life is much nicer than a city life. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins, especially those from North Carolina and Georgia.

Lelia Carter, Hardees, Va.—Dear Junior: Papa takes the dear old Constitution. We all like it very much. I am especially fond of The Junior department. I am always glad when Wednesday comes, as that is the day we get it. I have a beautiful home in the country, of which I am very proud. I would not like to live in the city. I am a great lover of music. I have an organ and can play everything I want to. I wish the cousins could have been with me today. I was sixteen and had a birthday party. There were eighteen of us girls and you can imagine we had a nice time. I am very fond of reading and have read a great many books. I have a great many flowers and think they are so nice to raise. Roses are my favorites. I would like for some one to send me the song "The Ship that Never Returned." Correspondence solicited from all parts of the United States and also from England and Canada.

John Q. Hudgins, Temple, Ga.—Dear Junior: I live four miles south of Temple, Ga., a thriving little town on the Georgia Pacific railroad—a town that can justly boast of its progress and industry all along the avenues of civilization. In front of my home are fields of waving corn and thousands of rustling leaves that wave in the breezes that blow, and above the house is a pasture, where you can get and overlook the river to the mountains far beyond. I have read The Constitution for some time and I think it the best paper published. I read it with interest, especially the Junior page. I have been thinking how the Junior page has developed the minds of many a boy and girl and led them to a higher stage in life. Had it not been for The Constitution they might have been down in that stage of life that is not capable of carrying them through the paths they would like to tread. Juniors, I am anxious to see the Junior page keep on improving like it has done for the past year. I would be glad if some of the cousins would send me the words to the poem, "All Quiet Along the Potomac Tonight."

Mahan Autry, McGregor, Tex.—Dear Junior: I think The Junior department excellent. It seems to be increasing every week. I also like to read Mr. Arp's and Plunkett's letters. Things are getting awful dry here now and the dust is so thick that any one traveling along the road is almost blinded. Big meetings are going on all around here and all us young folks are enjoying ourselves regardless of the hot and dry weather. I was out at McGregor at the old confederate reunion and when the roll was called several were missing—had been carried and laid away in their last resting place to await the resurrection, when the sea will give up its dead. As the band played I thought of the brave soldiers in Cuba who gave up everything to go and fight for their country. I hope the war will soon be over and then the brave fellows can return. I inclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Maggie B. Petree, Germanton, N. C.—Dear Junior: Last Saturday, bright and early, my brother and I were up and by half-past o'clock a. m. we were ready to start on an eighteen-mile drive to Moore's Springs, a famous health resort situated among the mountain ridges of Stokes county. On our way we could see the grand old Pilot booming up before us. This is an isolated peak rising up from a comparatively level plain, and was a guide and landmark to the Indians centuries ago. As we neared the springs we left the Pilot to our left. We arrived at our destination about 10 o'clock. The springs are situated at the foot of a mountain called Moore's Knob.

There is a cave in this mountain known as "Tories' Den," in which the tories of the surrounding country hid during the revolutionary war, to escape the vengeance of the colonists who were fighting for their freedom. After leaving the springs we visited the Cascade, the waters of a considerable little stream flow down the mountain side and dash from a rocky precipice a distance of perhaps thirty feet, falling in many cascades and ripples into a basin of solid rock some twenty feet broad, and from three to four feet deep. On our return home we came a dieffrent route, coming by Piedmont Springs. This is some six miles from Moore's. There are two beautiful springs about three feet apart; one is strong mineral, the other is free stone.

At this point there is a fine hotel erected, and telephone connection with the outside world. It is frequented by visitors from many portions of the southern states. We passed near the Dan river, but did not cross it. We came on to Danbury, the county east of Stokes county, where I spent a few days with my cousin before returning home, and had a delightful time. On the last night of my stay I attended a children's party which was composed of girls, with the exception of one "courting couple," at whom we flung all our jokes. I will close, hoping all the cousins may enjoy as delightful a trip as I have.

Maude Hamby, Forest, Ga.—Dear Junior: I think The Junior page improves every week Every member should strive to improve his letter and if he would what a corner we would have. As in general the cousins write on subjects, mine shall be "Liberty." Liberty is freedom. How many are deprived of this precious gift to a certain extent, and it seems that some who enjoy liberty to its greatest extent do not realize and appreciate it. Every boy and girl is born with the same freedom and with equal rights. What a good thought!

But after they become men and women some have more freedom than others. Why? Simply because some get into meanness and have to be punished, while others are deprived of it by sickness.

How many liberties a person has, and yet in some instances he is entirely dependent. Correspondence solicited.

Bessie Hodgin, Pleasant Garden, N. C.—Dear Junior: Perhaps some of the cousins have never had the opportunity of seeing the ocean, and would not mind hearing something of my recent trip I made there. On Friday, July 29th, I left Pleasant Garden on an excursion train bound for Wilmington. We arrived at the Cape Fear river about 3 o'clock p. m., where we crossed over in a boat to Wilmington, and took the train for Ocean View, a little town or summer resort, on the seacoast, where we could get agood view of the Atlantic ocean, a mass of blue, rolling, roaring water; and also plunge into the surf, which was as salty as salt itself. After strolling along the beach for four or five hours, we returned on the 10 o'clock train to Wilmington, where we found lodging for the remainder of the night. Next morning we took a steamboat ride down the Cape Fear river, about thirty-five miles; stopped at South Port twenty minutes, and then went out ten miles on the ocean. On returning we stopped to see the ruins of an old church which was said to be one hundred and fifty years old. It was surrounded by breastworks that were thrown up during the civil war. Large trees, covered in the beautiful sea moss, were growing upon them. After a pleasant stay there for nearly an hour, we started again for Wilmington, where we received our budgets, crossed the river again and started for home. We arrived at Pleasant Garden about 2 o'clock a. m. The trip was made in about two and one-half days, and was enjoyed very much by all. I would be pleased to correspond with some of the cousins.

Minnie B. Montgomery, Graham, N. C.—Dear Junior: Being very fond of reading, I want to express a few of my sentiments on "Literature." How many pleasures are aded to our otherwise monotonous lives by our visits to the great authors of the world! So varied are their works that every fancy may be satisfied. If we are in a poetical mood we may spend our time very pleasantly and profitably scanning the fragrant meadows of new mown hay with Whittier in "Maud Muller," or with the same beloved writer join the merry group around the fireside while the snow is noiselessly forming drifts on the window ledges as he has so beautifully pictured it in "Snow Bound." Or, if we prefer romance in rhyme, we may turn to Longfellow's "Evangeline" and be highly entertained, as we wander with the Acadian maiden, ever faithful to her first love, until at last we find her beside the death-bed of her knight; or, to the charming narrative "Lucile," so beautifully penned by Lord Lytton, in which the great strength of woman's character is portrayed; or, again, we may turn to the Latin, and in "Virgil" get history and romance connected. When our poetic muse has passed away we may learn of the noblest of heroes by visiting the scenes of withcraft as told in "Scarlet Letter," or see the true spirit of patriotism as manifested in "Thaddeus of Warsaw." Other very interesting stories are "Ben Hur" and "Prince of the House of David," which are useful when we want information of biblical times. An education received in a school where this love for literature is inculcated is the one to be sought. We that are striving for an education and endeavoring to aid others in the same, let us ever emphasize the importance of good reading.

Dear Junior: Today as I sat looking at a beautiful rainbow that spanned across the sky I thought to what a higher, nobler level this world would be brought to if we would only make our lives (for life is what we make it) as bright and beautiful as the rainbow. It takes lovely colors to make the rainbow, such as violet, indigo, blue, green, orange, yellow and red, so it is with our lives, for it takes noble and true deeds to make a grand, pure life; such deeds as charity, love, benevolence, kindness, patience, gentleness and joy. Now, wouldn't a life filled with such deeds be bright and beautiful? Not that such a life would be free from care and sorrow, for there was never a life that blossomed and faded but what saw its share of trouble. But is it not after the darkest clouds have passed away that the sun shines brighter in its splendor and the beautiful rainbow is revealed with all its lovely colors, shedding its radiance all over the world? Our lives are the same way. When waves of trouble have ceased to roll and rivers of woe have ceased to flow then such deeds shine as bright as the sun and shed as sweet a radiance as the colors of the rainbow.

"Sadly bend the flowers
In the heavy rain.
After beating showers
Sunbeams come again."

Is it not after the sowing of the grain and the trouble of tending it that we reap a golden harvest for our pains? Is it not after the shadows of night have been dispersed that the sun rises in all its majestic glory to cast its roseate hues over the earth and to reign supreme? Does not the lovely rose grow upon a thorny stem? Don't men go in dark places and find the brightest jewels? Haven't you picked the ripest, most luscious berries off of a prickly, tangled vine? So it is in life, every bitter has its sweet and every sweet has its snare. There is always a silver lining to every cloud, and let's all try to look on the bright side, for it is the right side. If we would always look on the bright side of everything many a gloomy look would be exchanged for a sunny disposition. And now may God's richest blessings rest upon Aunt Susie and the Juniors and may the dear old Constitution ever prosper, is the wish and prayer of your unknown friend.

H. C. Lancaster, Vanceboro, N. C.—Dear Junior: I live in the country three miles from the small town of Vanceboro. I have good parents and a pleasant home, and am truly sorry for those who have neither "home" and "mother," two of the sweetest words that ever fell from human lips. Boys, we should strive to please our mothers, for if we do the best we can, we can never repay her for what she has done for us. I play the violin and my sisters the organ and banjo, and I tell you we spend many pleasant hours playing together after the day's work is done. I think every home should have music of some kind, for there is nothing that tends more to drive away our cares and troubles than good music. I like the country better than town and can't understand why so many young men give up the freedom of the farm to live in the city. My father has given me a hundred-acre farm, and I have a fine crop of cotton, corn and tobacco. Vanceboro is in the midst of a fine cotton, corn and tobacco country; in fact, it is said that the finest tobacco made in the state last year was raised by a Constitution subscriber at this place. You can hardly pass a plantation now without seeing from one to ten tobacco barns filled with the "weed" which is being "cured" for market. It takes about three days and nights to cure a barn of tobacco, and I can tell you we have jolly times sitting up at the barns, for the boys and girls generally gather at some barn every night with musical instruments and then such fun! It reminds one of the old-time "corn shuckings" that our parents tell us about. Our little town was named in honor of the late illustrious Zeb Vance, who was three times elected governor of North Carolina, and was serving as United States senator at the time of his death. He was a man who was loved and honored by his whole state, the most popular man our state ever produced—a man whose name is a household word in every home in North Carolina. The Constitution has more subscribers at our place than all the other newspapers combined, which shows plainly that our people appreciate the best southern paper published. I would like to correspond and exchange photos with "cousins" of the fair sex over fifteen.

On the idea that the money in the treasury of the government belongs to the people, Uncle Sam has never looked with much favor upon the policy of giving exorbitant salaries to office holders, and consequently there is much difference between the United States and other countries in this respect. For instance, the attorney general of the United States receives only $8,000 per annum, while the attorney general of England receives $35,000 per annum. President McKinley receives only $50,000 per annum, together with the house in which he lives and certain expenditures for entertainment, while the governor general of India, one of the subordinate officers of the British crown, receives $125,000 per annum with $60,000 per annum additional for expenditures.

Acording to the last official reports there were 23,615 inmates of the various national homes of the United States for the care of disabled soldiers and sailors. In the following table we are able to show how this number is divided:

Loss of both arms and legs	1
Loss of both arms	3
Loss of one arm and leg	6
Loss of one arm	179
Loss of one leg	264
Other wounds	6,254
Blindness	241
Insanity	179
Other diseases	16,615
Total	23,615

Of these 10,358 were native born and 13,257 of foreign birth, 10,350 were married, or having wives living or minor children, or both; 13,265 were single. Of this number 19,467 could read and write, and 4,148 could neither read nor write. Of the number that could neither read nor write, 1,037 were native born and 3,111 were of foreign birth.

SOME FACTS ABOUT CUBA.

Cuba is a comparatively undeveloped territory of 75,000 square miles and a normal population of 2,000,000 people. The same country, wonderfully rich and productive, is easily capable of sustaining a population of 15,000,000 souls, while its productive power and capacity is simply boundless.

The surface of the country can be divided into three great divisions, viz: Agricultural, pastoral and forest zones. In the first can be produced all of the cereals, as well as coffee, sugar, tobacco, etc; the second affords pasturage for vast herds of cattle, while the third yields a vast number of commodities, in valuable woods and medicinal plants. The country is also rich in minerals, gold, silver, iron, copper, tin, coal, asphalt and some petroleum and salt are found in certain districts. It also produces some of the finest cabinet woods in the world and an endless variety of dye woods and medicinal plants. Only one-sixth of the country is under cultivation, which is principally planted in tobacco and sugar cane. The finest grade of tobacco—that which has attained world-wide reputation—is only raised in Vuelta Abajo district, which is a very limited area of the province of Pinar del Rio. Several other districts, like that of Remedios, produces a fair grade, which is ranked with our domestic tobacco. The low, moist, lowlands all over the island produce the finest grades of sugar cane. Everywhere tropical fruits are found in abundance, such as cocoanuts, bananas, plaintains, aguacates, limes, oranges, cashews, pineapples, pomegranates, dates, etc. Many of these produce bountifully, even in wild and uncultivated state.

The most populous part of the island is about Havana and Matanzas, while the wildest and most usettled portion is Puerto Principe and Santiago districts, which embrace nearly one-half of the total area of Cuba. About 90 per cent of the people are native-born, and of these the whites or Cubans slightly outnumber the negroes, who were formerly slaves. Spanish is the prevailing tongue and perhaps 30 per cent of the people can read and write.

As a class the Cuban of the middle and lower class is harmless and inoffensive, performing ordinary labor with resignation and apparent pleasure. The negro constitutes the major portion of this class and though he is largely socially ostracised, he appears the same happy-go-lucky, indifferent individual as he is in the states. Adapted to a warm climate, he finds here an easy life, which demands only moderat ework, and is correspondingly happy. The lower classes live in a state of great degradation, mainly on account of laziness, but often for the want of steady work.

The upper classes are generally people of intelligence and culture, who have read and traveled much and kept in touch with the outside world. Some of them live in the greatest luxury and taking life easy, they derive much more than ordinary pleasure from it. Most of the wealthy sugar planters have summer homes in the mountains, where they indulge in a continuous round of luxury and gaysty until the first cool touches of a "norther" suggest that yellow jack has been driven away.

As to the climate and health conditions of the country, much has been written and a great deal of misinformation prevails. What might be said of health conditions in Havana should in nowise apply to the country in general, as the sanitary condition of that city is bad and has always been a promoter of disease during the hot and dry season that follows winter. This is evidenced during periods of greatest and most death-dealing epidemics, when fully 90 per cent of the mortality occurs in the city of Havana.

When one considers the extreme fertility of surrounding plains, their moisture and the mass of vegetation with which they are covered, it is easy to conceive that amid so much decomposition of organic matter the salubrity of the air would be affected. Yet, this influence is scarcely felt by the natives and only argues caution upon the casual sojourner, upon whom the change of climate may produce an irritability of the vital organs and argue prudence in excessive habits and diet. There is a malarial fever common to the low districts in the summer season known as calentura. It only assails those who persistently disregard ordinary precaution and then only in a manner, and with no greater virulence than our ordinary chills and fever. Even this mild fever can be easily prevented by going straight to the foothills of the mountains, which are only a few miles from the sea coast.

The rainy season will continue until October, but the heaviest rains do not fall until August and September, when they are most frequently accompanied by cloudbursts and heavy winds.

New Stewart Estate Claimants.

From The New York Sun.

New claimants for the much claimed Stewart estate have appeared in the persons of three minors, Mary Agnes Carroll, nineteen years old, of 244 East Fifty-fifth street; James Joseph Carroll, seventeen years old, and John Joseph Carroll, thirteen years old, of 245 Cherry street, the children of James and Katherine Stewart Carroll, both of whom are dead. Application was made yesterday by their lawyers, George W. Hart and Sheldon Hopkins, of the firm of Hart & Hopkins, of 31 Nassau street, before Justice Smith in the supreme court, Brooklyn, for permission to sue as paupers. Lawyer Archibald A. McGlashan, of 32 Nassau street, has been appointed guardian ad litem. The application was granted, and suit will be brought to recover property from Henry Hilton, Henry C. Butler, Charles J. Clinch, Virginia Butler, Prescott Hall Butler, J. L. Swan, Cornelia S. Butler, Catherine H. Wetherill, James C. Smith, Ella B. Emmett and Bessie S. White. The Manhattan club, formerly the Stewart residence, is mentioned in the legal papers. Ejectment proceedings will be brought against holders of property in Long Island City and Garden City, the Long Island Railroad Company and the Garden City Improvement Company, among others.

The basis of the claims is that the late A. T. Stewart died intestate and without issue; that he had neither, father, mother, brother nor sister living, and that the grandfather of the Carroll children, Alexander Stewart, was the first cousin of A. T. Stewart, Alexander's father, William, having been the brother of A. T. Stewart's father. Alexander came to this country in 1845 and married, his wife, who is now Mrs. William Owens, of this city, having survived him and married a second time. By her first husband she had twelve children, only one of whom, Alexander Stewart, is now living. He is in the coal business in East Twenty-eighth street. One of the daughters, Katherine, married William Carroll and became the mother of the present claimant. She died ten years ago, since when the children have lived with their father's sisters. After Mrs. Owens married the second time, her daughter Katherine got the pension money for the death of Alexander Stewart, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness.

Neither Mr. Hart nor Mr. Hopkins could be found at their offices yesterday, but Mr. Carpenter, the head clerk, said that the suits would be pushed rapidly. Of the suits for the Stewart estate, he said, none had ever gone to the jury, all being either settled or dismissed. The most noted contest was that brought by a woman named Branaugh, whose mother was an Irish woman, and this caused the loss of the case, the United States deciding that property could not be transmitted through a foreign resident. The various Stewart will contests are notable for having brought out a tremendous array of legal talent.

Traveling Telephones.

A two-horse wagon fully equipped with telephone and telegraph instruments, batteries, etc., with coils of wire so arranged as to run out as the wagon is driven along, is the latest development in field telegraphy and telephony. Twenty of these wagons have been purchased by the government for use of the army and will be sent to the front as early as possible.

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d Dyed in superior man-
3 Trinity avenue.
outh Broad. Phone 500.
n, Private Diseases, Fe-
nts, etc., cured by expert
n two weeks. Dr. O. H.

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whiskey

has been something extraordinary, considering the short time it has been on the market.

have you tried it?

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the big house—strictly wholesale.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the south side.
W. E. ADAMSON.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from the south side.
S. W. DAY.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from north side.
GEO. P. HOWARD.

I am a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to primary, October 5th.
J. W. KILPATRICK.

For alderman south side. Primary October 5th
D. A. BEATIE.

FOR COUNCILMAN

For Councilman First Ward.

I am a candidate for councilman from first ward.
C. B. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for first ward.
JOHN H. HARWELL.

Second Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for council for the second ward.
J. J. MADDOX.

Third Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Council from the Third ward.
JAMES E. WARREN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman, third ward.
J. A. FISCHER.

I announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the third ward.
W. H. McCLAIN.

Fourth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman for fourth ward.
JOHN S. PARKS.

I am a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward, subject to primary October 5th.
JOEL HURT.

Fifth Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward.
CHARLES F. TYLER.

I am a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward.
A. P. THOMPSON.

Sixth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman from sixth ward and solicit the support of my friends.
A. L. DELKIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for the sixth ward.
DR. G. G. ROY.

Seventh Ward.

I shall be a candidate for council from the seventh ward, subject to city primary October 5th.
J. W. POPE.

For Comptroller.

I am a candidate for city comptroller, subject to the primary October 5th.
A. J. McBRIDE.

I am a candidate for re-election for city comptroller.
JOHN H. GOLDSMITH.
JOHN F. KELLAM, Deputy.

City Marshal.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city marshal, subject to the primary of October 5th. Jeff Tolbert; Tom Howell, deputy.

I am a candidate for re-election as city marshal.
A. W. HILL,
A. M. SHOMO, Deputy.
8-7-3t-sun

For City Clerk.

I am a candidate for re-election as city clerk. Deputies, W. J. Campbell and J. P. Foster.
W. D. GREENE.
8-31 wed sun

Joe M. Hunnicutt; deputies, W. F. Parkhurst and George W. Terry, Jr.

For Commissioner of Public Works.

At the request of many tax payers, I announce myself a candidate for commissioner of public works. I will have associated with me Mr. Ben F. McDuffie.
CLARENCE E. MOORE,

I am a candidate for re-election as commissioner of public works, subject to primary, October 5th. DAVID G. WYLIE

I am a candidate for commissioner public works.
WALTER S. LARENDON.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.
THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.
JOSEPH T. ORME.

For City Sexton.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for city sexton. W. A. DODGE, JR.

I am a candidate for city sexton subject to city primary.
EDGAR W. COOK.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton. W. H. BETTIE.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
H. H. BAREFIELD.

I am in the race for city sexton to stay.
AL C. BILLUPS.

For city sexton, S. B. BANKSTON.

I am a candidate for city sexton.
A. A. NOLAN.

I am a candidate for city sexton, subject to primary October 5th.
J. B. SMITH.

I am a candidate for city sexton.
CAPTAIN J. G. RUSSELL.

I am a candidate for sexton.
HOLMES SMITH.

I hereby announce myself for city sexton.
J. L. MOSTELLER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for city sexton, subject to primary October 5th.
JOEL C. ARMISTEAD.
8-24 3t wed sun

I am a candidate for city sexton, subject to the city primary, and would appreciate your support.
JACK BAGBY.

I am a candidate for city sexton.
W. J. SPEAR.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

Adams Tono Collodio is the best combined toning and fixing bath onthe market. W give any tone desired on any paper. 30 and 50 cents per bottle. ADAMS PHOTO SUPPLY CO. ATLANTA, GA.

SARGE PLUNKETT

A Big Singing at Indian Creek Church Last Week.

BROWN'S FACE IS ALL SMILES

And Good Cheer Crowds Out the Gloom of Bad Weather and Bad Politics from Those Present.

For The Constitution.

Me and Brown are trying to be everything they tell us to be—confident, hopeful and cheerful, but ding gone it it don't look like the devil's loose in spite of all that we can do.

If it were not for our confidence and cheerfulness we would be ready to say that the Lord is angry. His lightnings flash and His thunders roar and His rain pours down as it never poured before, at least, since the flood. According to old Simon Suggs, it is no time to lag, for it was him who has said that "When the skies are clear and the waters calm I take my rest, but when the lightnings flash and the billows roll I stand by the helm myself." It does seem that if there was ever a time when the best men of this country should stand at the helm it is now. The crops are ruined—gone glimmering is all the fine bottom corn that so short a time since gave such promise. The crops are surely ruined in these parts, but that is not all the trouble that seems to be upon us.

We had thought that when the war was over the lion and the lamb would lie down together—that there would be no north, no south, no more wrangle over politics nor any problems to solve. Bless your soul, our own brave felows won't lie down together and the air is full of problems. The truth is that there is just such a state of affairs as to put the people to thinking, and they are ready to exclaim: "Is everything corrupt!" Generals are abused, men in high places are charged with henious things, the soldiers are dying and even the doctors do not escape the shine of slander. If all this infamy in high places is so, it is what the people have been telling you; if it is not so, then the impression should cease to be made that it is so.

The common people are excitedly anxious for prosperity. They have been told that it was grumbling, their want of confidence and their political wrangling that has made the hard times. The people have surrendered. When the guns lumbered at Santiago they thought it meant peace, the burial of old issues and the dawning of a new era. Even the men who stood by these guns are now trying to devour each other, there is no peace and the people are troubled. And there are those—I say it softly—who believe that the Lord is angry and tremble at His thunders and look in awe upon the confusion and destruction he has wrought.

But, I repeat it, the common people have surrendered. Long since they have discovered that either they were fools for striving to correct evils or else some great folks were lions in placing the cause for our evils. The whole thing is now left with West Pointers and Annapolis men! There is nowhere else for them to go. We have no statesmen to fly to, and when you were told thirty years ago that this would be the effect of our school system, you thought it a lie and the man who opposed you a fool. It is sad, but the last thirty years has not produced a statesman—he is not in prospect. West Point and Annapolis have produced the highest order of men that we have, and to them we must look, for surely the day is upon us when the sword is mightier than the pen—or words to that effect.

What else could the people do than surrender? The conditions in North Carolina sealed the fate of fusion—and that means another "castle" wrecked. It was a hope that the "old party" might be humbled by fusion, but, bless you, look upon North Carolina and think how foolish it was to thus conclude. It don't make a bit of difference how innocent the negroes of North Carolina may be from all these charges, he's a negro, and that is sufficient. So long as the negro is in our politics the politicians of the democratic party will run the south. There is no getting around it, the southern white man and the negro cannot stand together. The prejudice is too strong—any set or any cause will be defeated that carries the negro, therefore, I say that it will be a great day for the negro himself and for us all when he either gets out of politics or out of the country. This may be considered by some a most too honest confession, but I deem it a fact, and yet I do not mean to say that politics has anything to do with the lynchings for their crimes. These lynchings stand upon their own bottoms and will occur so long as the crimes are committed, and nothing upon earth can prevent it. The truth is that I think these lynchings are the only truly sincere demonstration against the negroes. When a negro is lynched for a diabolical crime it is done sincerely, the people believing and feeling that they are right. But I do not think that there is much sincerity in all these schemes for political gain. The most of it is hypocritical, and the very men who cry out against them the loudest would be the last to say that they should get out of the country entirely. But no matter, the negro's presence makes us all democrats and a solid south for certain, but I don't see how in thunder we will get around McKinley next time, but we will, even if we have to fall back on his negro postmasters, so count us solid.

I have said a right smart about politics, I just naturally want to be mean, for the day is gloomy and the wind from the east, but according to agreement, with malice aforethought, we are bound to the cheerful. We are going to fight it out on the cheerful line if we perish in the attempt, but Brown is sitting with his head in his hands and every now and then he looks out at his bottom corn and would sigh, but I catch him and he shows his teeth, but it's a doleful grin, doleful, doleful.

I guess it would be wrong for me to tell just how things look on the river and creeks. The water is so muddy and it stands so still and sullen like. It is all back-water and gives not a sign of moving off. Everywhere the bottoms are covered and the corn tassels are just peeping out, but amid it all the melody of a hundred voices are sounding out from Indian Creek church, and the greatest singing convention ever held in these parts is now at work. They have just finished a song from the old Sacred Harp, and sang it just as it used to be sung—do, ra, me—and then the words. "Old Hebran, down in Pike," says Brown, as we listen, and the faces we used to know there were associated with the song as it was being sung. The tenor, the treble, the bass—then all the dear people. This is a three-days' singing and the best singers from everywhere are on hand. Those who have ever attended one of these conventions know what it is, those who have never attended one could never understand how great they are. It just makes me feel like tearing the organs from the churches and passing a law against choirs, but I won't say much in fear that some might think I was not as cheerful as I should be and, besides, it might affect Brown.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

The United States is fast becoming the great grape-growing country of the world. Cook's Imperial Champagne is the best.

Lowest Excursion Rates of the Season to Boston

via Central of Georgia Railway and Ocean Steamship Company, via Savannah and direct ship, or via steamer to New York, thence either by rail or Sound Line steamers, account sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., Boston, Mass., September 19th to 24th, 1898. Tickets include meals and berth aboard ship. For rates, dates of sale and limit of tickets inquire of ticket agents Central of Georgia railway. Ticket office No. 16 Wall street and union depot. 12—7t

AT THE THEATERS.

The Grand.

Few farce comedies have met with more meritorious success than Charles E. Blaney's big extravaganza production, "A Boy Wanted," which comes to the Grand Monday and Tuesday nights and at a matinee Tuesday. The three acts combine opera, comedy and vaudeville. The company is a large one and contains many well known entertainers and the opportunity afforded them to display their individual talents has no limit. The opening act shows the office and press room of a country newspaper, The Evening Keg, in which no end of fun and hilarious situations are introduced by the printers' devil, the vivacious typewriter and the members of a stranded dramatic troupe, having visited the sanctum to thrash the editor for severely criticising their performance of the evening previous. Matters are smoothed over by the editor agreeing to become the divine angel, and furnish funds to place the theatrical company on a financial footing. Act second presents the exterior of the Starview hotel on Wetwater beach, where the company are summering before taking to the road. Many amusing incidents such as take place at the average seaside resort are introduced, only greatly aggravated. The third act opens, showing the interior of the same hotel, the scene being a drawing room, showing the entire company in a grand rehearsal. It is in this act that a dozen or more strong specialties are introduced by the individual members, virtually making two shows in one. All the parts are in capable hands. The clever little acrobatic comedian, Louie Martinnetti, plays the boy, and creates no end of fun with his mischievous pranks. Lillian Harper, sprightly singing, dancing soubrette, as Helen Highball, Fred Walz in the character of Howland Rant, the long-haired actor. The popular German comedian, Knox Wilson, who also introduces his famous xaphone and concertina solos. Annie Bernard, the original coal black lady. Lillian Ardall and Julia Taylor, two pretty chansonettes; Dickel and Haight, in a novelty act; Ed S. Maury, eccentric comedian, who plays Willie Settle; J. A. Marcus in the character of Coughdrop Ed.

The Columbia.

The Peruchi-Beldeni Company will begin their annual engagement here tomorrow night at the Columbia theater, opening with a new comedy entitled "The Young American." This company made many friends on their previous visit and for this season Manager Peruchi has greatly strengthened his organization by adding some up-to-date and pleasing vaudeville features between the acts.

Ladies will be given free admission tomorrow night, as usual, if accompanied by a person holding a paid 30 cent ticket.

Treasurer Phillips, of the Columbia, was kept very busy all day Saturday, and it looks as if the usual crowded house would welcome the company here Monday night.

Only two matinees will be given, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at 2:30.

The Carlton sisters, buck and wing dancers, par excellence, will appear in song and dance at every performance. Other members of the company, whose names are familiar are: James Morton, Thomas Jackson, Theodore Stark, Charles Peruchi, Ineg Leonard, Fannie Bernard and Ella Beldeni.

An entirely new repertoire will be given here, including "My Pardner," "McFee," "The Prodigal" and "The Miner's Pledge."

Card from Mr. Barefield.

To the People of Atlanta—Mr. J. B. Smith has published a card stating that if he was elected sexton he would retain H. H. Barefield. A number of my friends have stated to me that it is reported that I have agreed to this arrangement. I wish to state that I had no knowledge of Mr. Smith's card until I saw it in the papers; that I do not even know Mr. Smith; have never considered this or any other combination with him or any other candidate; that I am a candidate for sexton entirely free from any incumbrances whatever, and hope my friends will give me their support regardless of these rumors, as they are got up to help others. Very respectfully,
H. H. BAREFIELD.

BILL ARP ON BUGS

Criticised Because of His Ignorance of Natural History.

BUT HE LIKES HIS CRITIC

Learned Man Takes Him To Task for His Remarkable Discovery of a New Worm.

This popular writer must not be criticised for not being up on everything relating to natural history. He is more entertaining and does more good than any ten of the learned professors. But when we see mistakes that lead to mischief or to the damage of those interested in figating worms and bugs we feel compelled to interpose a word of remonstrance.

Bill Arp speaks of the tomato worm as a new discovery to him. He says: "This season has developed a big, long, bull-headed green worm, with a sting in the tail. They are covered with white pustules about one-eighth of an inch long and stand up thick and stiff and seem to be eggs or embryo or germs of something that is devilish." Concluding, he says: "It is not unlike a tobacco worm."

Like a "tobacco" worm; and well it might be, for it is the same. Though there are several species of them they are all larvae of the large sphinx moths that may be seen just at dusk flying around jimpson flowers and tobacco blossoms, and they all feed upon the different species of solonaceae.

The "sting in the tail." None of them sting or bite, and their looking horrible depends entirely upon one's ignorance and prejudices. Contemplated as works of God, adjusted to certain ends, they are all beautiful. And here we might as well at once object to his theology about the devil being the author of noxious insects and wild beasts. Is it not a mistake to refer all things to man's use or pleasure? Surely God is the father of all his creatures and intends them all to live and enjoy life.

The "white pustules" observed on his solitary tomato worm were not eggs of any kind, but the little silken cocoons spun by the larvae of some species of ichneumon fly, which having eaten out all the vital parts of the poor worm, had come to the surface and gone into the pupa state preparatory to coming out new ichneumons to go and lay their eggs on more caterpillars, to eat them up also. The ugly worm was therefore in a dying condition when discovered by our humorist.

For this reason worms seen with the white cocoons on them should never be destroyed. They can do no more harm and will never become flies to propagate their species. It is our interest to save all these ichneumon cocoons. They produce flies that are among our best friends.

LAWRENCE C. JOHNSON.

Pacheeta, Miss.

I like that. I like all such gentle criticisms. Man is never too old to learn, and if I had my life to live over again I would try to learn more of natural history and the mysteries of nature. I would like to be an Agassiz or Audubon or Cuvier or Linnacus, or even a Huber, the blind man who taught us all we know about bees. But Lord Bacon said, "To that hath wife and children hath given hostages to fortune, for they are impediments to great enterprises." A man who marries early and has a numerous and lovely wife and offspring don't have much time to investigate things outside of home, and so it was never intended that a family man should devote much of his time to bugs and birds and fishes. That is alright if he is a professor in a college and makes his living by it, but even then he cannot comfort his wife or play horse or booger-bear with his children to any alarming extent. And so a kind providence has wisely ordained that only a few should be set apart for invention, discovery and scientific research, while the great majority should be engaged in multiplying and replenishing. I had fondly hoped that in the retirement of my old age I would find abundant time to read and ponder and philosophize upon these things, but there is no retirement at my house. The grandchildren are more numerous than the children and quite as lively and mischievious and it takes half my time to watch them. Only yesterday two little girls borrowed some scissors from their grandma and while I was gone to the postoffice they got my stamped envelopes from my table and cut them into imaginary cows and dogs and horses. But they love me devotedly and follow me around and pull the flowers and are so happy that it makes me happy, too, and I wouldn't swap their little company for all the science and learning in the land.

My faith is that if we live right in this world and lay the foundations of knowledge we will have plenty of time to advance in wisdom in the life that is to come. Heaven is not stagnant with beatitudes. The worship of God will be mingled with study and maybe with work and the mysteries of creation will be opened to us by degrees and fill us with wonder and delight. But I dident intend to write about this. My friend, Mr. Johnson, or Professor Johnson, I reckon, is surely mistaken about the ichneumon fly having eaten out all the vital parts of the worm and come to the surface and spun the little white cocoons. I found scores of these worms clad in their white cocoon robes, and they were of various sizes, from an inch to three inches long, and were pretty lively corpses. The smaller ones were still hungry and growing. I found none in a dying condition. The sharp horn of the tail looks like it was a stinger, and seems to be a weapon of defense. But why should we not destroy them? Do they not pray upon the vines? And what do we want with the ichneumon flies, or any other flies? Are not all such things as flies and fleas and bed bugs and mosquitoes and boll worms and caterpillars and pack saddles the pests of nature, and is not the world concerned in trying to destroy still smaller things much as the germs of cholera and yellow fever?

"For science tells us that a flea
Has smaller fleas that on him prey,
And these have smaller still to bite 'em
And so proceed—ad infinitum."

What would have become of my potatoes if I had not destroyed the bugs? No, I do not believe that Providence made all His creatures to enjoy life, but some were created like thorns and thistles, to increase our toil and disturb our tranquility. They are part of the curse, or else Satan, who walks up and down the earth like an inspector general, had some hand in the business. Professor Johnson says that "God is the father of all His creatures, and intends them all to live and enjoy life." That doctrine won't even do for a vegetarian, for both fruits and vegetables have the germs of animalcule life in them. Our Maker did confine mankind to fruits and herbs until after the flood, and then, for the first time, gave Noah and his descendants permission to eat meat—fish, flesh and fowl and every living thing. Chickens do certainly enjoy life, but we kill and eat them, and even eat the embryo life that is hidden in an egg.

No, this is a strain upon our humanity, and we will continue to destroy yellow jackets and wasps and hornets that sting our children, and we will kill every snake that crosses our path; and my wife will continue her forty years' war upon bedbugs and roaches and rats. But still there is a line where necessity ceases and cruelty begins—cruelty to horses and dogs and birds. I don't take much stock in boys who kill birds for sport, or in men who torture their horses with tightly-drawn check reins. I would rather lean to pity's side and as Cowper said, "I would not enter upon my list of friends the man who needlessly sets foot upon a worm." Or like the good, kind Uncle Toby, whom Sterne wrote about—Uncle Toby who, when a fly kept alighting on his nose, finally caught him and taking him to the window, gently put him out. "Go fly," he said, "the world is large enough for you and me."

But my humane friend, Professor Johnson, has my regards and my thanks for the lesson he has taught me.

BILL ARP.

"It is asserted by those who ought to know that very much of the Witch Hazel extract in market contains very little of the Hazel."—(*Druggists' Circular, March, 1898.*)

"Nothing can equal ***POND'S EXTRACT.*** I have tested others, and yours is four times as strong as the best."—*Dr. O. G. Randall.*

Send two-cent stamp for our 48-page book "Tasty Dishes."
POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY 76 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

POND'S EXTRACT cures Sunburn, Chafing, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Eruptions, Sore Eyes, Sore Feet and All Pain.

BLOOD POISON

Symptoms:

Repulsive sores, bones full of excruciating aches and pains, swollen glands, copper colored spots, sore throat, postules, etc.

CURED BY

Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.)

The Great Blood Remedy.

There is no remedy on earth that can cure all stages of Blood Poison except by the use of B. B. B. It does not drive the disease in, but it forces all blood poison out through the skin, the kidneys, bowels and glandular system. It cures speedily and at a price the poorest can afford to pay.

Here is the case of Mr. Ward of Georgia, who was cured 10 years ago, and is well today:

Maxey's, Oglethorpe County, Ga.

For 12 or 14 years I have been a great sufferer with a terrible form of blood poison which ran into the secondary, and finally it was pronounced a tertiary form. My head, face and shoulders became almost a solid mass of corruption, and finally the disease commenced eating away my skull bones. I became so horribly repulsive that for three years I absolutely refused to let people see me. I used large quantities of the most noted blood remedies, and applied to nearly all physicians near me, but my condition continued to grow worse, and all said I must surely die. My bones became the seat of excruciating aches and pains; my nights were passed in misery; I was reduced in flesh and strength; my kidneys were terribly deranged, and life became a burden to me. I bought one bottle of B. B. B. It was used with decided benefit, and I continued its use, and when eight or ten bottles had been used was pronounced sound and well. Hundreds of scars can now be seen on me, looking like a man who had been burned and then restored. My case is well known in this county, and for the benefit of others who may be similarly afflicted I think it my duty to give the facts to the public, and to extend my heartfelt thanks for so valuable a remedy. I am now well and no return of the disease has occurred.

ROBERT WARD.

Mr. Robert Ward was in the army with me; I have known him since, and he has stated the truth about his own case, and the effect of the B. B. B. on him.

A. T. BRIGHTWELL,
General Merchant, Maxey's, Ga.

Should any one be afflicted with any stage of Blood Poison, Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings, Rheumatism, old Ulcers and Sores, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Kidney Troubles, Eczema, Catarrh, Mercurial Poison, Tetter, Scaldhead, broken down constitutions, or any other disease caused by impure blood, B. B. B.—BOTANIC BLOOD BALM—will cure you after every other known remedy has failed. Can be taken with perfect safety. It leaves no harmful results or bad after effects. B. B. B. is the only quick and permanent Blood Purifier on earth. One bottle will test it in any case. Call on your druggist who will sell B. B. B. at $1 per large bottle, or send direct to us and we will ship to any point, all charges prepaid, six large bottles on receipt of $5. Remember, B. B. B. does not contain mineral or vegetable poison. Book free.

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NOTICE OF ELECTION

To Determine Whether the City of Atlanta Shall Issue Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in Water Main Bonds.

To the Qualified Voters of the City of Atlanta—The mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta hereby give notice that, pursuant to an amendment of the charter of said city, approved on the 10th day of December, 1897, so authorizing them, said mayor and general council have passed an ordinance, approved on the 19th day of August, 1898, calling an election to determine by the vote of the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta whether the people of the city will assent by two-thirds majority of the qualified voters thereof to the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the city of Atlanta to be sold and the proceeds thereof devoted exclusively to the extension of water mains within the limits of the city of Atlanta. Said bonds, if issued, to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, or its equivalent. The principal to be payable within thirty years from the date of said bonds and the interest to be payable semi-annually at the rate of 4 per centum per annum.

The election so called will be held pursuant to law and said ordinance at all voting precincts in the city of Atlanta within the legal hours of voting on the 5th day of October, 1898. At such election voters favoring the proposed issue of bonds will have the words written or printed on their tickets "For the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds," and the voters opposing the issue of bonds will have the words written or printed on their tickets, "Against the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds."

If the proposed issue of bonds is assented to, no part of the principal will be paid before the expiration of thirty years, but annual taxes will be levied to raise the interest thereon, eight-thousand dollars per annum, and also to raise annually six thousand seven hundred dollars on account of the principal of said bonds, and the moneys so raised on account of the principal of said bonds will be kept in a sinking fund created to pay off the principal of said bonds at their maturity.

Notice is also given that the tax collector of Fulton county, who is the registrar of voters for the city of Atlanta, has books of registration open in his office for the purpose of registering the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta for the bond election so called. Said registrar will keep said books open during the hours prescribed in existing ordinances and until within four days of the day of said election, and such books of registration will be closed on the 1st day of October, 1898, and only those voters living in the city of Atlanta and otherwise qualified by law registering to vote in said bond election will be permitted to vote therein.

Aug. 30, 1898. C. A. COLLIER, Mayor.

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